

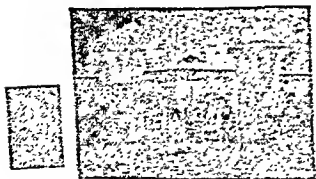
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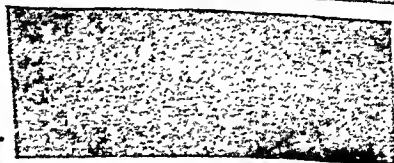
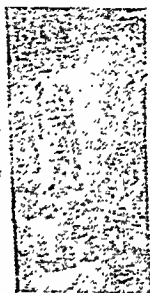
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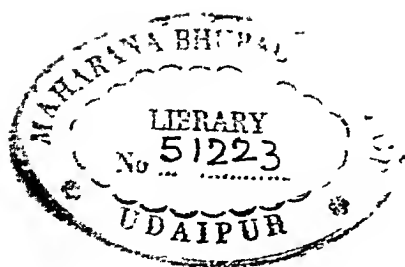


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P R E F A C E

INDIA—A Reference Annual being brought out since 1953 aims to provide authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The encouraging response, both within the country and abroad, has led to widening its scope in successive editions.

The *Annual* contains the latest information available from official and other authoritative sources relating to each subject covered in it. The present edition carries information which was, for the most part, available up to July 1969; in certain cases it is even more recent.

As in the last edition all information and data relating to a State/Union Territory (including data on area, population, districts and district headquarters earlier given in Chapter I) has been consolidated at one place in Chapter XXVI 'States and Union Territories'. To facilitate reference, the constituencies have been given district-wise in alphabetical order in each case.

To satisfy a long felt need, a beginning was made in the last edition to include an index in place of the detailed contents given in earlier issues. While the index is somewhat limited in coverage, an attempt has been made to facilitate easy reference.

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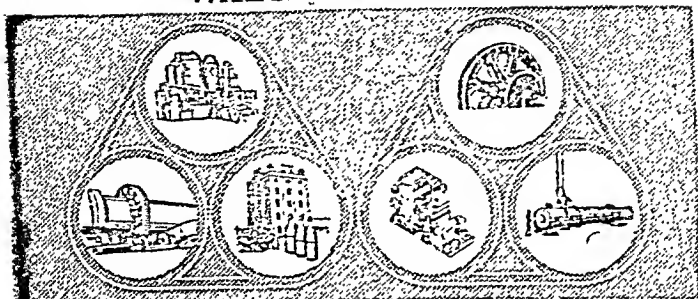
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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is the seventh largest and the second most populous country in the world. Bounded by the great Himalayas and other snowy mountains in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes $8^{\circ} 4'$ and $37^{\circ} 6'$ north and longitudes $68^{\circ} 7'$ and $97^{\circ} 25'$ east measures about 3,219 km from north to south and about 2,977 km from east to west and covers an area of 32,68,090* sq km. It has a land frontier 15,168 km long.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

North of Kashmir, India is bounded by the Muztagh Ata the Aghil and the Kunlun mountains. East of Himachal Pradesh and north of Uttar Pradesh, she is bounded by the Zaskar mountains. For the rest she is bounded by the Himalayas except in the Nepal region. She is adjoined in the north by China and Nepal. In the east lie East Pakistan (surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura) and Burma. In the north west, Afghanistan and West Pakistan border on India. In the south the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amundivi Islands in the Arabian Sea are parts of the territory of India.

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions: (i) the great mountain zone (ii) the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and (iii) the Southern Peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Nathu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 2,414 km with a varying depth of 240 to 320 km. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 2,414 km long and 241 to 321 km broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal nearly 1,609 km away, there is a drop of only 214 metres in elevation.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges varying from 458 to 1,220 metres in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikala and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is about 610 metres, and on the other by

*As on 1.1.1966

the Western Ghats, where it is generally from 915 to 1,220 metres, rising in places to over 2,440 metres. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the plateau is formed by the Nilgiri Hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom Hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

The distinct characteristics of the three principal geomorphological units of India are expressions of the geological and structural differences between them. The Peninsula is largely constituted of ancient crystalline rocks in various stages of metamorphism and deformation. The rocks generally range in age from about 300 crore to 50 crore years. The Peninsula is a region of relative stability and rare seismic disturbances. It is the region where the earliest rocks are exposed.

The Himalayan mountain belt to the north and the Naga-Lushai mountains in the east are regions of mountain building movements during the last 7 crore years. Much of the area, now presenting some of the most magnificent mountain scenery of the world, was under marine conditions. Over a period of about 20 crore years, sediments accumulated in different parts of the same over basements of rocks ranging in age from the earliest times to about 22.5 crore years. In a series of relief building movements commencing about 7 crore years ago, these sediments and the basements of rocks in various configurations rose to great heights, on which the elements worked to produce the relief seen today. The low hill ranges in the sub-Himalayan region were dominantly formed from the material derived by erosion from the rising mountains.

The Ganga-Brahmaputra plains extend over 7,75,000 sq. km. The alluvial mantle, decreasing towards the southern Peninsular shield, may exceed 2,000 metres in thickness at places. Westward this alluvial plain merges with the alluvial plains of Western India. The age of this alluvial plain may not exceed 10 thousand years, though at places it may be considerably younger.

River Systems

The rivers in India may be classified as follows : (a) the Himalayan rivers, (b) the Deccan rivers, (c) the coastal rivers, and (d) the rivers of the inland drainage basin. The Himalayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much in volume. A very large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas. Most of them also are non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea. The Luni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch.

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south. The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himalayas—the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including

the Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnotri glaciers and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from Central India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Son.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about 10 per cent of the total area of India. The basins of the Brahmaputra in the east and the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basins of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and of the Cauvery in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shapes.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapi in the north and the Penner in the south.

Climate

The India Meteorological Department recognises four seasons: (i) the Cold Weather Season (December-March); (ii) the Hot Weather Season (April-May); (iii) the Rainy Season (June-September); and (iv) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November).

There are four broad climatic regions based on rainfall. Practically the whole of Assam and the West Coast of India lying at the foot of the Western Ghats and extending from the north of Bombay to Trivandrum are areas of very heavy rainfall. In contrast to these, the Rajasthan desert extending to Kutch, and the high Ladakh plateau of Kashmir extending westward to Gilgit are regions of low precipitation. In between these areas at the extreme ends of the rainfall range are two areas of moderately high and low rainfall respectively. The former consists of a broad belt in the eastern part of the Peninsula merging northward with the north India plains and southward with coastal plains. The latter comprises a belt extending from the Punjab plains across the Vindhya mountains into the western part of the Deccan, widening considerably in the Mysore plateau.

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in formation of Gondwana and Tertiary ages. The reserves of coal occurring in seams of 0.45 metre or more in thickness down to a depth of 1,218 metres are estimated at 10,745 crore tonnes. A realistic assessment of the resources in the Jharia, Raniganj and East Bokaro coalfields made down to a depth of 1,218 metres for all seams of 0.45 metre and above in thickness shows gross reserves of 5,135 crore tonnes. Of this, 1,347 crore tonnes are of metallurgical grade.

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kashmir. Of the total estimated reserves of nearly 216 crore tonnes in these areas the deposits in and around Neyveli in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu are of the order of 203 crore tonnes.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 10,35,920 sq. km comprising Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal basin, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay-Kutch, Ganga Valley, Tamil Nadu coast, Andhra coast, Kerala coast and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, the country's oil reserves can be

estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of 4.11 crore lakh kw at 60 per cent load factor.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,160 crore tonnes. A reserve of over 16 crore tonnes of exportable grade ore has been proved in Orissa. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Goa. Magnetite ores occur in Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Spathic (carbonate) ore is present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 972 crore tonnes.

Manganese

India is very rich in manganese ore reserves. A total of 18 crore tonnes of manganese ore are estimated in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat and Rajasthan, out of which 14 crore tonnes fall in Nagpur-Bhandara-Balaghat belt of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh alone.

Chromite

Chromite occurs mainly in Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. The resources in the Sukinda area of Orissa alone are estimated to be about 8 lakh tonnes.

Fluorite

A reserve of 1.16 crore tonnes of fluorspar rock has been estimated in Amba Donger area of Baroda district in Gujarat. Reserves of about 23 lakh tonnes have also been proved in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. The total reserves in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are estimated at 7.1 crore tonnes. Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Orissa, Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The total reserves have so far been estimated at 2.94 crore tonnes. The largest deposits of kyanite occur in Bihar, the reserves at Lapsa Buru being estimated at 70 lakh tonnes. Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa. Workable deposits of sillimanite occur in Assam. It also occurs in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Corundum is found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan, the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tonnes including 1 lakh tonnes of high grade mineral. Dolomite deposits occur in West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Gold

Proved reserves of gold ore in the Kolar Gold Fields in Kolar and Hutti Gold Mines in Raichur district of Mysore are about 42 lakh tonnes. Investigations are being continued at Ramagiri in Andhra Pradesh, and at Loha in Singhbhum district in Bihar.

Copper

India has three important copper ore belts, viz., Singhbhum in Bihar, Khetri and Daribo in Rajasthan and Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh. Copper ore also occurs in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The country's

total reserves of the ore are estimated at 25.5 crore tonnes, with a copper content ranging from 0.8 per cent (as in the case of 14 crore tonnes in Madankudan in Rajasthan) to 1.99 per cent in a few areas.

Lead-Zinc

Zawar mine in Udaipur district of Rajasthan (reserves 80 lakh tonnes) is the only producing source of lead-zinc ores in the country. Reserves of ore in the central zone of Mochia are indicated at 2 crore tonnes. Reserves in Balaria Hill of this belt are estimated at 64 lakh tonnes. A reserve of 9 lakh tonnes of combined lead, zinc and copper has been estimated in Mamandur, Tamil Nadu.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. Large deposits occur in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Goa, Mysore, Orissa, Kerala and Gujarat which together hold probable reserves of all grades of about 20 crore tonnes. High grade bauxite reserves are estimated at 14 crore tonnes.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 3,880 sq. km in Bihar, 3,110 sq. km in Rajasthan and 1,550 sq. km in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar. India is the largest producer and exporter of muscovite sheet mica in the world.

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts in India, those on the Kerala coast being most important. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 10 crore tonnes.

Salt

Salt is mainly derived from the sea (along the coastal region, mostly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu), inland lakes (in Rajasthan and Gujarat) and to very small extent from rock salt deposits (in Himachal Pradesh).

Gypsum

Rajasthan contains the largest reserves of 108.7 crore tonnes of gypsum out of the country's total reserves of 117 crore tonnes. Other States in which deposits are located are Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir.

Miscellaneous Minerals

Other minerals like apatite, asbestos, barytes, feldspar, garnet, quartz, saltpetre, steatite, limestone, etc., are also mined in various parts of the country. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 10 lakh tonnes in Bihar, 1.5 lakh tonnes in Andhra Pradesh and 1.27 lakh tonnes of phosphate rock in Tamil Nadu. Reserves of bentonite clay at Barmer are estimated at 2 crore tonnes. Pyrites deposits occur at Amjor in Shahabad district of Bihar where reserves of 38.5 crore tonnes averaging 40 per cent sulphur are estimated. Proved reserves of 20 lakh tonnes of pyrites averaging 20-30 per cent sulphur are located at Ingaldhal in Mysore.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

In 1951, India's total population* was 36,09,50,365. According to the 1961 census it was 43,90,72,582, showing an increase of 21.51 per cent during the ten years. According to the latest estimates India's population* was 51,11,24,800 in 1968. Table 1 shows population growth since 1901.

*Excluding Sikkim which had a population of 1,37,725 in 1951, 1,62,189 in 1961 and 1,86,822 (estimated) in 1968.

TABLE 1
GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901-1968)

State/Union Territory	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1968**
INDIA†	23,83,37,313	52,20,05,470	25,12,39,492	27,88,67,430	31,85,39,060	36,09,50,365	43,90,72,582	51,11,24,8
States								
Andhra Pradesh	1,90,65,921	2,14,47,412	2,14,20,448	2,42,03,573	2,72,89,340	3,11,15,259	3,59,83,447	4,07,03,0
Assam	37,12,638	43,33,826	51,57,789	61,65,612	74,03,396	88,30,732	1,22,09,330*	1,46,66,5*
Bihar	2,73,11,210	2,83,16,916	2,81,29,208	3,13,49,892	3,51,74,146	3,57,86,184	4,64,55,610	5,37,71,0
Gujarat	90,94,748	98,03,587	1,01,74,989	1,14,89,828	1,37,01,551	1,62,62,657	2,06,33,350	2,45,04,0
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,12,0***
Jammu & Kashmir	21,39,362	22,92,535	24,24,359	26,70,208	29,46,728	32,53,852	35,60,976	38,85,0
Kerala	61,96,262	71,47,673	78,02,127	95,07,050	1,10,31,511	1,35,49,118	1,69,03,715	1,97,90,0
Madhya Pradesh	1,68,60,768	1,94,40,965	1,91,71,750	2,13,55,657	2,39,90,608	2,60,71,637	3,23,72,408	3,78,64,0
Maharashtra	1,93,91,643	2,14,74,523	2,08,49,666	2,39,59,300	2,68,32,758	3,20,02,564	3,95,53,718	4,64,78,0
Mysore	1,30,54,754	1,35,25,251	1,33,77,599	1,46,32,992	1,62,55,368	1,94,01,956	2,35,86,772	2,73,22,0
Nagaland	1,01,550	1,49,038	1,58,801	1,78,844	1,89,641	2,12,975	3,69,200	4,10,8
Orissa	1,03,02,917	1,13,78,875	1,11,58,586	1,24,91,056	1,37,67,958	1,46,45,946	1,75,18,846	2,02,00,0
Punjab (composite)	1,32,65,860	1,19,45,019	1,24,65,009	1,36,66,876	1,61,01,189	1,61,31,890	2,03,06,812	1,35,13,0***
Rajasthan	1,02,94,090	1,09,83,509	1,02,92,648	1,17,47,974	1,38,63,859	1,59,70,774	2,01,55,602	2,41,66,0
Tamil Nadu	1,92,52,630	2,09,02,616	2,16,28,518	2,34,72,099	2,62,67,507	3,01,19,047	3,36,86,953	3,75,05,0

Uttar Pradesh	—	4,86,25,310	4,81,52,273	4,66,69,865	4,97,76,754	5,65,31,848	6,32,15,742	7,37,46,401	8,49,17,0
West Bengal	—	1,69,40,088	1,79,98,769	1,74,74,348	1,88,97,036	2,32,29,552	2,62,99,980	3,49,26,279	4,14,38,0
<i>Union Territories</i>									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	24,649	26,459	27,086	29,463	33,768	30,971	63,548	82,4
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,4***
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	24,280	29,020	31,048	38,260	40,441	41,532	57,963	67,5
Delhi	—	4,03,319	4,13,851	4,88,452	6,36,246	9,17,939	17,44,072	26,58,612	36,54,4
Goa, Daman and Diu	—	5,07,518	5,19,222	5,00,904	5,41,710	5,83,736	5,96,059	6,26,667	6,67,9
Himachal Pradesh	—	8,44,270	8,76,562	8,90,046	9,54,276	10,57,711	11,09,466	13,51,144	33,39,5***
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	13,882	14,555	13,637	16,040	18,355	21,035	24,108	26,4
Manipur	—	2,84,465	3,46,222	3,84,016	4,45,606	5,12,069	5,77,635	7,80,037	9,94,0
Pondicherry	—	2,46,354	2,57,179	2,44,156	2,58,628	2,85,011	3,17,253	3,69,079	4,20,8
Tripura	—	1,73,325	2,29,613	3,04,437	3,82,450	5,13,010	6,39,029	11,42,005	13,81,2

*Including NEFA which was censused for the first time in 1961. **Estimate in hundreds. ***After reorganisation of Punjab. †Excludes Sikkim.

NOTES 1. 1961 figures for Goa, Daman and Diu relate to the census taken by the Portuguese authorities with reference date as December 15, 1960; figures for Dadra and Nagar Haveli relate to 1962 census with reference date as March 1, 1962.

2. Population figures for Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli for 1901, 1911, 1941 and 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1900, 1910, 1940 and 1950 respectively. Similarly, figures for Pondicherry for 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1948.

3. The population of Jammu and Kashmir for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 populations. The population of the State for 1941 and earlier censuses have been adjusted to the present area of the State which excludes territories currently under occupation of Pakistan and China.

Table 2 gives the area, population and density of population. Madhya Pradesh, covering an area of 4,43,459 sq. km is the largest and Uttar Pradesh, with 8,49,17,000 inhabitants, is the most populous State. The Union Territory of Delhi has the highest density of population accounting for 2,456 persons per sq. km.

TABLE 2
AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

State/Union Territory	Area in sq. kilo- metres*	Population 1968**	Density of Population per sq. km
INDIA	32,68,090	51,11,24,8	156
<i>States</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	2,75,244	4,07,03,0	148
Assam†	2,03,399	1,46,66,5*	72
Bihar	1,74,008	5,37,71,0	309
Gujarat	1,87,091	2,45,04,0	131
Haryana	44,056	19,12,0	209
Jammu & Kashmir	2,22,870	38,85,0	28***
Kerala	38,869	1,97,90,0	509
Madhya Pradesh	4,43,459	3,78,64,0	85
Maharashtra	3,07,269	4,64,78,0	151
Mysore	1,91,757	2,73,22,0	142
Nagaland	16,488	4,10,8	25
Orissa	1,55,860	2,02,00,0	129
Punjab	50,376	1,35,13,0	202
Rajasthan	3,42,267	2,41,66,0	71
Tamil Nadu	1,29,966	3,75,05,0	289
Uttar Pradesh	2,94,366	8,49,17,0	281
West Bengal	87,676	4,14,38,0	473
<i>Union Territories</i>			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,293	82,4	10
Chandigarh	115	1,45,4	2,163
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	489	67,5	138
Delhi	1,483	36,54,4	2,456
Goa, Daman and Diu	3,733	6,67,9	179
Himachal Pradesh	55,658	33,39,5	56
Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands	28	26,4	946
Manipur	22,346	9,94,0	44
Pondicherry	473	4,20,8	890
Tripura	10,451	13,81,2	132

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is difference in the figures based on the registration data and those estimated by the census data. Table 3 gives India's birth and death rates per thousand during the last six decennia :

TABLE 3
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (DECENNIAL AVERAGES)

Decade	1901—10		1911—20		1921—30		1931—40		1941—50		1951—60	
	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E
Birth	37	49.2	37	48.1	34	46.4	34	45.2	28	39.9	22	41.7
Death	—	42.6	34	47.2	26	36.3	23	31.2	20	27.4	11	22.8

*As on 1-1-1966. The figures for Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh are as on reorganisation of Punjab on 1-11-1966. **Estimates in hundreds.

†Worked out for censused area (1,38,982 sq. km.) only. The total includes area under illegal occupation of China and Pakistan.

‡Includes NEFA, which has an area of 81,426 sq. km. and a population of 3,74,600.

R—Registered.

E—Estimated.

According to studies based on census data for 1951 and 1961, births had occurred at an average rate of 42 per thousand per annum, and deaths at an average rate of 23 per thousand per annum giving a rate of natural increase of population of 19 per thousand per annum. The infant mortality rate obtained in the National Sample Survey, 14th round, in 1958 was 146 per thousand live births. There is only a small change in the birth rate but the death rate has declined sharply during 1951—60. This has resulted in a sharp increase in the population growth rate during 1951—60. The infant mortality rate, which used to run at a level of 250 per thousand births in the early part of the century, has now declined considerably, but is still quite high when compared to other countries.

Among the States the highest birth rate during 1951—60 was in Assam (49.3) and the lowest in Tamil Nadu (34.9). The highest death rate was also in Assam (26.9) and the lowest in Kerala (16.1). The highest natural increase rate was in Punjab (25.8) and the lowest in Tamil Nadu (12.4).

The table below shows the estimated birth and death rates during 1951—60 for each of the zones in India :

TABLE 4
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES—ZONAL POSITION

Zones	States covered	Estimated birth rate	Estimated death rate
Northern	Punjab and Rajasthan	43.6	19.0
Central	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	42.0	24.4
Eastern	Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal ..	43.3	23.9
Southern	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Mysore	38.5	22.3
Western	Gujarat & Maharashtra	42.8	21.4

The highest birth rate was in Northern India (43.6) and the lowest in Southern India (38.5). The highest death rate was in Central India (24.4) and the lowest in Northern India (19.0). The highest rate of natural increase was in Northern India (24.6) and the lowest in Southern India (16.2).

It is most probable that since 1961, death rate may have declined substantially below the level in 1951—60, while there has been little change in the birth rate.

Data from certain areas of better registration and large-scale field inquiries which are described in *Vital Statistics of India for 1960*, indicate that the current birth rate is around 40, death rate 16—18 and infant death rate 125—140.

Life Expectancy

The table below shows estimates of life expectancy for males and females at decennial censuses since 1891. There was a steady though slow increase in life expectancy during the successive decades, but it was considerably accelerated during 1951—60. The sharp drop in life expectancy during 1911—20 was largely due to the influenza pandemic.

TABLE 5
LIFE EXPECTANCY—DECENNIAL POSITION

Expectation of life at birth	Decades						
	1891-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1950	1951-1960
Males	23.63	22.59	19.42*	26.91	32.09	32.45*	41.90
Females	23.96	23.31	20.91*	26.56	31.37	31.66*	40.60

*Unofficial estimates.

The table below gives the estimate of life expectancy for each zone of India for males and females for the decade 1951—60 :

TABLE 6
LIFE EXPECTANCY (1951-60)—ZONAL POSITION

Expectation of life at birth				Zones				
				Northern	Central	Eastern	Southern	Western
Males	..	..	..	49.6	39.8	39.8	41.1	44.2
Females	..	..	..	44.6	33.8	40.1	39.2	42.5

Age Structure, Sex Ratio and Marital Status

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population :

TABLE 7
AGE STRUCTURE (1961)

Age Group	Up to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & above	Total
Percentage of the total population .	15.0	26.0	16.7	15.4	11.0	8.0	4.8	2.1	1.00	100

Table 8 gives the sex ratio and Table 9 (p. 12) the break-up of the population according to age and marital status.

TABLE 8
CHANGES IN SEX RATIO BETWEEN 1961 AND 1961

State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 males						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
INDIA	972*	964	955	950*	945*	946	941
States							
Andhra Pradesh..	935	992	993	987	980	986	981
Arunachal	933	927	908	886	886	877	876
Bihar	1,034	1,044	1,016	994	995	990	994
Gujarat	954	946	944	945	941	952	940
Jammu & Kashmir	882	876	870	865	869	873†	878
Kerala	1,004	1,093	1,011	1,022	1,027	1,028	1,022
Madhya Pradesh	990	986	974	973	970	967	953
Maharashtra ..	978	966	950	947	949	941	936
Mysore	983	931	969	965	960	966	959
Nagaland.. ..	973	993	992	997	1,021	999	933

*Excludes Pondicherry.

†For calculating sex ratio, the arithmetic mean of 1941-61 sex-wise population has been taken

TABLE 8—(concl.)

State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 males						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Orissa	1,037	1,056	1,086	1,067	1,053	1,022	1,001
Punjab (composite)	848	807	821	830	850	858	864
Rajasthan ..	905	908	896	907	906	921	908
Tamil Nadu ..	1,044	1,042	1,029	1,027	1,012	1,007	992
Uttar Pradesh ..	937	915	909	904	907	910	909
West Bengal ..	945	925	905	890	852	865	878
<i>Union Territories and other Areas</i>							
A. & N. Islands ..	318	352	303	495	574	625	617
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	960	967	940	911	925	946	963
Delhi	862	793	733	722	715	768	785
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,085	1,103	1,122	1,088	1,083	1,128	1,071
Himachal Pradesh	885	904	902	906	897	915	923
L.M. & A. Islands	1,063	987	1,027	994	1,018	1,043	1,020
Manipur	1,037	1,029	1,041	1,065	1,055	1,036	1,015
Pondicherry ..	N.A.	1,058	1,053	N.A.	N.A.	1,030*	1,013
Tripura	874	885	885	885	886	904	932
NEFA**	—	—	—	—	—	—	834
Sikkim	916	951	970	967	920	907	904

Density

The density of population in India and its component States and Union Territories has already been given in Table 2. The variation and density of population between 1921 and 1961 are as follows :

TABLE 10
VARIATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION
(1921-61)

Variation		Density	
Decade	Per cent (increase or decrease)	Year	Per sq. km.
1921-31	+11.0	1921	79
1931-41	+14.2	1931	88
1941-51	+13.3	1941	100
1951-61	+21.5	1951	113
		1961	138
		1967	156

THE SOCIAL PATTERN

Religions

Table 11 (p. 13) shows the population of the major religious communities in the various States and Union Territories according to the 1961 census.

*Based on the 1948 population assumed as 1951 population.

N.A. Not available.

**Censused for the first time in 1961.

(in thousands)

TABLE 9
AGE AND MARITAL STATUS*

MARITAL STATUS

Age group	TOTAL POPULATION			Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced & separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	138,937	226,146	212,791	119,684	90,088	97,141	98,484	8,341	23,025	882	1,086	98	108
Up to 9	130,777	66,262	64,515	66,262	64,515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	49,306	26,274	23,032	24,476	18,528	1,734	4,426	19	30	19	29	26	19
15—19	35,883	18,599	17,284	14,160	5,045	4,329	12,024	55	91	41	111	14	13
20—24	37,333	18,199	19,134	7,978	1,143	9,937	17,558	164	248	109	170	11	15
25—29	36,582	18,532	18,050	3,283	341	14,772	16,998	310	522	158	175	9	14
30—34	30,842	15,988	14,854	1,239	154	14,188	13,581	419	954	134	154	8	11
35—39	25,464	13,604	11,860	625	88	12,369	10,320	500	1,322	104	122	6	8
40—44	22,860	12,086	10,774	473	67	10,796	8,367	723	2,227	89	106	5	7
45—49	18,059	9,736	8,323	320	42	8,543	5,803	803	2,400	66	73	4	5
50—54	17,111	9,131	7,980	294	37	7,645	4,249	1,130	3,629	58	60	4	5
55—59	9,832	5,283	4,549	155	19	4,273	2,211	821	2,286	32	30	2	3
60—64	11,240	5,707	5,533	165	23	4,261	1,627	1,246	3,852	32	28	3	3
65—69	4,852	2,473	2,379	70	10	1,747	647	640	1,709	15	12	1	1
70+	8,620	4,177	4,443	118	18	2,525	657	1,508	3,750	24	16	2	2
Age not stated	176	95	81	66	58	22	16	3	5	1	—	3	2

*Excludes population of that part of NEFA where all-India census schedule was not canvassed.

TABLE 11
POPULATION OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES
(1961 Census)

State/Union Territory	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jain	Muslim	Sikh	Others	Religion not stated
INDIA	32,56,036	1,07,28,086	36,65,26,866	20,27,281	4,69,40,799	78,45,915	14,98,895	1,13,040
Andhra Pradesh	6,753	14,28,729	3,18,13,944	9,012	27,15,021	8,563	1,342	83
Assam*	36,513	7,64,553	78,34,921	9,463	27,65,509	9,686	3,94,089	8,033
Bihar	2,885	5,02,195	3,93,45,517	17,598	57,85,631	44,413	7,57,023	348
Gujarat	3,185	91,028	1,83,56,065	4,09,754	17,45,103	9,646	18,567	2
Jammu & Kashmir	48,360	2,848	10,13,193	1,427	24,32,067	63,069	3	9
Kerala	228	35,87,365	1,02,82,568	2,967	30,27,639	822	524	1,602
Madhya Pradesh	1,13,365	1,89,314	3,04,25,798	2,47,927	13,17,617	65,715	12,980	692
Maharashtra	27,89,501	5,60,594	3,25,30,901	4,85,672	30,34,332	57,617	94,095	1,006
Mysore	9,770	4,87,587	2,05,82,553	1,74,366	23,28,376	3,287	432	101
Nagaland	42	1,95,588	34,677	263	891	255	1,37,444	40
Orissa	454	2,01,017	1,71,23,194	2,295	2,15,319	5,030	1,534	3
Punjab (Composite)	14,857	1,49,834	1,29,30,045	48,754	3,93,314	67,69,129	39	840
Rajasthan	759	22,864	1,81,32,690	4,09,417	13,14,613	2,74,198	917	144
Tamil Nadu	777	17,62,954	13,02,97,115	28,350	15,60,414	2,567	34,732	44
Uttar Pradesh	12,893	1,01,641	6,24,37,316	1,22,108	1,07,88,089	2,83,737	414	203
West Bengal	1,12,253	2,04,530	2,15,23,358	26,940	69,85,287	34,184	38,610	1,117
<i>Union Territories and other Areas</i>								
A. & N. Islands	1,707	17,973	32,781	3	7,398	241	3,444	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	2	799	56,576	120	443	—	23	—
Chh.	5,466	29,269	22,24,597	29,595	1,55,453	2,03,916	285	31
a. I. aman and Diot	189	2,27,202	3,84,378	68	14,600	—	213	17
al Pradesh	6,308	592	13,10,019	95	25,619	8,437	72	2
A. Islands	—	56	263	—	23,789	—	—	—
	325	1,52,043	4,81,172	778	48,588	523	—	96,668
	25	33,946	3,11,223	76	3,4702	14	325	—
	33,716	10,039	8,62,998	195	2,30,002	49	4	2
	5,809	1,713	25,599	14	1,001	745	1,784	2,033
	49,894	2,813	1,08,165	19	1,207	72	—	19

ing figures of that part of NEFA where all-India census schedule was not canvassed.
are for 1962.
are for 1960.

The following table shows the percentage of the major religious communities to the total population and their percentage increase during the decennium 1951-61 :

TABLE 12
PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES TO TOTAL
POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

Religious community	1951*		1961**		Percentage increase or decrease 1951-1961†
	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population	
Buddhist ..	1,80,823	0.05	32,56,036	0.74	1,670.71
Christian ..	83,92,038	2.35	1,07,28,086	2.44	27.38
Hindu ..	30,35,75,474	84.98	36,65,26,866	83.50	20.29
Jain ..	16,18,406	0.45	20,27,281	0.46	25.17
Muslim ..	3,54,14,284	9.91	4,69,40,799	10.70	25.61
Sikh ..	62,19,134	1.74	78,45,915	1.79	25.13
Others ..	18,48,224	0.52	16,11,935	0.37	-13.01
TOTAL *** ..	36,10,88,690	100.00	43,92,34,771	100.00	21.51

Languages

The 1961 census enumerated a total of 1,652 mother-tongues which have been grouped into languages/dialects as follows :

TABLE 13
POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES WITH GROUPING OF
MOTHER-TONGUES UNDER EACH OF THEM—(1961)

Languages	Number	Persons speaking
I. Languages (inclusive of 380 mother-tongues grouped under them) specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution	14	38,23,33,847
II.†† Indian languages (inclusive of 241 mother-tongues grouped under them) having a strength of 5,00,000 and over each other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution	17	5,01,39,608
III.†† Indian languages (69 mother-tongues grouped under 17 languages and 2 mother-tongues without grouping) having a strength of 1,00,000 to 4,99,999 speakers each other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution	19	42,21,292
IV.†† Indian languages not covered above (total number of mother-tongues 857; of them 244 are grouped under 60 languages; other mother-tongues are without any grouping)	673	19,26,705
V. Non-Indian languages	103	3,15,466
TOTAL	826	43,89,36,918†††

* (i) The religion break-up excludes Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry and NEFA; the figures of total population exclude only NEFA.

(ii) In calculating the percentage to total population, 2,68,602 out of the Punjab population for which the religion break-up is not available, have been excluded.

** The religion break-up of population (2,97,853) of that part of NEFA for which all-India census schedule was not canvassed, is excluded.

*** Including Sikkim.

† (i) Percentage increase or decrease in 1951-61 of each religion has been calculated on comparative area figures of 1951-61.

(ii) Percentage increase in 1951-61 against total has been calculated by excluding populations of NEFA and the Tuensang district of Nagaland.

†† The mother-tongues in II, III and IV include 304 tribal mother-tongues with 1,41,32,449 speakers.

††† (i) Excludes population (2,97,853) of that portion of NEFA where all-India

The number of persons speaking languages of the first three categories in Table 13 is shown in the following table :

TABLE 14
LANGUAGES/DIALECTS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING

Language	Persons speaking	Language	Persons speaking
<i>I. Languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under them), specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution :</i>			
Assamese	68,03,465	Marathi	3,32,86,771
Bengali	3,38,88,939	Oriya	1,57,19,398
Gujarati	2,03,04,464	Punjabi	1,09,50,826
Hindi	13,34,35,360	Sanskrit	2,544
Kannada	1,74,15,827	Tamil	3,05,62,706
Kashmiri	19,56,115	Telugu	3,76,68,132
Malayalam	1,70,15,782	Urdu	2,33,23,518
<i>II. Languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under them), having strength of 5,00,000 and over, but not included in (I) above.</i>			
Bihari	1,68,06,772	Nepali	10,21,102
Rajasthani	1,49,33,016	Pahari-unspecified	10,15,203
Santali	32,47,058	Tulu	9,35,108
Bhili	24,39,611	Oarhwali	8,09,967
Gondi	15,01,431	Mundari	7,37,037
Sindhi	13,71,932	Ito	6,48,359
Konkani	13,52,363	Manipuri/Meithei	6,36,430
Kurukh/Oraon	11,41,804	Kui	5,12,161
Kumaoni	10,30,254		
<i>III. Languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under them) having strength of 1,00,000 to 4,99,999 but not included in (I) above.</i>			
Khandeshi	4,23,126	Kharla	1,77,159
Khasi	3,64,063	Khond/Kondh	1,68,027
Bodo/Boro	3,61,801	Mikir	1,54,893
Oaro	3,07,040	Bhumij	1,42,003
Tripari	2,99,643	Koya	1,40,777
Savara	2,65,721	Miri	1,36,598
Mundri-unspecified	2,61,653	Hindustani	1,23,200
Mandeali	2,27,352	Sirmauri	1,11,391
Lushai/Mizo	2,22,202	Parji	1,09,401
Korku	2,20,242		

Rural and Urban Population

Of the 43.92 crores who constitute the population (1961) of India including Sikkim, 36.07 crores or 82 per cent live in villages and 7.89 crores or 18 per cent live in cities and towns. There has been, between 1921 and 1961, a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below :

TABLE 15
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921-1961)

Percentage of total population	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Rural	85.8	83.0	86.1	82.7	82.0
Urban	11.2	12.0	13.9	17.3	18.0

According to the 1961 census there are 2,700 towns and 5,67,338 inhabited villages in India. The distribution of towns and villages according to population range is indicated in the following two tables :

TABLE 16
STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State/Union Territory	1,00,000 and Over	50,000 to 99,999	20,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 19,999	5,000 to 9,999	Less than 5,000	Total
INDIA	107	139	518	820	848	268	2,700
<i>States</i>							
Andhra Pradesh ..	11	9	51	73	72	7	223
Assam	1	2	10	12	24	11	60
Bihar	7	7	33	52	46	8	153
Gujarat	6	9	43	54	60	9	181
Jammu & Kashmir ..	2	—	1	4	6	30	43
Kerala	4	5	31	33	18	1	92
Madhya Pradesh ..	6	6	35	57	98	17	219
Maharashtra ..	12	15	47	89	88	15	266
Mysore	6	9	34	81	64	37	231
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Orissa	1	3	8	22	25	3	62
Punjab (Composite) ..	5	12	35	40	54	43	189
Rajasthan	6	4	23	52	51	9	145
Tamil Nadu	9	19	61	119	95	36	339
Uttar Pradesh	17	18	56	81	79	16	267
West Bengal	12	19	46	45	50	12	184
<i>Union Territories and other Areas</i>							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Delhi	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Goa, Daman & Diu ..	—	—	1	1	4	7	13
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	—	—	2	4	7	13
Manipur	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pondicherry	—	—	2	1	2	—	5
Tripura	—	1	—	1	4	—	6
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE 17
STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State/ Union Territory	10,000 and over	5,000 to 9,999	2,000 to 4,999	1,000 to 1,999	500 to 999	Less than 500	Total
INDIA	776	3,421	26,565	65,383	1,19,167	3,52,023	5,67,338*
<i>States</i>							
Andhra Pradesh ..	28	458	3,918	6,050	5,834	10,796	27,084
Assam†	—	12	390	1,976	4,979	18,345	25,702
Bihar	44	441	3,339	7,635	13,784	42,422	67,665
Gujarat	7	141	1,332	3,301	5,299	8,504	18,584

*Includes 3 villages for which details are not available.

†Excludes NEFA.

TABLE 17 (concl'd.)

State/Union Territory	10,000 and over	5,000 to 9,999	2,000 to 4,999	1,000 to 1,999	500 to 999	Less than 500	Total
Jammu and Kashmir ..	—	5	114	528	1,320	4,592	6,559
Kerala ..	510	587	395	57	18	6	1,573
Madhya Pradesh ..	—	28	787	3,811	12,795	52,993	70,414
Maharashtra ..	29	305	2,215	5,958	10,235	17,109	35,851
Mysore ..	—	172	1,432	3,723	6,481	14,569	26,377
Nagaland ..	—	—	11	65	157	581	814
Orissa ..	—	16	452	2,513	7,334	36,151	46,466
Punjab (Composite)	12	142	1,440	3,470	5,337	10,868	21,269
Rajasthan ..	—	94	1,003	2,936	6,596	21,612	32,241
Tamil Nadu ..	96	449	3,539	4,771	3,216	2,053	14,124
Uttar Pradesh ..	23	308	3,795	12,801	26,015	69,682	1,12,624
West Bengal ..	25	244	2,156	5,224	8,514	22,291	38,454†
<i>Union Territories & other Areas</i>							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	2	20	377	399
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	—	—	3	18	23	28	72
Delhi ..	—	—	42	59	99	76	276
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	13	83	80	46	21	245
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2	44	266	10,126	10,438††
L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	6	2	1	1	10
Manipur ..	—	2	51	126	200	1,487	1,866
Pondicherry ..	—	3	21	62	89	213	385
Tripura ..	—	—	31	142	366	4,393	4,932
NEFA ..	—	1	8	23	62	2354	2,451**
Sikkim ..	—	—	—	6	81	373	460‡

According to the 1961 census there are 107 towns in India with a population of over a lakh each as shown in Table 16. This description, however, does not take into account the town groups. In certain clusters the urban area is not really limited only to the notified boundary of any one or two places but embraces satellite towns and cities and industrial towns or settlements close to this urban area, which may even be surrounded by rural areas. Such well-formed clusters are treated as town groups, the determinants being facility of road and rail transport and the interchange of population on account of business and work. Thus there are 113 cities and town groups with population over a lakh each as detailed in the following table :

TABLE 18
CITIES AND TOWN GROUPS WITH POPULATION OF ONE LAKH AND OVER

City/Town group	Population	City/Town group	Population
ANDHRA PRADESH		2. Gauhati ..	1,00,707
1. Hyderabad* ..	12,51,119	BIHAR	
2. Vijayawada ..	2,30,397	1. Patna M.C. and Patliputra Housing Colony	3,64,594
3. Guntur ..	1,87,122	2. Jamshedpur* ..	3,28,044
4. Visakhapatnam ..	1,82,004	3. Dhanbad-Jharis-Sindri*	2,00,618
5. Warangal ..	1,56,106	4. Gaya ..	1,51,105
6. Rajahmundry ..	1,30,002	5. Monghyr-Jamulpur*	1,46,807
7. Kakinada ..	1,22,865	6. Bhagalpur ..	1,43,850
8. Eluru ..	1,08,321	7. Ranchi* ..	1,40,253
9. Nellore ..	1,06,776	8. Muzaffarpur ..	1,09,048
10. Bandar (Nasulipatnam)	1,01,417	9. Darbhanga ..	1,03,016
11. Kurnool ..	1,00,815		
ASSAM			
1. Shillong* ..	1,02,398		

*Town Group.

**Includes 3 villages for which details are not available.

†Does not include 11 villages for which separate population figures are not available.

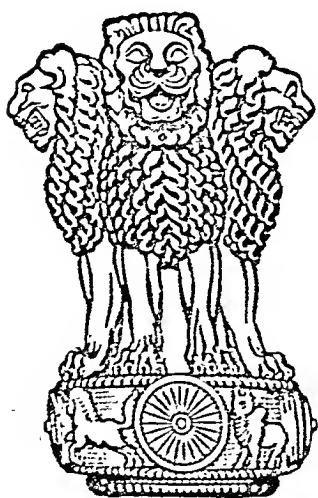
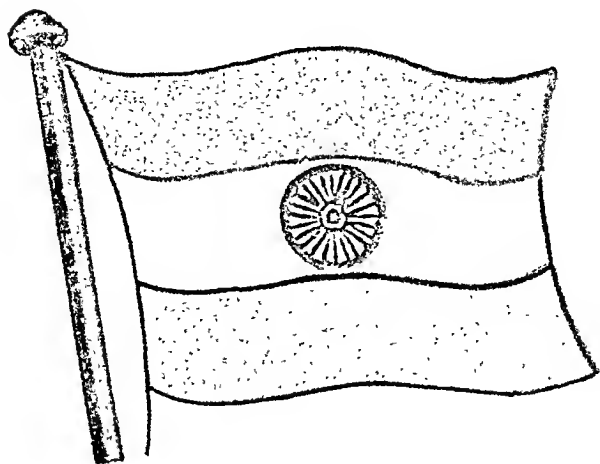
††Excludes 27 villages which are uninhabited but have houseless population.

‡Does not include 2 villages for which separate population figures are not available.

TABLE 18 (concl'd.)

City/Town group	Population	City/Town group	Population
GUJARAT		PUNJAB (reorganised)	
1. Ahmedabad*	12,06,001	1. Amritsar*	3,98,0
2. Baroda	2,98,398	2. Jullundur*	2,65,0
3. Surat	2,88,026	3. Ludhiana	2,44,0
4. Rajkot	1,94,145	4. Patiala	1,25,2
5. Bhavnagar	1,76,473	RAJASTHAN	
6. Jamnagar	1,48,572	1. Jaipur	4,03,44
HARYANA (created in 1966)		2. Ajmer	2,31,24
1. Ambala*	1,81,747	3. Jodhpur	2,24,76
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		4. Bikaner	1,50,63
1. Srinagar*	2,95,084	5. Kotah	1,20,34
2. Jammu	1,02,738	6. Udaipur	1,11,13
KERALA		TAMIL NADU	
1. Cochin-Ernakulam- Alwaye*	3,13,030	1. Madras	17,29,141
2. Trivandrum*	3,02,214	2. Madurai	4,24,810
3. Calicut*	2,43,548	3. Coimbatore	2,86,305
4. Alleppey*	1,38,834	4. Tiruchirappalli	2,49,862
MADHYA PRADESH		5. Salem	2,49,145
1. Indore	3,94,941	6. Palayamcottai*	1,90,048
2. Jabalpur*	3,67,014	7. Tuticorin*	1,27,356
3. Gwalior	3,00,587	8. Vellore*	1,22,761
4. Bhopal*	2,22,948	9. Kanchi*	1,19,380
5. Ujjain	1,44,161	10. Thanjavur	1,11,099
6. Raipur	1,39,792	11. Nagercoil	1,06,207
7. Durg*	1,33,230	UTTAR PRADESH	
8. Sagor*	1,04,676	1. Kanpur*	9,71,062
MAHARASHTRA		2. Lucknow*	6,55,673
1. Greater Bombay	41,52,056	3. Agra*	5,08,680
2. Poona*	7,37,426	4. Varanasi*	4,89,864
3. Nagpur*	6,90,302	5. Allahabad*	4,30,730
4. Sholapur	3,37,583	6. Meerut*	2,83,997
5. Nasik*	2,15,576	7. Bareilly	2,72,828
6. Kalyan	1,94,334	8. Moradabad*	1,91,828
7. Kolhapur*	1,93,186	9. Saharanpur	1,85,213
8. Amravati	1,37,875	10. Aligarh	1,85,020
9. Sangli*	1,27,183	11. Gorakhpur	1,80,255
10. Malegaon	1,21,408	12. Jhansi*	1,69,712
11. Ahmednagar	1,19,020	13. Dehra Dun*	1,56,341
12. Akola	1,15,760	14. Rampur	1,35,407
13. Thana*	1,09,215	15. Mathura*	1,25,258
MYSORE		16. Shahjahanpur*	1,17,702
1. Bangalore Metropolitan Area	12,06,961	17. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	1,00,097
2. Mysore	2,53,865	WEST BENGAL	
3. Hubli-Dharwar*	2,48,489	1. Calcutta	29,27,289
4. Mangalore*	1,70,253	2. Howrah	5,12,598
5. Kolar Gold Fields	1,46,811	3. South Suburbs*	3,41,712
6. Belgaum*	1,46,790	4. Asansol*	1,68,689
ORISSA		5. Bhatpara	1,47,630
1. Cuttack	1,46,308	6. Kharagpur	1,47,253
DELHI		7. Bally	1,30,896
1. Delhi	23,59,408	8. Kamarhatti	1,25,457
		9. South Dum Dum	1,11,284
		10. Burdwan	1,08,224
		11. Baranagar	1,07,837

*Town Group



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER II NATIONAL SYMBOLS

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947 and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947

The Constituent Assembly Resolution laid down that "the National Flag of India shall be a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (*Kesari*), white and dark green in equal proportion. In the centre of the white band, there shall be a Wheel in navy blue to represent the *Charkha*. The design of the wheel shall be that of the wheel (*Chakra*) which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka.

"The diameter of the wheel shall approximate to the width of the white band."

"The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag shall ordinarily be 2 : 3"

Use of the Flag

A pamphlet entitled *Flag Code—India* has been issued by the Government of India to ensure proper use and display of the Flag

The Code prohibits the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, the National Flag must be the highest. No other flag shall be flown from the same halyard from which the National Flag is flown. Where a mast has more than one halyard all of which do not reach the top of the mast, then the National Flag should be displayed at the highest point of the mast.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window-sill, balcony, or front of a building, the saffron side shall be at the farther end of the staff

When the Flag is displayed in a manner otherwise than by being flown from a staff, the saffron band must be uppermost when it is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall, when displayed vertically, the saffron band should be on the right with reference to the Flag, *i.e.*, it should be to the left of a person standing facing it. When displayed over the middle of a street, running east-west or north-south the Flag shall be suspended vertically with the saffron band to the north or to the east as the case may be.

When the Flag is carried in a procession or a parade, it shall be either on the marching right, that is the Flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the centre of the line

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards or zila parishads and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags

The use of the Flag is, however, unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing. The display of the National Flag on motor cars, even on such occasions, is restricted only to those entitled to the privilege.

The use of the National Flag or any colourable imitation thereof for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design, without the prior permission of the Central Government, is an offence.

STATE EMBLEM

The State Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as preserved in the Sarnath museum. In the original are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels (*Chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*).

In the State Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words "Satyamaya jayate," from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. It was first published in January 1912, under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika*, of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated the song into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India*. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows :

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he
 Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
 Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
 Dravida-Utkala-Banga
 Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
 Uchchhala-Jaladhi-taranga
 Tava subha name jage,
 Tava subha asisa mage,
 Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
 Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he
 Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
 Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
 Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

The above is the full version of the National Anthem as adopted and its playing time is about 52 seconds. A short version consisting of the first and last lines of this stanza (playing time approximately 20 seconds) is also played on certain occasions.

The following is Rabindranath Tagore's English rendering of the stanza :

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people, dispenser of India's destiny.
 They name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind, Gujrat and Maratha,
 of the Dravid and Orissa and Bengal; it echoes in the hills of the Vindhya
 and Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Jamuna and Ganges and is
 chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea. They pray for thy blessings and

sing thy praise The saving of all people waits in thy hand, thou dispenser of India's destiny

Victory, victory, victory to thee

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram*, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with *Jana gana-mana*. *Vande Mataram* occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math*, published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza

Vande Mataram I
 Sujalam suphalam, makayaja shitalam,
 Shasyashyamalam, Mataram I
 Shubhrajyotsna pulakitayaminim
 Phullakusumita-drumadala-shohhinim,
 Suhasinim sumadhura bhasinim
 Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram I

The following is Sri Aurobindo's translation of the stanza

Mother, I bow to thee I
 Rich with thy hurrying streams,
 Bright with thy orchard gleams,
 Cool with thy winds of delight
 Dark fields waving Mother of might,
 Mother free
 Glory of moonlight dreams
 Over thy branches and lordly streams,—
 Clad in thy blossoming trees,
 Mother, giver of ease,
 Laughing low and sweet I
 Mother, I kiss thy feet,
 Speaker sweet and low I
 Mother, to thee I bow I

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India. In its report, submitted in 1955, the Committee recommended the adoption of a National Calendar based on the Saka era with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days. The dates of this calendar have a permanent correspondence with the dates of the Gregorian Calendar, Chaitra 1 falling on March 22 normally and March 21 in a leap year. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes: (i) The Gazette of India, (ii) news broadcasts by All India Radio, (iii) calendars issued by the Government of India, and (iv) communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments, semi-Government organisations and institutions getting grant in aid from Government, have also been requested to use progressively the National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar.

CHAPTER III

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, and came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens : *Justice*, social, economic and political; *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation.

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry and such other territories as may be acquired.

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Every person who was at the commencement of the constitution (January 26, 1950) domiciled in India and (a) was born in India or (b) either of whose parents was born in India or (c) who had been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding that date became a citizen of India. Special provision is made for migrants from Pakistan and for Indians resident abroad. Under the Citizenship Act 1955, which supplemented the provisions of the Constitution, Indian citizenship is acquired by birth, descent, registration and by naturalisation. The Act also provides for loss of citizenship by renunciation, termination and deprivation.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution guarantees seven broad categories of fundamental rights which are justiciable. These are : (i) the right to equality including equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matter of employment; (ii) the right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition and disposal of property and the right to practise any profession or occupation subject to the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency and morality; (iii) the right against exploitation, prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings, (iv) the right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion; (v) the right of minorities to conserve their culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; (vi) the right to property, subject to the right of the State to compulsory acquisition for public purpose after payment of

compensation; and (vii) the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country." These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life." These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want. The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment.

Some of the other important directives relate to prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen; organisation of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from the executive; promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country; protection of national monuments; promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

THE UNION

EXECUTIVE

The Union Executive consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head.

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. Before entering upon his office the President takes an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law. His removal from office for any violation of the Constitution is to be in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 61. In his capacity as the head of State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People; issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or

to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States. His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President and ceases to perform the functions of the Chairman of the Council of States.

Council of Ministers

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

The Council of Ministers as at present constituted, comprises (i) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (ii) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet, and (iii) Deputy Ministers.

The personnel of the Government, as on March 31, 1969, was as follows:

*President : V. V. Giri**

*Vice-President : G. S. Pathak**

<i>Members of Cabinet</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
1. Shrimati Indira Gandhi	Prime Minister, Atomic Energy and Planning.
2. Morarji R. Desai	Deputy Prime Minister, Finance.
3. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.
4. Bali Ram Bhagat	Foreign Trade and Supply.
5. Y. B. Chavan	Home Affairs.
6. Jaisukhlal Hathi	Labour and Rehabilitation.
7. P. Govinda Menon	Law and Social Welfare.
8. C. M. Poonacha	Steel and Heavy Engineering.
9. Jagjivan Ram	Food and Agriculture.
10. V. K. R. V. Rao	Education and Youth Services.
11. Triguna Sen	Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.
12. K. K. Shah	Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.
13. Dinesh Singh	External Affairs.
14. Karan Singh	Tourism and Civil Aviation.
15. Ram Subhag Singh	Railways.
16. Swaran Singh	Defence.
17. Satya Narayan Sinha	Information and Broadcasting and Communications.

*Dr. Zakir Husain passed away on May 3, 1969. V. V. Giri was sworn in as Acting President the same day. Subsequently V. V. Giri was elected President and G. S. Pathak as Vice-President and they assumed office on August 24 and 31, 1969 respectively.

MINISTERS OF STATE

18	Bhagwat Jha Azad	Labour Employment and Rehabilitation.
19	Bhakt Darshan	Education and Youth Services
20	S Chandrasekhar	Health and Family Planning and Works
		Housing and Urban Development
21	D R. Chavan	Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals
22	Parimal Ghosh	Railways
23	(Smt.) Phulrenu Guha	Law and Deptt. of Social Welfare
24	I K. Gujral	Information and Broadcasting and Deptt. of Communications
25	M S Gurupadaswamy	Food Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation.
26	Jaganath Rao	Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals
27	Lal t Narayan Mishra	Defence Production.
28	B S Murthy	Health and Family Planning and Works
		Housing and Urban Development
29	Krishna Chandra Pant	Steel and Heavy Engineering
30	K. Raghu Ramiah	Parliamentary Affairs Shipping and Transport.
31	K. L. Rao	Irrigation and Power
32	K. V. Raghunatha Reddy	Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs
33	Prakashchand B Sethi	Finance
34	Annasahib P Shinde	Food Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.
35	Vidya Charan Shukla	Home Affairs
36	Sher Singh	Information and Broadcasting and Department of Communications

DEPUTY MINISTERS

37	Rohanlal Chaturvedi	Railways
38	D Ering	Food Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation.
39	Jahanara Jaipal Singh	Education and Youth Services
40	S C Jamir	Labour Employment and Rehabilitation
41	M P Krishna	Defence
42	(Smt.) Sarojini Mahishi	Tourism and Civil Aviation.
43	Mohd Shafi Qureshi	Steel and Heavy Engineering
44	Jagannath Pahadia	Finance
45	K. S. Ramaswamy	Home Affairs
46	Chowdhary Ram Sewak	Foreign Trade and Supply
47	J B Muthyal Rao	Law and Department of Social Welfare
48	Mohammad Yunus Saleem	Law and Department of Social Welfare
49	(Smt.) Nandini Satpathy	Attached to Prime Minister
50	Sidheshwar Prasad	Irrigation and Power
51	Bhanu Prakash Singh	Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs
52	Iqbal Singh	Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport.
53	Surendra Pal Singh	External Affairs.

Official Language

As provided in Article 343 of the Constitution, Hindi became the official language of the Union from January 26, 1965. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union is the international form of Indian numerals. However, under Section 3 of the Official Languages Act 1963 provision has been made for the continued use of the English language, in addition to Hindi, even after January 26, 1965 for (a) all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before the day, and (b) for the transaction of business in Parliament. Under Article 346 of the Constitution, the language (or languages) for the time being authorised to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall also be the language (or languages) to be used for communication

between a State and the Union and between one State and another. The Official Languages (Amendment) Act 1967, however, provides that English shall be used for purposes of communication between the Union and a State which has not adopted Hindi as its official language and where Hindi is used for purposes of communication between one State and another which has not adopted Hindi as its official language, such communication in Hindi shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in English.

Administrative Organisation

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned by him.

Administrative Reforms

The Department of Administrative Reforms was set up in March 1964 and the Organisation and Methods Division of the Cabinet Secretariat was merged in it. Besides continuing the work of the O & M Division, the Department undertook a new programme of activities including comprehensive studies of important departments through study teams headed by members of Parliament. These studies have been completed and the recommendations embodied therein are at various stages of processing and implementation. Major reorganisational measures were initiated in the Central Secretariat, starting with the Ministry of Works and Housing. Liaison is maintained with State Governments in regard to administrative reforms programmes in the States.

The training programme of the erstwhile O&M Division was reorganised and two new courses were started in 1964 for training administrators in the skills of administrative analysis. During 1968-69 the Department organised four types of training courses—(1) an appreciation course in the techniques of administrative improvement, (2) an advanced work study course in association with the Indian Institute of Public Administration, (3) a work study course and (4) a recorder analyst course in the Secretariat Training School. In these four courses, deputy secretaries, under secretaries, section officers and assistants were exposed to the techniques of work study and administrative reforms.

An Administrative Intelligence Unit has been organised to provide a ready source of documented material on various aspects of administrative reforms.

The Department receives general direction about programming its activities from the Committee on Administration which is a Committee of senior Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

A high-powered Administrative Reforms Commission was set up in January 1966 "to examine the public administration of the country and make recommendations for reform and reorganisation, where necessary." Assisted by thirty-three study teams and one task force the Commission has started examining the various aspects of administration. So far, it has submitted ten reports to the Government.

Public Services

Article 315(1) of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Union Public Service Commission with a Chairman and Members appointed

by the President. The personnel of the Commission, as on May 31, 1969, was as follows :

Chairman : K. R. Damle

Members : Smt. B. Khongmen

R. C. S. Sarkar

Hari Sharma

A. R. Kidwai

P. C. Gupta

M. L. Shahare

D. P. Kohli

H. N. Ramaehandra Rao

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution briefly are : (i) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Union Government by written examination, interview and promotion, and (ii) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers.

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before he is dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officer must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend himself. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practicable to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

The Legislature of the Union, which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as *Rajya Sabha* (Council of States) and *Lok Sabha* (House of the People).

Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. It is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State, as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. Members of the Council must be citizens of India and not less than 30 years of age.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States and not more than

25 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides. The number of seats for each State is so allocated that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. Up to 1970 the President can nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if in his opinion it is not adequately represented. Unless dissolved sooner, the term of the House is five years from the date appointed for its first meeting.

The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 240, of whom 228 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The present strength of the House of the People is 523, consisting of 496 members directly elected from the 17 States and 24 members directly elected from the ten Union Territories besides one member nominated by the President to represent the North-East Frontier Agency and two members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians.

The names of the members of the two Houses (recorded by the Election Commission) as on May 31, 1969 are given below :

RAJYA SABHA (COUNCIL OF STATES)

Chairman : V. V. Giri*

Deputy Chairman : Smt. Violet Alva

ANDHRA PRADESH (18)

1. Damodaram Sanjivayya
2. Kum. M. L. Mary Naidu
3. Yerrapureddi Adinarayana Reddy
4. Yella Reddy
5. Narla Venkateswara Rao
6. Smt. Seetha Yudhvir
7. J. C. Nagi Reddy
8. Akbar Ali Khan
9. K. P. Mallikarjunudu
10. Kota Punniiah
11. M. V. Bhadram
12. Mudumala Henry Samuel
13. Sanda Naryanappa
14. M. Srinivasa Reddy
15. K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
16. Chandramouli Jagarlamudi
17. Smt. Yashoda Reddy
18. M. Anandam

ASSAM (7)

19. Purnananda Chetia
20. M. Purkayastha
21. Smt. Usha Barthakur
22. Baharul Islam
23. Golap Barbora
24. Prafulla Goswami
25. Emonsing M. Sangma

BIHAR (22)

26. A. Mohammad Chaudhary
27. Anand Chand
28. Smt. Jahanara Jaipal Singh
29. Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
30. Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
31. Rama Bahadur Sinha
32. Shishir Kumar
33. S. B. Yajee
34. Pratul Chandra Mitra
35. R. P. Khaitan
36. Shyamandan Mishra
37. B. N. Mandal

38. Rajendra Pratap Sinha
39. L. N. Misra
40. Mahabir Dass
41. Balkrishna Gupta
42. Rajendra Kumar Poddar
43. Rudra Narain Jha
44. Jagdambi Prasad Yadav
45. Anant Prasad Sharma
46. Suraj Prasad
47. Rewati Kant Sinha

GUJARAT (11)

48. Kum. Maniben V. Patel
49. Shamprasad Rupshanker Vasavada
50. G. H. V. Momin
51. Dahyabhai V. Patel
52. K. S. Chavda
53. Suresh J. Desai
54. B. N. Antani
55. Smt. P. J. Mehta
56. Jaisukhlal Lalshankar Hathi
57. Tribhuvandas Kisibhai Patel
58. U. N. Mahida

HARYANA (5)

59. Jagat Narain
60. Neki Ram
61. Bhagwat Dayal
62. Krishan Kant
63. Rizzaq Ram

KERALA (9)

64. Kizhodayath Damodaran
65. S. M. Sait
66. C. Achutha Menon
67. G. Gopinathan Nair
68. B. V. Abdulla Koya
69. Kesavan Thazhava
70. Balachandra Menon
71. P. Subramania Menon
72. K. Chandrasekharan

*On the death of President Zakir Husain on May 3, V. V. Giri became the Acting President. He was later elected President and assumed office on Augus: 24, 1969.

MADHYA PRADESH (16)

- 73 Bhawani Prasad Tiwary
- 74 Dayaldas Kurre
- 75 Sewai Singh Mohabbat Singh
- 76 Chakrapani Shukla
- 77 Deo Rao Krishna Rao Jadhav
- 78 Niranjan Varma
- 79 Raja S P Singh
- 80 A D Mani
- 81 Nand Kishore Bhatt
- 82 Smt V Chaturvedi
- 83 Narayana Rao Krishna Rao
- 84 Smt Shyam Kumari Devi
- 85 Narayan Prasad Chaudhri
- 86 Ram Sahai
- 87 Syed Ahmad
- 88 Shwudutta Upadhyaya

MAHARASHTRA (19)

- 89 Abid Ali
- 90 Babubhai M Chinu
- 91 Arvind Gunesb Kulkarni
- 92 S K Vaishampayan
- 93 M M Dharia
- 94 S B Bobdey
- 95 G R Patil
- 96 B D Khobaragode
- 97 Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure
- 98 M C Chagla
- 99 B S Sanyekar
- 100 Kodardas Kalidas Shah
- 101 Bhaurao Krishnarao Gawkwad
- 102 Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarni
- 103 Pandharinath S P amji Patil
- 104 Jayant Shindhar Tukik
- 105 Tryambak Gopal D shmukh
- 106 Smt Sarojini Krishnarao Babar
- 107 Smt Vimal Punjab D shmukh

MYSORE (12)

- 108 Mulka Govinda Reddy
- 109 Sher Khan
- 110 Smt Annapurna D. vi Thummareddy
- 111 Smt Violet Alva
- 112 M S Gurupadaswamy
- 113 M D Naryan
- 114 N Sri Rama Reddy
- 115 M L Kollur
- 116 Patil Putappa
- 117 U K Lakshmana Gowda
- 118 B T Kemparaj
- 119 T. Siddalingiah

ORISSA (10)

- 120 B K. Mahanti
- 121 Narayan Patra
- 122 Brahmananda Panda
- 123 B B Das
- 124 Lokanath Misra
- 125 Bhabhani Charan Pattanayak
- 126 Krishna Chandra Panda
- 127 Sundaramani Patel
- 128 Smt Nandini Satpathy
- 129 B K. Deo

PUNJAB (7)

- 130 Gurcharan Singh
- 131 Harcharan Singh
- 132 Narindar Singh Brar
- 133 Raghubir Singh Pantyazari

- 134 Guermukh Singh
- 135 Rattan Lal
- 136 Bhupinder Singh

RAJASTHAN (10)

- 137 Sadiq Ali
- 138 Devi Singh
- 139 Shanti Lal Kothari
- 140 Sundar Singh Bhandari
- 141 Dalpat Singh
- 142 Smt Mangla Devi Talwar
- 143 Mahendra Kumar Mohatai
- 144 Kumbha Ram Arya
- 145 Ram Niwas Mirdha
- 146 Bal Krishna Kaul

TAMIL NADU (18)

- 147 A K A Abdul Samad
- 148 T V Anandan
- 149 S Chandrasekhar
- 150 S S Mariswamy
- 151 Smt Lalitha Rajagopalan
- 152 S S Vasan
- 153 K. Sundaram
- 154 N Ramakrishna Iyer
- 155 G P Somasundaram
- 156 R T Parthasarathy
- 157 N R Muniswamy
- 158 T Chengalvarayan
- 159 Khaja Moideen
- 160 Thiluk Vallalan
- 161 M R Venkata Raman
- 162 K S Ramaswamy
- 163 M Ruthnaswamy
- 164 G A Appan

UTTAR PRADESH (34)

- 165 Dattopant Thengari
- 166 Tribhayan Narjan
- 167 Mahabir Prasad Shukla
- 168 Bashir Hussain Zaidi
- 169 Umashankar Dikshit
- 170 A C Gilbert
- 171 Ram Singh
- 172 T N Singh
- 173 Smt Sarla Bhadauria
- 174 Mahabir Prasad Bhargava
- 175 Sham Sunder Naram Tankha
- 176 Arjun Arora
- 177 Vacant
- 178 Vacant
- 179 Z A Ahmed
- 180 Raj Narain
- 181 Sukhdev Prasad
- 182 Hayatullah Ansari
- 183 Smt Bindumati Devi
- 184 Jogendra Singh
- 185 M R. Shervani
- 186 Hira Vallabha Tripathi
- 187 Ajit Prasad Jain
- 188 Ganeshi Lal Chowdhari
- 189 Chandra Shekhar
- 190 Pitambar Das
- 191 Sitaram Jaipuria
- 192 Gaire Murahari
- 193 Prithwi Nath
- 194 C. D Pande
- 195 Prem Manohar
- 196 Man Singh
- 197 M Asad
- 198 S D Misra

WEST BENGAL (16)

199. Satyendra Prasad Ray
200. Dwijendralal Sen Gupta
201. Smt. Phulrenu Guha
202. Bhupesh Gupta
203. Muhammad Ishaque
204. Rajpat Singh Doogar
205. Arun Prakash Chatterjee
206. Chitta Basu
207. Biren Roy
208. Mirganka Mohan Sur
209. Vacant
210. Vacant
211. Vacant
212. Vacant
213. Vacant
214. Vacant

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4)

215. Om Mehta
216. Gulam Nabi Untoo
217. Syed Hussain
218. Tirath Ram Amla

NAGALAND (1)

219. Melhupra Vero

DELHI (3)

220. I. K. Gujral
221. Kurn. Shanta Vasisht
222. Sri Mahavir

HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)

223. Chiranji Lal Verma
224. Smt. Satyavati Dang
225. Salig Ram

MANIPUR (1)

226. Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh

PONDICHERRY (1)

227. P. Abraham

TRIPURA (1)

228. Triguna Sen

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT (12)

229. Jairamdas Daulatram
230. M. C. Setalvad
231. G. Ramchandran
232. Smt. Shakuntala Paranjpye
233. G. Sankara Kurup
234. M. Ajmal Khan
235. M. N. Kaul
236. H. R. Bachchan
237. Ganga Sharan Sinha
238. K. Ramiah
239. Syed Nurul Hasan
240. Joachim Alva

LOK SABHA (HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE)

Speaker : N. Sanjiva Reddy

Deputy Speaker : R. K. Khadiolkar

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Party*
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH (41)			
1.	Adilabad	P. Ganga Reddy	Con.
2.	Amalapuram (R)	Bayya Suryanarayana Murthy	Con.
3.	Anakapalli	Missula Suryanarayana Murthy	Con.
4.	Anantapur	Ponnapati Antonyreddy	Con.
5.	Bhadrachalam (R)	Smt. B. Radhabai Ananda Rao	Con.
6.	Bobbili	Karri Narayana Rao	Con.
7.	Chittoor	N. P. Chengalraya Naidu	Con.
8.	Cuddapah	Y. Eswara Reddy	CPI
9.	Eluru	Kommareddi Suryanarayana	Con.
10.	Gudivada	Maganti Ankineedu	Con.
11.	Guntur	Kotha Raghuramajiah	Con.
12.	Hindupur	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	**
13.	Hyderabad	G. S. Melkote	Con.
14.	Kakinada	Mesaliganti Tirumala Rao	Con.
15.	Karimnagar	Juvvadi Ramapathi Rao	Con.
16.	Kavali	Rebala Dasaratha Rama Reddy	Con.
17.	Khammam	Smt. T. Lakshmi Kanthamma	Con.
18.	Kurnool	Y. Gadilingana Gowd	SWA.
19.	Machilipatnam	Yarlagadda Ankineedu Prasad	Con.
20.	Mahbubnagar	J. Rameshwar Rao	Con.

*The abbreviations used are : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); Communist Party of India (CPD); Communist Party of India (Marxist) CPI (M); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Jammu and Kashmir National Conference (J&K National Conference); Peasants' and Workers' Party (PWP); Republican Party of India (RP); All India Forward Bloc (FB); Hill Leaders' Conference (HLC); Akali Dal (AD); Indian Union Muslim League (ML); Bharatiya Kranti Dal (BKD); Bangla Congress (BAC); United Greens (UG); Unattached Independents (UA) and (R) indicates Reserved Seat.

**Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy was elected on the Congress ticket, but ceased to have any party affiliation after his election as Speaker of Lok Sabha.

1	2	3	4
21	Medak	—	—
22	Miryalguda	—	—
23	Nagarkurnool (R)	—	—
24	Nalgonda	—	—
25	Nandyal	—	—
26	Narasapur	—	—
27	Narasaraopet	—	—
28	Nellore (R)	—	—
29	Nizamabad	—	—
30	Ongole	—	—
31	Peddapalli (R)	—	—
32	Parvatipuram (R)	—	—
33	Rajamundry	—	—
34	Rajampet	—	—
35	Secunderabad	—	—
36	Siddipet (R)	—	—
37	Srikakulam	—	—
38	Turupathi (R)	—	—
39	Visakhapatnam	—	—
40	Vijayawada	—	—
41	Warangal	—	—
		Smt. Sangam Laxmi Bai	Con.
		G S Reddy	Con.
		J B Muthyal Rao	Con.
		Mohammad Yunus Saleem	Con.
		Pendekanti Venkatasubbarao	Con.
		Datta Balaramaraju	Con.
		Maddi Sudarshanam	Con.
		Bhavana Anjanappa	Con.
		M Narayana Reddy	U A
		Kongara Jaggaiah	Con.
		M R. Krishna	Con.
		Viswaswari Narasimha Rao	SWA
		Datta Satyanarayana Raju	Con.
		P Parthasarathy	Con.
		Bakar Ali Mirza	Con.
		G Venkat Swamy	Con.
		N G Ranga	SWA
		C. Dass	Con.
		Tenneti Viswanatham	U A
		K L Rao	Con.
		Rama Sahayam Surendar Reddy	Con.
		ASSAM (14)	
42	Autonomous Districts (R)	George Gilbert Swell	HLC
43	Barpeta	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Con.
44	Cachar	Smt. Jyotsana Chanda	Con.
45	Dhubri	Jahan Uddin Ahmed	PSP
46	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con.
47	Gauhati	Dhireswar Kalita	CPI
48	Jorhat	Rajendranath Barua	Con.
49	Kahabor	Bedabrata Barua	Con.
50	Kamrang (R)	Nihar Ranjan Laskar	Con.
51	Kokrajhar (R)	D. Basumatari	Con.
52	Lakhimpur	Biswa Narayan Shastri	Con.
53	Mangaldai	Hem Barua	PSP
54	Nawgong	Liladhar Kotoki	Con.
55	Tezpur	B Joy Chandra Bhagavati	Con.
		BIHAR (53)	
56	Araria (R)	Tul Mohan Ram	Con.
57	Aurangabad	Mudrika Singh	Con.
58	Bagaha (R)	Bhola Raut	Con.
59	Banka	Boni Shanker Sharma	JS
60	Barh	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con.
61	Begusarai	Yogendra Sharma	CPI
62	Bhittah	Kamal Nath Tewari	Con.
63	Bhagalpur	Bhagwat Jha Azad	Con.
64	Bikramganj	Sheopujan Shastri	U A
65	Buxar	Ram Subhag Singh	Con.
66	Chapra	Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh	Con.
67	Chatra	Smt. Vijaya Raje	U A
68	Darbhanga	Satya Narayan Sinha	Con.
69	Dhanbad	Smt. Lalita Rajya Lakshmi	U A
70	Gaya (R)	Ram Dham Das	Con.
71	Dumka (R)	Satya Charan Beza	Con.
72	Giridih	Imteyazuddin Ahmad	Con.
73	Godda	Prabhudayal H. Matungka	Con.
74	Gopalganj	Dwarika Nath Tiwary	Con.
75	Hajipur	Valmiki Choudhary	Con.
76	Hazaribagh	Mohan Singh Oberoi	U A
77	Jainagar	Bhogendra Jha	CPI
78	Jamshedpur	Shiva Chandika Prasad	Con.
79	Jamui (R)	Nayan Tara Dass	Con.
80	Jehanabad	Chandra Shekhar Singh	CPI
81	Katihar	S. taram Kesri	Con.
82	Kesaria	Kamla Mishra 'Madhukar'	CPI
83	Khagaria	Kameshwar Singh	SSP
84	Khunti (R)	Jaipal Singh	Con.

1	2	3	4
85.	Kishanganj	Lakhan Lal Kapoor	PSP
86.	Lohardaga (R)	Kartik Oraon	Con.
87.	Madhipura	Bindhyeshwari Prasad Mandal	U.A.
88.	Madhubani	Shiva Chandra Jha	SSP
89.	Maharajganj	Mritunjoy Prasad	Con.
90.	Monghyr	Madhu Ram Chandra Limaye	SSP
91.	Motibari	Bibhuti Misra	Con.
92.	Muzaffarpur	Digvijaya Narain Singh	Con.
93.	Nalanda	Sidheshwar Prasad	Con.
94.	Nawada	Surya Prakash Puri	U.A.
95.	Palamau (R)	Smt. Kamla Kumari	Con.
96.	Patna	Ramavtar Shastri	CPI
97.	Pupri	Shashi Ranjan Prasad Sahu	Con.
98.	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen	Con.
99.	Rajmahal (R)	Ishwar Marandi	Con.
100.	Ranchi	Prasanta Kumar Ghosh	Con.
101.	Rosera (R)	Kedar Paswan	SSP
102.	Saharsa	Gunanad Thakur	SSP
103.	Samastipur	Yamuna Prasad Mandal	Con.
104.	Sasaram (R)	Jaggiwan Ram	Con.
105.	Shahabad	Baliram Bhagat	Con.
106.	Singhbhum (R)	Kolai Birua	U.A.
107.	Sitamarhi	Nagendra Prasad Yadav	Con.
108.	Siwan	Mohammad Yusuf	Con.

GUJARAT (24)

109.	Ahmedabad	Indulal Yajnik	U.A.
110.	Amreli	Smt. Jayababen Vajubhai Shah	Con.
111.	Anand	Narendrasinhji Ranjitsinhji Mahdia	Con.
112.	Banaskantha	S. K. Patil	Con.
113.	Baroda	Pashabhai Chhotabhai Patel	SWA
114.	Bhavnagar	Prasannbhai Manilal Mehta	Con.
115.	Broach	Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana	Con.
116.	Bulsar (R)	Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel	Con.
117.	Dabhoi	Manubhai Motibhai Patel	Con.
118.	Dhandhuka	R. K. Amin	SWA
119.	Dohad (R)	Bhaljibhai Ravjibhai Parmar	Con.
120.	Gandhinagar (R)	Somchandbhai Manubhai Solanki	Con.
121.	Godhra	Piloo Homi Mody	SWA
122.	Jamnagar	Narayan Dandekar	SWA
123.	Junagadh	Virendrakumar Jivanlal Shah	SWA
124.	Kaira	Pravinsinhji Natwarsinhji Solanki	SWA
125.	Kutch	Tulsidas Muljibhai Sheth	Con.
126.	Mandvi (R)	Chhaganbhai Madaribhai Kedaria	Con.
127.	Mehsana	Ramchandra Jamnadas Amin	SWA
128.	Patan (R)	Dahyabhai Ramjibhai Parmar	SWA
129.	Rajkot	M. R. Masani	SWA
130.	Sabarkantha	C. C. Desai	SWA
131.	Surat	Moraraji Ranchhodhbhai Desai	Con.
132.	Surendranagar	Meghrajji	SWA

HARYANA (9)

133.	Ambala (R)	Suraj Bhan	IS
134.	Gurgaon	Abdul Gani Dar	U.A.
135.	Hissar	Ram Krishan Gupta	Con.
136.	Jhajjar	Sher Singh	Con.
137.	Kaithal	Gulzari Lal Nanda	Con.
138.	Karnal	Madho Ram Sharma	Con.
139.	Mahendragarh	Gajraj Singh Rao	Con.
140.	Rohatak	Randhir Singh	Con.
141.	Sirsa (R)	Dalbir Singh	Con.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (6)

142.	Anantnag	Mohammad Shaffi Qureshi	Con.
143.	Baranulla	Syed Ahmed Aga	Con.
144.	Jammu	Inderjit Malhotra	Con.
145.	Ladakh	Kushak Bakula	Con.

1	2	3	4
146	Srinagar	-- -- --	Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad J & K. National Conference
147	Udhampur	-- -- --	Karan Singh

KERALA (19)

148	Adoor (R)	-- --	P. C. Adchan CPI
149	Ambalapuzha	-- --	Smt. Suseela Gopalan CPI(M)
150	Badagara	-- --	Arang I Sreedharan PSP
151	Cherayinkil	-- --	K. Anandhan CPI(M)
152	Ernakulam	-- --	V. Viswanatha Menon CPI(M)
153	Kasargod	-- --	A. K. Gopalan CPI(M)
154	Kottayam	-- --	K. M. Abraham CPI(M)
155	Kozhikode	-- --	Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait U. A.
156	Manjeri	-- --	M. M. L. M. L.
157	Mavelikkara	-- --	G. P. Mangalathumadam PSP
158	Mukundapuram	-- --	Panampully Govinda Meleon Con
159	Muvattupuzha	-- --	P. P. Eathose CPI(M)
160	Palghat	-- --	E. K. Nayanar CPI(M)
161	Peermade	-- --	P. K. Vasudevan Nair CPI
162	Ponnani (R)	-- --	C. K. Chakrapani CPI(M)
163	Qutub	-- --	N. Sreekantan Nair U. A.
164	Trichur	-- --	C. Janardhanan CPI
165	Tellicherry	-- --	Pattam Gopalan CPI(M)
166	Trivandrum	-- --	P. Viswambharan PSP

MADHYA PRADESH (37)

167	Balaghat	-- --	C. D. Gautam Con.
168	Bastar (R)	-- --	Jhadu Sundar Lal U. A.
169	Betul	-- --	Narendra Kumar Salve Con.
170	Bhind	-- --	Yashwant Singh Kushwah U. A.
171	Bhopal	-- --	Jagannath Rao Joshi JS
172	Bilaspur	-- --	Amarsingh Sengal Con.
173	Chhindwara	-- --	G. S. Mishra Con.
174	Durg	-- --	Vishwanath Yadav Tamaskar Con.
175	Damoh	-- --	Manibhai Jawerbhai Patel Con.
176	Dhar (R)	-- --	Bharat Singh Chowhan JS
177	Guna	-- --	J. B. Kripalani U. A.
178	Gwalior	-- --	Ram Avtar Sharma U. A.
179	Hoshangabad	-- --	N. tiraj Singh Con.
180	Indore	-- --	Prakash Chand Bhanwarlal S. hi Con.
181	Jabalpur	-- --	Govind Das Con.
182	Jangir (R)	-- --	Smt. Mumtaz Agam Dass Guru Con.
183	Jhabua (R)	-- --	Sursingh Con.
184	Kanker (R)	-- --	Trilokshah Lal Priendra Shah JS
185	Khandwa	-- --	Gangacharan Dikshit Con.
186	Kharagone	-- --	Shashi Bhushan Con.
187	Mahasamund	-- --	Vidya Charan Shukla Con.
188	Mandla (R)	-- --	Mangru Ukey Con.
189	Mandasur	-- --	Swatantra Singh Kothari JS
190	Morena (R)	-- --	Atandas U. A.
191	Raigarh (R)	-- --	K. m. Ravi Devi Con.
192	Raipur	-- --	Lakhan Lal Gupta Con.
193	Rajnandgaon	-- --	Smt. Padmayati Devi Con.
194	Rewa	-- --	Shambhu Nath Shukla Con.
195	Sagar (R)	-- --	Ram Singh Aiyarwal JS
196	Satna	-- --	Devendra Vijai Singh Con.
197	Shahdol (R)	-- --	Smt. Gurja Kumari Con.
198	Shajapur	-- --	Daburao Patel JS
199	Sidhi	-- --	Bhannu Prakash Singh Con.
200	Surguja (R)	-- --	Bahunath Singh Con.
201	Tikamgarh (R)	-- --	Nathuram Aherwar Con.
202	Ujjain (R)	-- --	Hukamchand Kachwai JS
203	Vidisha	-- --	Shiv Sharma U. A.

1	2	3	4	
MAHARASHTRA (45)				
204.	Ahmednagar	.. .. .	Anantrao Vitthalrao Patil	Con.
205.	Akola	.. .. .	K. M. Asgar Hussain	Con.
206.	Amravati	.. .. .	Krishna Gulab Deshmukh	Con.
207.	Aurangabad	.. .. .	Bhaosaheb Dagadurao Deshmukh	Con.
208.	Baramati	.. .. .	Tulsidas Subhanrao Jadhav	Con.
209.	Bhandara	.. .. .	Ashok Ranjitram Mehta	Con.
210.	Bhir	.. .. .	Nana Ramchandra Patil	CPI
211.	Bhiwandi	.. .. .	Sonubhau Dagadu Basvant	Con.
212.	Bombay Central	.. .. .	Ramchandra Dhondiba Bhandare	Con.
213.	Bombay Central South	.. .. .	Shripad Amrit Dange	CPI
214.	Bombay North East	.. .. .	Smt. Tara Govind Sapre	Con.
215.	Bombay North West	.. .. .	Shantilal Harijivan Shah	Con.
216.	Bombay South	.. .. .	George Fernandes	SSP
217.	Buldana	.. .. .	Shivaram Rango Rane	Con.
218.	Chanda	.. .. .	Krishnarao Madhavrao Kaushik	SWA
219.	Chimur	.. .. .	Ramchandra Martand Hajarnawis	Con.
220.	Dahanu (R)	.. .. .	Yeshwantrao Martandrao Mukne	Con.
221.	Dhulia	.. .. .	Chudaman Ananda Patil	Con.
222.	Hatkanangale	.. .. .	Smt. Vijayamala Rajaram Chhatra- pati Bhonsale	PWP
223.	Jalgaon	.. .. .	Sayyadali Samadali Sayyad	Con.
224.	Jalna	.. .. .	Venkat Rao Narsing Rao Jadhav	Con.
225.	Karad	.. .. .	Dajisaheb alias Anandrao Ramrao Chavan	Con.
226.	Khed	.. .. .	Raghunath Keshav Khadiolkar	Con.
227.	Khamgaon (R)	.. .. .	Arjun Shripad Kasture	Con.
228.	Kolaba	.. .. .	Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte	PWP
229.	Kolhapur	.. .. .	Shankarrao Dattatraya Mane	Con.
230.	Kopergaon	.. .. .	Annasaheb Pandurang Shinde	Con.
231.	Latur (R)	.. .. .	Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble	Con.
232.	Malegaon (R)	.. .. .	Zambru Manglu Kahandole	Con.
233.	Nagpur	.. .. .	Narendra Ramchandraji Deoghare	Con.
234.	Nanded	.. .. .	Venkatrao Babarao Tarodekar	Con.
235.	Nandurbar (R)	.. .. .	Tukaram Hurji Gavit	Con.
236.	Nasik	.. .. .	Bhanudas Ramchandra Kavade	Con.
237.	Osmanabad	.. .. .	Tulsiram Abaji Patil	Con.
238.	Pandharpur (R)	.. .. .	Tayappa Hari Sonawane	Con.
239.	Parbhani	.. .. .	Shivajirao Shankarrao Deshmukh	Con.
240.	Poona	.. .. .	S. M. Joshi	SSP
241.	Rajapur	.. .. .	Nath Pai	PSP
242.	Ramtek	.. .. .	Amrit Ganpat Sonar	Con.
243.	Ratnagiri	.. .. .	Smt. Sharda Mukerjee	Con.
244.	Sangli	.. .. .	Sadashiv Daji Patil	Con.
245.	Satara	.. .. .	Yeshwantrao Balwantrao Chavan	Con.
246.	Sholapur	.. .. .	Surajratan Fatehchand Damani	Con.
247.	Wardha	.. .. .	Kamalnayan Jannalal Bajaj	Con.
248.	Yerimal	.. .. .	Deorao Sheoram Patil	Con.
MYSORE (27)				
249.	Bagalkot	.. .. .	Sangangowda Basangowda Patil	Con.
250.	Bangalore	.. .. .	K. Hanumanthaiya	Con.
251.	Belgaum	.. .. .	Mugutsab Nabisab Naganhoor	Con.
252.	Bellary	.. .. .	V. K. R. V. Rao	Con.
253.	Bidar (R)	.. .. .	Ramchandra Veerappa	Con.
254.	Bijapur	.. .. .	B. K. Gudadinne	Con.
255.	Channarayana (R)	.. .. .	S. M. Siddaiah	Con.
256.	Chikmagalur	.. .. .	M. Huche Gowda	PSP
257.	Chikodi (R)	.. .. .	B. Shankaranand	Con.
258.	Chitradurga	.. .. .	J. Mohamed Imam	SWA
259.	Dharwar North	.. .. .	Smt. Sarojini Bindurao Mahishi	Con.
260.	Dharwar South	.. .. .	Fakruddin Hussensahab Mohsin	Con.
261.	Gulbarga	.. .. .	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con.
262.	Hassan	.. .. .	Nuggehally Shivappa	SWA
263.	Hoskote	.. .. .	M. V. Krishnappa	Con.
264.	Kanakapura	.. .. .	M. V. Rajasekharan	Con.

1	2	3	4	
265. Kanara	Dinkar Dattaraya Desai	PSP
266. Kolar (R)	G. Y. Krishnan	Con.
267. Koppal	Sanganna Andanappa Agadi	Con.
268. Mandya	S. M. Krishna	PSP
269. Madhugiri	Smt. Sudha V. Reddy	Con.
270. Mangalore	C. M. Poonacha	Con.
271. Mysore	H. D. Tulsidas	Con.
272. Raichur	Raji Venkatappa Naik	SWA
273. Shimoga	J. H. Patel	SSP
274. Tumkur	K. Lakkappa	PSP
275. Udupi	J. M. Loboprabhu	SWA

NAGALAND (1)

276. Nagaland	S. C. Jamir	Con.
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ORISSA (20)

277. Angul	Dhirendranath Deb	SWA
278. Balasore	Samarendra Kundu	PSP
279. Bhadrak (R)	..	..	Dharanidhar Jena	SWA
280. Bhanjanagar	..	..	Ananta Tripathi Sarma	Con.
281. Bhubaneswar	..	..	Chintamani Panigrahi	Con.
282. Bolangir	..	..	Raj Raj Singh Deo	SWA
283. Chatrapur	..	..	Jaganath Rao Rachakonda	Con.
284. Cuttack	..	..	Srinibas	PSP
285. Dhenkanal	..	..	Kamakhyia Prasad Singh Deo	SWA
			Mahindra Bahadur	PSP
286. Jajpur (R)	..	..	Baidhar Behera	SWA
287. Kalahandi	..	..	Pratap Keshari Deo	PSP
288. Kendrapara	..	..	Surendranath Dwivedy	SWA
289. Keonjhar (R)	..	..	Gurucharan Naik	Con.
290. Koraput (R)	..	..	Ulaka Ramachandra	SWA
291. Mayurbhanj (R)	..	..	Mahendra Majhi	Con.
292. Nawrangpur (R)	..	..	Khagapathi Pradhan	SWA
293. Phulbani (R)	..	..	Anirodha Dipa	SSP
294. Puri	..	..	Rabi Ray	Con.
295. Sambalpur	..	..	Sradhakr Supakar	SWA
296. Sundergarh (R)	..	..	Debaranda Amat	

PUNJAB (13)

297. Amritsar	..	..	Yagya Datt Sharma	JS
298. Bhatinda (R)	..	..	Kakar Singh	AD (Sant Group)
299. Fazilka	..	..	Iqbal Singh	Con.
300. Ferozepur	..	..	Sohan Singh Bassi	AD (Sant Group)
301. Gurdaspur	..	..	Divan Chand Sharma	Con.
302. Hoshiarpur	..	..	Jal Singh	JS
303. Jullundur	..	..	Swaran Singh	Con.
304. Ludhiana	..	..	Devinder Singh	Con.
305. Patiala	..	..	Smt. Mohinder Kaur	Con.
306. Phillaur (R)	..	..	Sadhu Ram	Con.
307. Rupar (R)	..	..	Bata Singh	Con.
308. Sangrur	..	..	Smt. Nulop Kaur	AD (Sant Group)
309. Taran Taran	..	..	Gurdial Singh Dhillon	Con.

RAJASTHAN (23)

310. Ajmer	..	..	Vishveshwar Nath Bhargava	Con.
311. Alwar	..	..	Dhola Nath Master	Con.
312. Banswara (R)	..	..	Heerji Bhai	Con.
313. Barmer	..	..	Amrit Nahata	Con.
314. Bharatpur	..	..	Brijendra Singh	U. A.
315. Bhilwara	..	..	Ramesh Chandra Vyas	Con.
316. Bikaner	..	..	Karni Singh	U. A.
317. Chittorgarh	..	..	Onkar Lal Bohra	Con.

1	2	3	4
318.	Dausa	Nawal Kishore Sharma	Con.
319.	Ganganagar (R)	Panna Lal Barupal	Con.
320.	Hindaun (R)	Jagannath Pahadiya	Con.
321.	Jaipur	Smt. Gayatri Devi	SWA
322.	Jalore	D. N. Patodia	SWA
323.	Jhalawar	Brijraj Singh	JS
324.	Jhunjhunu	Radha Krishan Birla	U. A.
325.	Jodhpur	Narendra Kumar Sanghi	Con.
326.	Kota (R)	Onkar Lal	JS
327.	Nagaur	Nand Kumar	SWA
328.	Pali	Surendra Kumar Tapuriah	SWA
329.	Sawai Madhopur (R)	Meetha Lal	SWA
330.	Sikar	Shrizopal Saboo	U. A.
331.	Tonk (R)	Jamna Lal	SWA
332.	Udaipur (R)	Dhuleshwar Meena	Con.

TAMIL NADU (39)

333.	Chidambaram (R)	V. Mayavan	DMK
334.	Chinglepet	C. Chitty Babu	DMK
335.	Coimbatore	K. Ramani	CPI(M)
336.	Cuddalore	V. Krishnamoorthy	DMK
337.	Dharapuram (R)	C. T. Dhandapani	DMK
338.	Dindigul	N. Anbuezhian	DMK
339.	Gyichettipalayam	P. A. Saminathan	DMK
340.	Kallakurichi	M. Deiveekan	DMK
341.	Karur	C. Muthusamy Gounder	SWA
342.	Krishnagiri	M. Kamalanathan	DMK
343.	Kumbakonam	Era Sezhiyan	DMK
344.	Madras North	K. Manoharan	DMK
345.	Madras South	Murasoli Maran	DMK
346.	Madurai	P. Ramamurti	CPI(M)
347.	Mayuram (R)	K. Subravelu	DMK
348.	Mettur	S. Kandappan	DMK
349.	Nagapattinam	V. Sambasivam	Con.
350.	Nagercoil	K. Kamaraj Nadar	Con.
351.	Nilgiris	M. K. Nanja Gowder	SWA
352.	Perambalur (R)	A. Durairasu	DMK
353.	Periakulam	H. Ajmalkhan	SWA
354.	Pollachi	B. Narayanan	DMK
355.	Pudukkottai	R. Umanath	CPI(M)
356.	Ramanathapuram	S. M. Mohammed Sheriff	U. A.
357.	Salem	K. Rajaram	DMK
358.	Sivaganga	Thandavan Kiruttinan	DMK
359.	Sivakasi	S. P. Ramamoorthy	SWA
360.	Siperumbudur (R)	P. Sivasankaran	DMK
361.	Tenkasi (R)	R. S. Arumugam	Con.
362.	Thanjavur	S. D. Somasundaram Gopalar	DMK
363.	Tiruvananthapuram	T. D. Ramabhadra Naidu	DMK
364.	Tiruchendur	M. Santosham	SWA
365.	Tiruchengode	K. Anbazhagan	DMK
366.	Tiruchirappalli	K. Ananda Nambiar	CPI(M)
367.	Tirunelveli	S. Xavier	SWA
368.	Tirupattur	R. Muthu Gounder	DMK
369.	Tiruttani	S. K. Sambandhan	DMK
370.	Vellore (R)	G. Kuchelar	DMK
371.	Wandiwash	G. Viswanathan	DMK

UTTAR PRADESH (85)

372.	Agra	Achal Singh	Con.
373.	Akbarpur (R)	Ramji Ram	R.P.
374.	Alligarh	Shiv Kumar Shastri	U. A.
375.	Allahabad	Hari Krishna	Con.
376.	Almora	Jang Bahadur Singh	Con.
377.	Amethi	Vidya Dhar Bajpai	Con.
378.	Amroha	Ishaq Sambhali	CPI

1	2	3	4
379.	Aonla	Smt. Savitri Shyam	Con.
380.	Azamgarh	Chandrajit Yadav	Con.
381.	Baghpat	Raghuvir Singh Shastri	U.A.
382.	Bahraich	Karuna Krishna	JS
383.	Ballia	Chandrika Prasad	Con.
384.	Balrampur	Atal Behari Vajpayee	JS
385.	Banda	Jageshwar Yadav	CPI
386.	Bansgaon (R)	Molahu Prasad	SSP
387.	Bara Banki	Ram Sevak Yadav	SSP
388.	Bareilly	Brij Bhushan Lal	JS
389.	Basti (R)	Sheo Narain	Con.
390.	Bijnor (R)	Rama Nand	Con.
391.	Bilhaur	Smt. Sushila Raghagi	Con.
392.	Budaun	Onkar Singh	JS
393.	Bulandshahr	Surendra Pal Singh	Con.
394.	Cnaill (R)	Masumiyadin	Con.
395.	Chandauli	Nihal Singh	SSP
396.	Dohra Dun	Yashpal Singh	U.A.
397.	Deoria	Bithwa Nath Roy	Con.
398.	Domariaganj	Narayan S. rup Sharma	JS
399.	Etah	Rohan Lal Chaturvedi	Con.
400.	Etawah	Arjun Singh	SSP
401.	Faizabad	Ram Krishana Sinha	Con.
402.	Farrukhabad	Awidhesh Chandra Singh	Con.
403.	Fatehpur	Sant Baksh Singh	Con.
404.	Firozabad (R)	Shiv Charan Lal	BKD
405.	Garhwal	Bhakt Darshan	Con.
406.	Ghatampur (R)	Tula Ram	Con.
407.	Ghazipur	Saraj Pandey	CPI
408.	Ghosi	Jharkhande Rai	CPI
409.	Gonda	Smt. Sucheta Kripalani	Con.
410.	Gorakhpur	Digvijay Nath	U.A.
411.	Hamirpur	Swami Brahmanand	JS
412.	Hapur	Prakash Vir Shastri	U.A.
413.	Hardoi (R)	Kinder Lal	Con.
414.	Hathras (R)	Nar Deo Snatak	Con.
415.	Jalaun (R)	Ram Sewak	Con.
416.	Jaunpur	Raj Deo Singh	Con.
417.	Jhansi	Smt. Sushila Nayar	Con.
418.	Kairana	Ghayoor Ali Khan	SSP
419.	Kaisarganj	Smt. Shakuntala Nayar	JS
420.	Kannauj	S. N. Misra	Con.
421.	Kanpur	S. M. Bapuji	CPI
422.	Kasganj	Mushir Ahmad Khan	Con.
423.	Khalilabad	Ranjeet Singh	JS
424.	Kheri	Balgovind Verma	Con.
425.	Khurja (R)	Ram Charan	PSP
426.	Lalganj (R)	Ram Dhan	Con.
427.	Lucknow	Anand Narain Mulla	U.A.
428.	Machhlishahr	Nageshwar Dwivedi	Con.
429.	Maharajganj	Mahadev Prasad	Con.
430.	Mainpuri	Maharaj Singh	Con.
431.	Mathura	Girraj Saran Singh	SWA
432.	Meerut	Maharaj Singh Bhatij	SSP
433.	Mirzapur	Vansh Narayan Singh	JS
434.	Musikh (R)	Sankata Prasad	Con.
435.	Mohanlalaganj (R)	Smt. Ganga Devi	Con.
436.	Moradabad	Om Prakash Tyagi	JS
437.	Muzaffarnagar	Latafat Ali Khan	CPI
438.	Nainital	Krishana Chandra Pant	Con.
439.	Padrauna	Kashi Nath Pandey	Con.
440.	Phulpur	Jineshwar Misra	SSP
441.	Pilibhit	Mohan Swaroop	PSP
442.	Pratapgarh	Dinesh Singh	Con.
443.	Rae Bareilly	Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi	Con.
444.	Rampur	Syed Zulfiqar Ali Khan	SWA

1	2	3	4
445.	Ramsanehighat (R)	.. .. Baijnath Kureel	Con.
446.	Robertganj (R)	.. .. Ram Swaroop	Con.
447.	Saharanpur (R)	.. .. Sunder Lal	Con.
448.	Saidpur (R)	.. .. Shambhu Nath	Con.
449.	Salempur ..	.. .. Vishwa Nath Pandey	JS
450.	Shahabad ..	.. .. Jitendra Bahadur Singh	Con.
451.	Shahjahanpur ..	.. .. Prem Kishan Khanna	JS
452.	Sitapur ..	.. .. Sharda Nand	BKD
453.	Sultanpur ..	.. .. Shripati Misra	Con.
454.	Tehri Garhwal ..	.. .. Manabendra Shah	Con.
455.	Unnao ..	.. .. Krishna Deo	CPI(M)
456.	Varanasi ..	.. .. Satya Narain Singh	

WEST BENGAL (40)

457.	Alipore ..	.. .. Indrajit Gupta	CPI
458.	Arambagh ..	.. .. Amiyanath Bose	F. B.
459.	Asansol ..	.. .. Deven Sen	SSP
460.	Asugram (R)	.. .. Bhagaban Das	CPI(M)
461.	Balurghat (R)	.. .. Jatindra Nath Pramanik	Con.
462.	Bankura ..	.. .. Jitendra Mohan Biswas	CPI
463.	Barasat ..	.. .. Ranen Sen	CPI
464.	Barrackpore ..	.. .. Mohammad Ismail	CPI(M)
465.	Basirhat ..	.. .. Humayun Kabir	U. A.
466.	Berhampore ..	.. .. Tridib Chaudhuri	U. A.
467.	Birbhum (R)	.. .. Sisir Kumar Saha	Con.
468.	Bolpur ..	.. .. Anil Kumar Chanda	Con.
469.	Burdwan ..	.. .. N. C. Chatterjee	U. A.
470.	Calcutta North East	.. .. H. N. Mukherjee	CPI
471.	Calcutta North West	.. .. Ashok Kumar Sen	Con.
472.	Calcutta South ..	.. .. Ganesh Ghosh	CPI(M)
473.	Contai ..	.. .. Samar Guha	PSP
474.	Cooch Behar (R)	.. .. Benoy Krishna Das Chowdhury	F. B.
475.	Darjeeling ..	.. .. Smt. Maitreyee Basu	U. A.
476.	Diamond Harbour	.. .. Jyotirmoy Basu	CPI(M)
477.	Ghatal ..	.. .. Parimal Ghosh	Con.
478.	Hooghly ..	.. .. Bejoy Krishana Modak	CPI(M)
479.	Howrah ..	.. .. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee	Con.
480.	Jalpaiguri (R)	.. .. Birendra Nath Katham	Con.
481.	Jangipur ..	.. .. Hazi Lutfal Haque	Con.
482.	Jhargram (R)	.. .. Arniya Kumar Kisku	U. A.
483.	Joy nagar (R)	.. .. Chittaranjan Roy	U. A.
484.	Katwa ..	.. .. Dwaipayan Sen	Con.
485.	Krishnagar ..	.. .. Ila Pal Chaudhuri	Con.
486.	Malda ..	.. .. Smt. Uma Roy	Con.
487.	Mathurapur (R)	.. .. Kansari Halder	CPI
488.	Midnapore ..	.. .. V. K. Krishna Menon	BAC
489.	Murshidabad ..	.. .. Syed Badrudduja	U. A.
490.	Nabadwip (R)	.. .. P. R. Thakur	U. A.
491.	Purulia ..	.. .. Bhajahari Mahato	U. A.
492.	Raiganj ..	.. .. Chapala Kanta Bhattacharyya	Con.
493.	Serampore ..	.. .. Bimalkanti Ghosh	Con.
494.	Tamluk ..	.. .. S. C. Samanta	U. A.
495.	Uluberia ..	.. .. Jugal Kishore Mondal	Con.
496.	Vishnupur (R)	.. .. Pashupati Mondal	Con.

DELHI (7)

497.	Chandni Chowk ..	.. .. Ram Gopal Shalwale	JS
498.	Delhi Sadar ..	.. .. Kanwar Lal Gupta	JS
499.	East Delhi ..	.. .. Hardayal Devgun	JS
500.	Karol Bagh (R)	.. .. Ram Swaroop Vidyarthi	JS
501.	New Delhi ..	.. .. M. L. Sondhi	JS
502.	Outer Delhi ..	.. .. Brahm Parkash	Con.
503.	South Delhi ..	.. .. Bahraj Madhok	JS

HIMACHAL PRADESH (6)

504.	Chamba ..	.. .. Vikram Chand Mahajan	Con.
505.	Hamirpur ..	.. .. Prem Chand Verma	Con.

1	2	3	4
506.	Kangra	Hem Raj	Con.
507.	Mahasu	Virbhadra Singh	Con.
508.	Mandi	Lalit Sen	Con.
509.	Simla (R)	Pratap Singh	Con.
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (2)			
510.	Panjim	Janardan Jagannath Shinkre	U. A.
511.	Marmagao	Erasmus De Jesus Sequeira	U. G. (Sequeira Group)
MANIPUR (2)			
512.	Inner Manipur	M. Meghachandra	CPI
513.	Outer Manipur (R)	Paokai Haokip	U. A.
TRIPURA (2)			
514.	Tripura East (R)	Manikya Kirit Bikram Kishore Debbarma Bahadur	Con.
515.	Tripura West	J. K. Choudhury	Con.
OTHER TERRITORIES (5)			
516.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	K. R. Ganesh	Con.
517.	Chandigarh	Sri Chand Goyal	JS
518.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (R)	Sanjibbai Rupjibhai Dolkar	Con.
519.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (R)	P. M. Sayeed	U. A.
520.	Pondicherry	N. Sethuraman	Con.
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY (1)*			
521.	.. .. .	D. Ering	
ANGLO-INDIANS (2)*			
522.	.. .. .	Frank Anthony	
523.	.. .. .	A. E. T. Barron	

Table 19 shows the State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the party position in Lok Sabha as on May 31, 1969.

Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence. Parliament is also vested with the power to impeach the President and to remove judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President,

*Nominated by President.

the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of an emergency declared under Article 352* the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to matters enumerated in the State List. The power to amend the Constitution also rests solely in Parliament.

Parliamentary Committees

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, Parliamentary Committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. The Committees fall under three groups: those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of the Houses, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category fall the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members, the Business Advisory Committee, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up *ad hoc* for the consideration of important bills. The three important committees in the third category are the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. While the Rajya Sabha members are associated with first and the third Committee, membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. It ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in Public services. The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy of underlying the estimates" can be effected. It also examines whether "the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates" and suggests the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament. The Committee on Public Undertakings examines the reports and accounts of certain specified public undertakings and reports of the Auditor-General thereon, if any. It also examines whether the public undertakings are being run efficiently and "managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices."

Another important committee of the Lok Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutinise the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the manner in which they have been implemented. Ministers are debarred from being members of these four committees.

Besides the two Joint Committees, one on Offices of Profit and the other on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament, a new Parliamentary Committee of both Houses of Parliament called the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted on December 18, 1968. The Committee consists of 30 members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha, elected by the respective Houses. The functions of the Committee are to consider the reports submitted by the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to report to both Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government (including the Administration of the Union Territories) for the

*For the first time the President of India declared a state of emergency under this Article on October 26, 1962 following the threat to the security of India created by the Chinese aggression. The emergency was lifted on January 10, 1968.

TABLE 19
ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT (As on May 31, 1969)

State/Union Territory	No. of seats in Council of States	House of the People																							Total
		Conc	Swatantra	Communist	Communist (Marxist)	Jana Sangh	Praja Socialist	Samyukt Socialist	Republican	Akai Dal (Sant Group)	Hill Leaders Conference	J & K National Conference	Muslim League	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	Peasants and Workers Party	Forward Bloc	Independent	United Goans (Sequeira Group)	Bangla Congress	Bhartiya Krami Dal					
1. Andhra Pradesh	18	41	35	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	
2. Assam	7	14	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	
3. Bihar	22	53	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	
4. Gujarat	11	24	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	
5. Haryana	5	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
6. Jammu & Kashmir	4	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
7. Kerala	9	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	
8. Madhya Pradesh	16	37	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	
9. Maharashtra	19	45	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	
10. Mysore	12	27	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	
11. Nagaland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12. Orissa	10	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	
13. Punjab	7	13	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	
14. Rajasthan	10	23	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	
15. Tamil Nadu	18	39	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	
16. Uttar Pradesh	34	85	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	85	
17. West Bengal	16	40	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	
18. Delhi	3	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
19. Himachal Pradesh	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
20. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
21. Manipur	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
22. Tripura	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24. Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27. Pondicherry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTAL	228	520	285	42	24	19	32	18	17	1	3	1	1	1	2	25	2	2	42	1	1	2	520		

welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services.

Informal Consultations

There are Informal Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for informal discussions between Members of Parliament and the Ministries of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments. Membership of these committees is based upon preferences indicated by members themselves. These committees do not generally work on the basis of a formal agenda, rules of procedure or recorded proceedings.

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of India

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than thirteen Judges appointed by the President. The Judges hold office till the age of 65. For appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been at least five years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years; or he must be in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court as an *ad hoc* Judge of the Supreme Court and for retired Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts to sit and act as Judges of that Court. The Constitution debar a retired Judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

The membership of the Court, as on April 1, 1969 was as follows :

Chief Justice : M. Hidayatullah
Judges : J. C. Shah
 S. M. Sikri
 R. S. Bachawat
 V. Ramaswami
 J. M. Shelat
 V. Bhargava
 G. K. Mitter
 C. A. Vaidialingam
 K. S. Hegde
 A. N. Grover

The law officers of the Union Government were :

Attorney-General of India : Niren De

Solicitor-General of India : Jagdish Chander

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more State or between two or more States *inter se*. In addition

to this, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or orders or writs including those in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked by a certificate of the High Court concerned or by special leave granted by the Supreme Court, in respect of any judgment, decree or final order of the High Court in cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000 or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount, or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court." Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceedings of a High Court in Indian territory.

Besides this, the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

THE STATES

The system of government in the States, as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is the head in each State and all executive actions of the State are taken in his name. The Governor's discretionary powers relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (i) the administration of Scheduled Areas, if any, in his State and (ii) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in his State.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is required by or under the Constitution to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the

pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Administrative Units

The principal unit of administration in a State is the district under a Collector and Magistrate. As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the district. For this purpose, the police force in the district with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police. Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the District Development or Planning Officer.

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State headquarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the chairman. Generally, the functions of coordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses* (except in the case of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala Orissa, Rajasthan and Nagaland which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly). Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly concurred.

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of the State and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members are nominated by the Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. The Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring every second year.

*Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1955, provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, it has not yet been constituted in the State.

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

The strength of the Legislative Councils in the ten States with bicameral legislatures and the strength of the elected element of the Legislative Assemblies in all the States and the Territorial Councils in the Union Territories and the position of various political parties as on April 1, 1969 is given in Table 20.

Powers and Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipt of a bill from the Assembly. This in no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to bills passed by the legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagirs, measures affecting the powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No bill seeking to impose restrictions in inter-State trade can be introduced in a State legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual power of financial control, the State legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions, debates, adjournment and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the legislature are properly utilised.

JUDICIARY

High Courts

Every State has a High Court which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Among the Union Territories, Delhi alone has a High Court of its own. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor

of the State. The procedure for appointing other judges is the same except that the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted. They hold office until they attain the age of 62 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession for a similar period.

The table below gives the name, seat and territorial jurisdiction of the sixteen High Courts in India.

TABLE 21
JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS

No.	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial Jurisdiction	Seat of the Court
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allahabad	1866	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2	Andhra Pradesh ..	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3	Assam and Nagaland*	1948*	Assam and Nagaland	Gauhati
4	Bombay	1861	Maharashtra	Bombay (Bench at Nagpur)
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta
6	Delhi	1966	Union Territory of Delhi	Delhi**
7	Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
8	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu
9	Kerala	1956	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Ernakulam
10	Madhya Pradesh ..	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Indore and Gwalior)
11	Madras	1861	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	Madras
12	Mysore	1884	Mysore	Bangalore
13	Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
14	Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
15	Punjab	1947	Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh	Chandigarh
16	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any persons or authority and Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs (including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo warrant* and *certiorari*, or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

This power may also be exercised by any High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the territories within which the cause of action, wholly or in part arises for the exercise of such power, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority for the residence of such person is not within those territories.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 227). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

*The jurisdiction of the former Assam High Court was extended to cover the State of Nagaland, constituted on December 1, 1963 and the name of the Court changed accordingly, from the same date.

**The jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court has been extended to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh with a permanent bench at Simla.

Subordinate Courts

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits properly so called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce testamentary and inter-State representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district Court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometime assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These offices are subordinate only to the High Court and are generally independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other responsible citizens and by benches of magistrates.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The pattern of local government in rural areas has recently been changed and a three-tier structure, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj', is being introduced in the various States.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislature, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (i) General Council of the Corporation; (ii) Standing Committee of the Council; and (iii) Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service.

Local Self-Government in Districts

The new system of Panchayati Raj or democratic decentralisation involves a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village, block and district levels. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to Panchayati Raj institutions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in all the States except Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland.

Village Panchayats

Panchayats are elected by Gram Sabhas consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected by and from among the villagers, they are responsible for agricultural production, rural industries, medical relief, maternity and child welfare, management of common grazing grounds, maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainage, etc. In some places panchayats also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and the collection of land revenue. For building up funds they levy tax on houses and lands, fairs and festivals and sale of goods, impose octroi duties, and build up remunerative community assets. There are now 2,12,465 village panchayats functioning in the country, covering approximately 98 per cent of the entire rural population.

While the administrative, civil and executive functions at the village level are attended to by the panchayat, the judicial functions are exercised by a separate body known as *Nyaya Panchayat*. These latter bodies are competent to try cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines, and they employ simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. They have also been given limited powers under the Civil Procedure Code. Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before them.

CHAPTER IV

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India. The responsibility for their administrative and operational control is with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) development and activities of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament.

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. As on July 15, 1969, the Chiefs of Staff were :

Chief of the Army Staff
Chief of the Air Staff
Chief of the Naval Staff

General S. H. F. J. Manekshaw
Admiral A. K. Chatterji
Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal

Army

The Army is organised into four Commands—Western, Eastern, Southern and Central—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The Areas are sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier.

The Army Headquarters, located in New Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff, assisted by the Vice Chief of the Army Staff and the Deputy Chief of the Army Staff. The Vice Chief controls the Directorates of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Military Training and Combat Development, while the Deputy Chief controls the Directorates of Staff Duties, Weapons and Equipment, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army and the Defence Security Corps. The three other Principal Staff Officers are the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of the Ordnance controlling their respective branches. Two other branches are the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into four Directorates, namely, Organisation, Recruiting, Personal and Medical Services and includes the Judge Advocate-General's Department and that of Provost Marshal. The Army Medical Directorate, though separate under a Lieutenant-General, is technically placed under this branch.

The Quartermaster-General's Branch comprises several Directorates. One among them organises all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and another provides accommodation for personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transport, Remounts and Veterinary, Military Farms, Postal Services, Pioneers, the Chief Technical Examiner of Works and the Chief Canteens Officer are also under the supervision of the Quartermaster-General.

The three Directorates under the Master-General of the Ordnance are Ordnance Services, Procurement Progressing Organisation and Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services and the Director General of Ordnance Factories on all matters concerning works, including their planning and construction. He has a number of Directorates under him, namely, Policy and Co-ordination, Transport, Army, Navy and Air Force Works, Work Study, Engineer Staff and Stores and Plants and Directorate General of Works.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotions and retirement as well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Vice Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff. He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are: (i) Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Naval Command, (ii) Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command, (iii) Commodore Commanding Southern Naval Area, and (iv) Flag Officer Commanding Western Fleet.

The Indian Fleet consists of the aircraft carrier *INS Vikrant* (Flagship of the Navy), two cruisers *INS Mysore* and *INS Delhi*, two Destroyer Squadrons, (*INS Rajput*, *Ranjit Rana*, *Godavari*, *Gomati* and *Ganga*) and a number of Frigate Squadrons including some of the latest types of anti submarine and anti aircraft frigates. These new types of frigates specially constructed for the Navy in the UK are *INS Brahmaputra*, *Beas*, *Betwa*, *Khukri*, *Kirpan*, *Kuthar*, *Talwar* and *Trishul*. The former frigates are *INS Cauvery*, *Asina* and *Tir*, which are now being used for cadets' training. The three mine-sweeping Squadrons are formed by *INS Konkan*, *Karwar*, *Kakinada*, *Cannanore*, *Cuddalore*, *Bassein* and *Bimlipatam*.

A beginning has been made in building naval craft in India. A survey ship *INS Darshak*, was built by the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam and commissioned on December 12, 1964. Three sea ward defence boats—*INS Ajay*, *Abhay* and *Akshay*—have already been completed by the Garden Reach Workshop at Calcutta while three more are under construction. A bucket dredger and two hopper barges are being built and the Frigate Project is being tackled by the Mazagon Dock. The keel of the first Leander Frigate was laid on October 5, 1966.

A Cruiser Graving Dock at the Naval Dockyard Bombay which can also accommodate the Navy's aircraft-carrier, was commissioned for service in January 1962. Work on the extension of the Ballard Pier adjacent to the present Naval Dockyard in Bombay is nearing completion. A new jetty is also being constructed at Visakhapatnam on the east coast.

Control of all Coast Batteries was taken over by the Navy in 1964 and 1965. The Battery in Bombay was commissioned as *INS Trata* on December 24, 1964. The Petty Officers' School, *INS Agrani*, was commissioned at Coimbatore on September 18, 1965.

INS Jarawa is equipped with necessary transport and communications facilities to enable the naval garrison stationed at Port Blair in the Andaman

and Nicobar Islands to patrol the various islands in the area. INS *Gomantak* at Marmagao and INS *Hansa* at Dabolim are under a Naval Officer-in-Charge at Goa, which is proposed to be developed as a full-fledged naval base.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers controlling the main branches of the Air Headquarters, viz., the Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge Administration and the Air Officer-in-Charge Maintenance. Each of these branches controls a group of Directorates.

Under the Air Headquarters come five major Air Force formations, namely, Western, Eastern and Central Air Commands and Training and Maintenance Commands.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, seven Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely, No. 51 (Delhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (UP), No. 55 (Bengal), No. 56 (Orissa), and No. 57 (Punjab), were formed. The personnel of all these squadrons are at the moment serving with the regular Air Force.

The Air Force fleet consists of a variety of fighter, bomber and transport aircraft. Among the fighter aircraft are Vampires, Mysteres, Hunters, Gnats, MIG 21s and HF-24s. Canberras comprise the bomber fleet.

The transport fleet, which till some years ago consisted mainly of Dakotas and Fairchild Packets, has been modernised and now includes Otters, AN-12s, and some Caribous. The helicopter fleet consists mainly of MI-4s and Alouette-III helicopters. India-built HT-2, T6G Texan Dakotas and Vampires are used for training purposes.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

National Defence College

The National Defence College, set up at New Delhi in 1960, trains senior officers of the three Services on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College in the UK. Its main purpose is to enable officers to study in depth the military, scientific, industrial, social, economic and political factors involved in war as also the higher direction and strategy of warfare. The College also serves as a meeting ground for senior Service and civilian officials to get together and exchange ideas.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, are made on the basis of a qualifying bi-annual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month in which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of the cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The Academy conducts a three-year course for the combined basic training of cadets of all the three Services after which they separate to receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington. It trains officers for grade staff appointments. About 150 officers from the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, besides imparting training to newly commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology. It also now runs an MBBS course.

Rashtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, prepares future officers for the three Services by imparting preliminary pre-cadet training to such pupils who desire subsequently to choose a military career. It serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy.

Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The main source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years. At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar, undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the corps. The College of Military Engineering, Kirkee, imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two-years duration are also conducted to train officers up to the Degree standard.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunications and signal tactics. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of infantry units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance depots.

Some of the other Army training centres and schools are : the Service Corps School, Bareilly; the Remounts and Veterinary Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport

Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; Army Cadet College, Poona and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are *INS Venduruthy* and the Naval Air Station *Garuda* both situated at Cochin. *INS Venduruthy* is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communications, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. *INS Garuda* has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At *INS Shivaji*, Lonavla (Maharashtra), mechanical engineers and artificers are trained. A new Engineering College has been started there to train junior engineers and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at *INS Circars*, Visakhapatnam, and on completion of their courses become sailors. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at *INS Hamla* in Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training for pupil pilots is imparted at the Pilot Training Establishment and the intermediate training at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engine aircraft is conducted at the Jet Training and Transport Training Wings of the Air Force at Hyderabad and Yelahanka. Pupil navigators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Bangalore before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

The Air Force Administrative College, Coimbatore, trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore. The Air Force Technical College, Jalahalli, trains officers in engineering, signals and armament and electrical engineering. Schools at Jalahalli train airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. Another school, located at Tambaram, trains airmen in technical trades. A school for higher staff studies in combined land-air warfare has been instituted at Hyderabad. Paratroopers for air-borne units of the Army are trained at the Paratroopers Training School, Agra.

DEFENCE SUPPLIES, PRODUCTION AND RESEARCH

A new Department of Defence Supplies was set up in 1965. Among the activities of this Department is the utilisation of the resources in the private sector industries for the manufacture of equipment needed by the Armed Forces.

The Department of Defence Production was set up soon after the Chinese aggression in 1962 to direct, co-ordinate and strengthen defence production in the country. Included in the Department are: Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories, Directorate-General of Inspection, Directorate-General of Planning and Co-ordination, Defence Research and Development Organisation and seven public sector undertakings.

The Directorate-General of Inspection is responsible for the testing and inspection of a wide range of defence stores such as arms, ammunition, vehicles, engineering stores, electrical stores, electronic items, etc., whether produced in the Ordnance factories or obtained from the private sector for use by the armed forces.

The Directorate-General of Planning and Co-ordination has under it four groups dealing with Armaments, Vehicles and Engineers, Electronics and Industrial Engineering. A Defence Production Board was set up in May 1964 to recommend to the Government the establishment of installations for production of new items, and preparation of future plans and policy for stocking of raw materials.

The Research and Development Organisation was created in January 1958 by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research to production. It is closely associated with the Production Organisation and is responsible for achieving self-sufficiency in military stores and equipment. The Organisation (a) renders scientific advice to Service Headquarters, (b) carries out applied research to solve the problems of the Services, (c) designs and develops weapons and equipment based on the operational requirements defined by Services, (d) evaluates and carries out technical trials of new weapons and equipment or those developed in the country, and (e) renders technical guidance to civil trade for the development of new equipment. It also undertakes basic, applied and operational research and development of products and processes related to fabrication of instruments, weapons, ammunition, engineering stores and telecommunication equipment.

There are at present more than 30 institutions, major and minor, under the Research and Development Organisation, catering to the needs of the Armed Forces. Among the new establishments are the Institute of Nuclear Medicine, the Defence Institute of Physiology, the Defence Food Research Laboratory, the Solid State Physics Laboratory, the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory and the Institute of Works Studies.

With the growing tempo of Defence research and production, a scheme has been evolved to impart theoretical knowledge of engineering subjects to those receiving practical training at various Defence installations.

The Research and Development Organisation, manned entirely by Indian personnel, has developed a number of items for the armed forces including a mountain gun, a semi-automatic rifle, a self-loading pistol, a new type of anti-tank mine, a light-weight forward area VHF communication set, generating sets of various types including a precision generator for anti-aircraft gun, pre-fabricated portable hut collapsible assault boat, aluminium floating bridge, dehydrated food for use at high altitudes, anti-corrosive paints, five-man campo pack rations and survival rations.

Ordnance Factories

The Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories controls 25 ordnance factories which turn out defence equipment, arms and ammunition and a large number of other articles needed by the armed forces.

The activities of Ordnance Factories cover the production of weapons, ammunition, vehicles, supply-dropping equipment, clothing and a large range

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of general stores. A comprehensive Five-Year Plan for modernisation of Ordnance factories is under execution. A new Rod Mill, a new Heavy Calibre Cartridge Case Plant and a new Shell Forging Plant at Kanpur have been commissioned. A small arms factory has been set up at Tiruchi. Construction work at the Ordnance Factory at Ambajhari is progressing. Production of Vijayant tanks is proceeding according to schedule. The tank factory at Avadi is designed as an integrated unit for the manufacture of all major assemblies of the tank, including the engine, gear-box and the suspension units.

The value of issues of Ordnance Factories during 1968-69 is estimated at Rs. 108 crores.

DEFENCE UNDERTAKINGS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited was set up on October 1, 1964 by merging the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, and Aeronautics India Limited. It is responsible for the production of aircraft and allied equipment.

Progress has been made in the establishment of three MIG factories at Nasik (Airframe), Koraput (Engine) and Hyderabad (Electronics). The first phase of the manufacturing programme—erection of aircraft from fully equipped assemblies—has been completed. Aircraft are now being assembled from such assemblies.

The production of Gnats at HAL has helped to build up the Gnat Squadrons to the planned figures. The production of the supersonic jet fighter MARUT (HF-24), which is one of the major tasks of HAL, has made progress. Further development of this aircraft has been undertaken at HAL to provide the IAF with an improved ground attack aircraft. The production of the Alouette helicopter has been undertaken at Bangalore. The first few Alouette helicopters have been delivered to the IAF and the Navy. The first few 'Krishaks' and AOP aircraft, designed by HAL, have also been delivered to the IAF. The development of 'KIRAN', a jet trainer aircraft, is making progress.

The Kanpur division of the HAL manufactures HS-748 aircraft. An order for 14 aircraft (9 passenger and 6 freighter version) has been placed on HAL by the IAC and deliveries are being made.

The Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, which started production in 1956 with only two electronics items, has diversified its production and manufactures over 70 different items of equipment. These range from tiny transmitters to highly sophisticated radars. The value of production of this factory which was Rs. 5.97 lakhs in 1956-57 is estimated at Rs. 21 crores in 1968-69. The production programme of BEL includes the manufacture of general-purpose receivers and medium power transmitters as well as other electronics equipment not only for the Armed Forces, but also for other departments like the Civil Aviation, All India Radio, Meteorological Department, Police and Fire Services.

The expansion programme of the Mazagon Dock, Bombay, has been taken up. The first frigate constructed at the Dock has been launched. The shipyard at Goa, which was earlier on lease to Mazagon Dock Ltd. was established as an independent company in October 1967 under the name of Goa Shipyard Ltd. The Garden Reach Workshops have a wide range of ship-building activity. The undertaking specialises in the designing and construction of shallow draft vessels including harbour tugs, coasters, launchers, naval craft, barges and pontoons.

Bharat Earthmovers Ltd. has two main ventures; the rail coach division at Bangalore which manufactures broad gauge railway coaches and the Heavy Earth-moving Equipment at Kolar Fields. Two hundred and seventy rail coaches of different types were produced during 1968-69.

Praga Tools at Hyderabad manufactures drilling machines, tool and cutter grinders, surface grinders, milling machines and machine-tool accessories, screw couplings, auto and diesel spares. It also supplies forging and castings.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (i) going to the aid of civil authorities, (ii) rendering help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (iii) carrying out photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes, and (iv) reclamation of wasteland. Since independence, India's Defence Forces have also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and recommendations of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954, for the second assignment which still continues. The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, a contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. Nearly 70 Service officers served with the UN Observation Group in the Lebanon in 1958. Besides the 700 Service personnel working with the UN Force in the Congo earlier, India sent a brigade of combatant troops with some ancillary units to join that Force in March 1961. In October 1961, India sent six interdictor Canberra jet aircraft to Congo along with the necessary Air Force personnel. In view of the national emergency, the Brigade Group along with some administrative and ancillary units was withdrawn from the Congo in April 1963. A small contingent which remained behind has also been withdrawn. A small contingent of army officers was sent to the Yemen and a medical team to Laos.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity for receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the regular Army. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The Territorial Army is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the age of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an Officer or Other Rank.

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Training for recruits in the provincial units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days in the evenings after working hours, at week-ends or on holidays. Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 144 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units, including a camp of eight to fourteen days.

While under training or otherwise employed, Officers and Other Ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, ration and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the regular Army. They are also entitled to terminal gratuity, disability and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, the Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical and the Medical Corps.

In addition to normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying licence at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has been made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aero-modelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

Participation in the NCC was made compulsory for all able-bodied male college students in 1964. In view of the report of the Education Commission which suggested a National Service Programme for students and the growing opinion among educationists in favour of making NCC training optional, all universities but nine have made participation in NCC entirely voluntary. The strength of the Corps, as on January 1, 1969, was 12,80,611. Of them 6,85,202 were in the Senior Division and 5,95,409 in the Junior Division. The number of girls in the NCC on that date was 1,11,669—51,211 in the Senior Division and 60,458 in the Junior Division. The NCC Senior Division and the NCC Rifles were amalgamated in 1964 for removing disparities in their training programmes. The Officers Training Units of the NCC train selected officers for joining the Officers' Cadre in the Army.

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadets Corps was started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps. It has now been replaced by National Fitness Corps.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Director-General of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government and private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport service. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *Gram Sevaks*. In matters of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up vacancies in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administration, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State Boards. These, in turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluk committees. In addition to the funds of the Board, which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of State Governments, the Union Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of educational facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to other sectors of education is secured through a standing committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Union Government is also responsible for the running of five universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi, Visva Bharati and Jawaharlal Nehru) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare.

The Central Advisory Board of Education lays down the general education policy. Its four standing committees dealing with elementary, secondary, university and social education, formulate aims and objects, assess prevailing position and draw up future plans in their respective fields. A steering committee of the Board co-ordinates their activities.

An Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari was set up in October 1964 to advise the Government on a national pattern and development of education. It secured the services of eminent educationists and scientists from abroad through the UNESCO, the British Council and USAID, and submitted its report to the Government on June 29, 1966. The recommendations were widely discussed by teachers, educationists and Parliamentarians and out of the consensus of opinion was formulated a National Policy on Education issued by a Government resolution on July 24, 1968.

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred is shown in the following two tables.

TABLE 22
GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66 (Estimated)
Number of institutions	2,85,869	3,66,641	4,72,655	7,53,394	7,23,750
Number of students on rolls (lakhs)	2.55-43	3.39-24	4.79-63	6.74-17	6.89-27
Number of teachers (lakhs)	8-04	11-07	15-03	20-13	20-99

TABLE 23
PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

Head of expenditure	1950-51	1955-56	1963-61	1964-65	(Rs. crores) 1965-66 (Estimated)
Direct expenditure	91-05	144-21	257-36	421-53	490-70
Indirect expenditure	23-33	44-85	87-02	112-82	119-67
Total expenditure	114-38	189-06	344-38	534-35	610-37

Contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown in Table 24.

TABLE 24
SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE

(In crores of rupees*)

Sources	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66
Government funds ..	65.27 (57.1)	117.20 (61.8)	234.09 (68.0)	372.54 (69.7)	429.70 (70.4)
District boards funds	7.86 (6.9)	9.90 (5.2)	11.83 (3.4)	31.21 (5.9)	34.18 (5.6)
Municipal boards funds	4.64 (4.0)	6.46 (3.4)	10.66 (3.1)		
Fees	23.33 (20.4)	37.90 (20.0)	59.03 (17.1)	88.16 (16.5)	98.27 (16.1)
Endowments	2.46 (2.2)	5.69 (3.0)	9.81 (2.9)	36.38 (6.8)	41.51 (6.8)
Others	10.82 (9.4)	12.51 (6.6)	18.96 (5.5)		
University funds ..	—	—	—		
TOTAL	114.38	189.66	344.38	534.35	610.37

The distribution of expenditure in the first three Plans and proposed outlay for the Fourth Plan is set out below :

TABLE 25
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(In crores of rupees)

Major Head	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Fourth Plan (1969-74)
Elementary education	85	95	179	217.87
Secondary education	20	51	103	126.25
University education	14	48	87	181.76
Other educational schemes†	34	79	227	282.69
TOTAL	153	273	596	808.57

Note : (Figures for the Fourth Plan are provisional)

Plans and Education

A working partnership has been evolved between the Centre and the State Governments to implement educational development plans. Most of the schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments with some assistance from the Centre.

The achievements under the first three Plans and the targets of the Fourth Plan are shown in the table below :

*Figures in brackets represent percentages to the total.

†Includes Social (Adult) Education Scholarships, Cultural Programmes, Technical Education and other miscellaneous schemes.

TABLE 26
ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

Particulars	(Figures in lakhs)				
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66*	1968-69 (anticipated)
					Fourth Plan (Targets)
Number of pupils in classes I to V (in lakhs)	9.5	25.7	34.9.9	514.5	748.0
Percentage thereof to total population (6-11 age-group)	43.6	50.0	62.8	78.5	92.3
Number of pupils in classes VI to VIII (in lakhs)	31.2	42.9	67.1	105.4	201.1
Percentage thereof to total population of age group 11-14	12.9	15.9	22.5	30.9	45.9
Number of pupils in classes IX to XI (in lakhs)	12.6	19.8	30.2	55.1	97.2
Percentage thereof to total population of age group 14-17	5.6	7.9	11.1	18.0	24.6
Number of pupils at the university stage—arts, science and commerce	3.1	5.5	7.4	12.3	26.3
Percentage thereof to total population in age group 17-23	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.3	3.8
Number of students reading science at university stage	30.0	33.0	34.1	40.0	N.A.
Number of Primary/junior basic schools	2,09,671	2,78,135	3,30,339	3,89,790	—
Number of Middle/senior basic schools	13,596	21,730	49,663	71,477	—
Number of High/Higher Secondary schools	7,288	10,838	17,257	26,470	—
Number of Multipurpose schools	—	255	2,115	1,588	—
Number of training schools	782	930	1,138	203	—
Number of training colleges	53	107	478	63	—
Number of arts, science (including research institutions) and commerce colleges	542	772	1,122	1,834	—
Number of universities	27	32	45	74	—
Percentage of trained teachers	58.8	61.2	64.1	71.9	—
Primary schools	53.3	58.5	66.5	72.2	—
Middle schools	53.8	59.7	64.1	68.3	—
High/Higher Secondary schools	—	—	—	—	—

*Estimated

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1961 census, is shown in the table below :

TABLE 27
LITERACY IN INDIA

State/Union Territory	LITERATES			PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	10,55,25,997	7,79,46,274	2,75,79,723	24.0	34.5	13.0
<i>States</i>						
Andhra Pradesh	76,26,527	54,82,333	21,44,194	21.2	30.2	12.0
Assam	32,48,055	23,61,724	8,83,661	27.4	37.3	16.0
Bihar	85,47,845	69,50,967	15,96,878	18.4	29.9	6.9
Gujarat	62,83,256	43,73,373	19,09,883	30.5	41.1	19.1
Jammu & Kashmir	3,92,761	3,21,827	70,934	11.0	17.0	4.3
Kerala	79,19,220	45,96,265	33,22,955	46.8	55.0	38.9
Madhya Pradesh	55,44,862	44,81,454	10,63,408	17.1	27.0	6.7
Madras (Tamil Nadu)	1,05,80,616	75,32,323	30,48,293	31.4	44.5	18.2
Maharashtra ..	1,17,91,070	85,88,657	32,04,413	29.8	42.0	16.8
Mysore	59,90,585	43,52,428	16,38,157	25.4	36.1	14.2
Nagaland	66,117	45,917	20,200	17.9	24.0	11.3
Orissa	38,01,245	30,42,004	9,59,241	21.7	34.7*	8.6
Punjab (Composite)	49,17,396	35,91,177	13,26,219	24.2	33.0	14.1
Rajasthan	30,65,568	25,04,983	5,60,585	15.2	23.7	5.8
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,30,13,183	1,05,46,795	24,66,388	17.6	27.3	7.0
West Bengal ..	1,02,25,664	74,54,006	27,71,658	29.3	40.1	17.0
<i>Union Territories and Other Areas</i>						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21,372	16,675	4,697	33.6	42.4	19.3
Delhi	14,02,298	9,04,801	4,97,497	52.7	60.8	42.5
Himachal Pradesh	2,31,664	1,91,139	40,525	17.1	27.2	6.2
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands ..	5,610	4,273	1,337	23.3	35.8	11.0
Tripura	2,31,188	1,75,060	56,128	20.2	29.6	10.2
Manipur	2,37,276	1,74,656	62,620	30.4	45.1	15.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,495	4,342	1,153	9.5	14.7	4.1
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,92,716	1,18,811	74,605	30.75	39.04	23.0
NEFA	24,260	21,879	2,381	7.2	12.3	1.5
Pondicherry ..	1,38,149	92,384	45,765	37.4	50.4	24.6
Sikkim	19,999	16,721	3,278	12.3	19.6	4.3

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Under a Directive Principle of the Constitution, free and compulsory elementary education is to be provided for all children up to the age of 14. A number of steps have been taken to fulfil this obligation.

Most State Governments have enacted legislation for compulsory education, but the emphasis is on providing incentives. Progress of education among children in the age groups of 6-11 and 11-14 during the Plans is shown in Table 26.

Primary education is free in all States except some special schools and in some schools in the urban areas of West Bengal. For middle and secondary stages free education is imparted in the following States :

Middle : Andhra Pradesh, Bihar (for girls only), Gujarat (up to Class

VII), Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra (up to class VII), Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa (for girls only), Rajasthan, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh (for girls only) and West Bengal (for girls in rural areas only).

Secondary education: Education is free up to Secondary stage in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh (for girls only), Mysore, Orissa (for girls only), Nagaland, Rajasthan (for girls only), Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh (for girls only). Progress of primary and secondary education during the three Plans and targets for the Fourth Plan are shown in Table 26.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education :

TABLE 28
SECONDARY EDUCATION*

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1950-51	20,884	52,32,009	2,12,000	30.74
1955-56	32,568	85,26,509	3,38,188	52.02
1960-61	66,920	1,81,22,356	6,41,689	111.83
1961-62	75,221	2,05,65,739	7,12,590	127.96
1962-63	82,817	2,26,70,116	7,90,071	147.05
1963-64	88,584	2,47,39,669	8,52,007	166.88
1964-65	96,150	2,52,95,000	8,89,750	184.33
1965-66 (estimated)	1,20,150	2,58,05,739	—	—

As a result of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1952 and the suggestions made by the Central Advisory Board of Education in this behalf, it was decided that the eventual pattern of education should be :

- eight years of integrated Elementary (Basic) Education,
- three or four years of secondary education with diversified courses,
- three years of University Education after the Higher Secondary school leading to the first degree.

The Education Commission had suggested a uniform pattern of 15 years' duration leading to 1st degree (i.e. 10 years of high school education, 2 years of higher secondary education and 3 years for the first degree course).

"The educational structure : It will be advantageous to have a broadly uniform educational structure in all parts of the country. The ultimate objective should be to adopt the 10+2+3 pattern, the higher secondary stage of two years beings located in schools, colleges or both according to local conditions."

A few States have taken preliminary steps to adopt the new pattern of secondary education and propose to complete the change-over during the Fourth Plan period.

The erstwhile Centrally sponsored schemes, namely, strengthening of science laboratories in secondary schools, training of science teachers including the setting up of State Units/Institutes of science education, State Institutes of education, State Evaluation and Examination Reforms Units, Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance and production of books for children and teachers were transferred to the States from 1969-70.

*Includes senior basic and post-basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 29.

BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education has been the accepted pattern of the educational system for sometime. The Education Commission has recommended that the essential principles of basic education are so important that they should guide and shape the educational system at all levels and, therefore, no one stage of education may be designated as Basic education.

The progress of basic education is shown in the table below.

TABLE 29
PROGRESS OF BASIC EDUCATION

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 estimated
Number of schools :							
(i) Junior basic	33,379	42,971	45,949	71,982	73,293	81,461	82,000
(ii) Senior basic	338	4,482	14,269	15,435	16,333	17,036	18,000
(iii) Post-basic	—	19	31	31	24	17	38
Number of students :							
(i) Junior basic	8,46,240	37,30,439	65,81,134	76,43,412	83,99,933	92,87,144	90,35,000
(ii) Senior basic	66,432	12,29,748	32,20,298	33,89,550	39,82,734	41,28,748	42,97,000
(iii) Post-basic	—	2,377	4,340	4,712	5,838	4,467	5,630
Number of teachers :							
(i) Junior basic	74,756	1,11,347	1,75,606	1,96,429	2,11,413	2,41,162	2,38,000
(ii) Senior basic	2,563	39,672	1,02,083	1,11,810	1,20,048	1,24,598	1,31,800
(iii) Post-basic	—	—	249	265	263	218	340
Direct expenditure: (Rs. in crores)							
(i) Junior basic	3.94	8.11	11.99	18.87	20.87	24.48	24.54
(ii) Senior basic	0.21	4.06	12.36	13.53	13.18	16.34	18.16
(iii) Post-basic	—	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09

The National Institute of Basic Education, set up in 1956, presently a constituent unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, is engaged in carrying out research and offering training and guidance to teachers and administrators of basic education. It also provides suitable material and literature to pupils and teachers.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION*

Under the Fourth Plan a major task in the field of post-elementary education will be to provide a large variety of vocational courses for children who do not intend to continue their general education beyond the elementary stage. The industrial training institutes will meet a part of this demand. To prepare students to take up employment after the secondary stage, a number of vocational courses are being provided in industrial training institutes, polytechnics, schools for nursing and agricultural schools.

The number of institutions, enrolment and teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below :

TABLE 30
VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (Rs. crores)
1950-51	2,339	1,87,194	11,598	3.69
1955-56	3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5.45
1960-61	4,145	4,01,274	27,152	11.41
1961-62	3,751	4,08,443	28,857	12.80
1962-63	3,846	4,24,264	29,849	13.04
1963-64	4,137	4,57,350	33,494	16.24
1964-65†	3,147	2,97,146	17,383	7.29
1965-66 (estimated)	3,260	2,93,000	18,500	8.22

*Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce, engineering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teachers' training, veterinary science, polytechnics and others.

†From 1964-65 a new classification of institutions has been introduced.

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

The following table indicates the progress of special school education between 1950-51 and 1965-66.

(From 1964-65 a new classification of institutions was adopted. Institutions like schools for music, dancing, other fine arts, social works etc., which were formerly included under special education are now being classified under vocational/professional education.)

TABLE 31
SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year			Number of institutions	Number of students	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (Rs. crore)
1950-51	-	-	52,813	14,04,443	16,686	2.33
1955-56	-	-	50,987	14,87,878	20,611	2.65
1960-61	-	-	67,034	16,89,651	31,699	3.20
1961-62	-	-	2,50,434	26,25,997	34,224	3.46
1962-63	-	-	2,63,557	22,67,689	31,011	3.38
1963-64	..	-	2,16,566	19,50,411	28,386	3.40
1964-65	..	..	2,59,370	23,45,654	26,852	2.30
1965-66	..	..	2,20,180	17,75,000	28,000	2.40

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and science, professional and special education colleges, research institutions and universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, post-intermediate education is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of the Board are advisory in character.

Besides universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning. The Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar, the Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay and the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, are all deemed to be universities for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on "Scientific Research" are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University came into force with effect from April 22, 1969. Shri G. Parthasarathi has been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Table 32 shows the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions of higher education and Table 33 indicates the growth of these institutions since 1950-51.

TABLE 32
STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
EDUCATION, 1965-66 (Provisional)

State/Union Territory	Universities	Boards of education	Arts, science and commerce colleges (including research institutions)	Colleges for professional & other education (excluding commerce colleges)	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	4	1	100	231	336
Assam	2	1	85	26	114
Bihar	6	1	144	290	441
Gujarat	3	1	124	99	227
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	18	20	39
Kerala	1	1	100	165	267
Madhya Pradesh ..	8	1	153	237	399
Maharashtra ..	6	2	248	459	715
Mysore	4	1	89	225	319
Nagaland	—	—	2	—	2
Orissa	2	1	62	50	115
Punjab	4	—	110	109	223
Rajasthan	3	1	67	183	254
Tamil Nadu	2	1	79	240	322
Uttar Pradesh ..	9	1	171	1,193	1,374
West Bengal	7	1	218	160	386
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	1	1
Delhi	1	1	34	28	64
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	4	4	8
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	6	21	27
Manipur	—	—	11	10	21
NEFA	—	—	1	1	2
Pondicherry	—	—	4	5	9
Tripura	—	—	4	9	13
INDIA	63	15	1,834	3,766	5,678

TABLE 33
HIGHER EDUCATION

Year		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Universities..	..	27	32	45	46	56	56	60	63
Boards of education ..	..	7	11	13	14	13	14	15	15
Research institutions	..	18	34	41	44	44	41	40	40
Special education colleges	..	92	112	208	222	262	293	1,231	1,232
Professional & Technical colleges	..	208	346	852	961	1,073	1,153	2,616	3,923
Arts & science colleges	..	498	712	1,039	1,138	1,200	1,326	1,522	1,637
Numbers of students on rolls	..	4,03,519	6,81,179	9,86,111	10,58,020	11,63,881	12,80,404	17,40,832	19,59,000
Number of teachers	..	24,153	37,865	62,229	68,643	75,524	84,079	1,16,595	1,29,700
Direct Expenditure (in crores of Rs.)	..	17.68	29.71	56.88	65.68	74.90	83.63	113.04	131.40

Table 35 gives details about the universities, their character, their number of colleges and of students and the expenditure incurred on them.

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953 and given an autonomous statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, requires the Commission to take such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes.

The composition of the Commission as on March 31, 1969, was as follows:

<i>Chairman</i>	..	..	..	D. S. Kothari.
<i>Members</i>	..	..	..	S. Dhawan, Tapan Majumdar, D. S. Reddi, P. B. Gajendragadkar, G. K. Chaudhramani, P. Govindan Nair, Indumatibehen Chimanlal and V. K. Gokak.
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	..	P. J. Philip.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for higher technical (engineering and technology) education* during the period 1951 to 1968.

TABLE 34
HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION
(Engineering and Technology)

Year	Institutions		Sanctioned Intake		Outturn	
	Degree	Diploma	Degree	Diploma	Degree	Diploma
1951	53	89	4,788	6,216	2,693	2,626
1956	71	109	6,612	10,318	4,337	4,103
1961	111	209	15,497	26,525	7,026	10,349
1962	114	231	17,669	29,924	8,426	12,046
1963	118	248	20,744	37,822	9,120	12,938
1964	126	261	21,700	41,300	10,320	17,280
1965	133	274	24,695	48,048	10,282	17,699
1966	137	284	25,006	48,579	13,051	22,260
1967**	138	284	23,879	48,195	13,772	21,191
1968**	138	284	21,852	42,031	14,593	23,224

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of five higher technological institutes, started functioning in 1951. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and 1959 respectively, and the Institute at Kanpur in 1960. The College of

*For a list of engineering and technological institutions, see Appendices.

**Provisional.

TABLE 35
UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA (1969)

Name, location and year of establishment	Character	No. of colleges 1964-65	No. of* students 1964-65	Expenditure (in Rs. crores 1964-65)
		(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agra University, Agra (1927)	Affiliating	137	59,357	4.60
2. Agricultural University, Ludhiana (1962)	Residential and Teaching	3	1,807	2.27
3. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (1921)	Residential and Teaching	1	5,341	1.51
4. Allahabad University, Allahabad (1877)	Residential and Teaching	6	10,309	1.51
5. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, (Hyderabad) (1964)	Affiliating and Teaching	61	33,377	3.13
6. Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (1929)	Residential and Teaching	6	1,859	0.83
7. Annamalai University, Varanasi (1916)	Residential and Teaching	—	3,955	0.79
8. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1964)	Residential and Teaching	19	8,695	3.39
9. Bangalore University, Bangalore (1964)	Federal	29	16,879	1.19
10. Berhampur University, Berhampur (1967)	Affiliating	—	—	—
11. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	43	23,455	1.74
12. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching	41	32,033	1.85
13. Bombay University, Bombay (1857)	Federal and Teaching	57	57,301	4.20
14. Burdwan University, Burdwan (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	39	26,954	1.86
15. Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	157	1,33,999	7.59
16. Delhi University, Delhi (1922)	Affiliating and Teaching	39	28,171	4.02
17. Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh (1965)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
18. Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	99	47,913	3.27
19. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	35	17,003	1.28
20. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	115	63,549	4.47
21. Indira Kala Sanghet Vishwavidyalaya, Kharigarh (1956)	Affiliating and Teaching	29	99	0.01
22. Indore University, Indore (1964)	Affiliating and Teaching	14	10,293	0.63
23. Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1957)	Teaching and Federal	20	12,070	0.92
24. Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955)	Affiliating and Teaching	4	4,533	0.89
25. Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar (1948)	Unitary and Teaching	35	12,851	1.36
26. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur (1964)	Residential and Teaching	8	2,280	0.46
27. Jiwaji University, Gwalior (1964)	Affiliating and Teaching	25	12,368	0.87
28. Jodhpur University, Jodhpur (1962)	Residential and Teaching	1	6,890	0.58
29. Kalyani University, Kalyani (1960)	Residential and Teaching	—	856	0.44
30. Kameshwara Singh Sanskrit University, Darbanga (1961)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
31. Kanpur University, Kanpur (1965)	Affiliating	48	23,407	2.38
32. Karnataka University, Dharwar (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
33. Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)	Federal and Teaching	123	83,100	7.51

34.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	3	1,507	0.50
35.	Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	18	15,993	1.32
36.	Madras University, Madras (1857)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	134	82,949	9.55
37.	Madurai University, Madurai (1966)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	..	..	..
38.	Magadh University, Bodhagaya (1962)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	34	25,818	1.02
39.	Meerut University, Meerut (1966)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	..	..	..
40.	M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda (1949)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	15	11,622	1.60
41.	Marathwada University, Aurangabad (1958)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	27	12,653	1.29
42.	Mysore University, Mysore (1916)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	53	25,756	3.40
43.	Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	73	38,864	3.06
44.	North Bengal University, Siliguri (1962)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	18	9,766	0.72
45.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar (1962)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	3	1,214	0.74
46.	Osmia University, Hyderabad, (1913)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	49	29,556	3.07
47.	Punjab University, Chandigarh, (1947)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	143	67,434	5.63
48.	Punjab University, Patiala (1962)	..	..	..	Teaching and Residential	9	4,767	0.73
49.	Patina University, Patna (1917)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	10	10,805	1.46
50.	Poona University, Poona (1949)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	45	31,045	3.10
51.	Rabindra Bhadrar, Calcutta (1962)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	21	378	0.08
52.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur, (1947)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	66	28,578	3.37
53.	Ranchi University, Ranchi, (1960)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	34	23,325	2.33
54.	Ravi Shankar University, Raipur (1964)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	37	31,539	0.81
55.	Roorkee University, Roorkee (1949)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	..	2,394	1.55
56.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur (1967)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	12	7,511	0.97
57.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyalagar (1955)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	59	19,745	1.38
58.	Saugar University, Sagat, (1946)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	..	..	..
59.	Saurashtra University, Ahmedabad (1965)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	41	18,157	1.53
60.	Shri Vallabhi University, Kolhapur (1962)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	16	4,474	0.44
61.	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	24	12,692	1.74
62.	Shri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1956)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	..	..	..
63.	South Gujarat University, Surat (1965)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	12	4,300	0.66
64.	Udaipur University, Udaipur (1962)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	..	..	..
65.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore (1964)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	4	951	0.38
66.	U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Nainital Distt. (1960)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	68	26,613	3.02
67.	Utkal University, Cuttak (1943)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	..	..	..
68.	Varanasi Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (1958)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	35	17,028	2.24
69.	Vikram University, Ujjain (1957)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	8	730	0.81
70.	Vishva Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	..	..	..	Affiliating	..	..	..
71.	A.P. Singh University of Rewa, Rewa (1968)	..	..	..	Affiliating	..	..	..
72.	Calcutta University, Calcutta (1968)	..	..	..	Affiliating	..	..	..
73.	Gujarat Ayurveda University, Jamnagar (1967)	..	..	..	Affiliating	..	..	..
74.	Malabarashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth, (1963)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	..	..	..

*Includes students in university teaching departments also.

Engineering and Technology established in Delhi was raised to the status of an Indian Institute of Technology in 1963. The Institutes at Bombay, Madras and Kanpur were intended to provide for 1,600 students at undergraduate and 400 at the post-graduate and research levels. The targets for the Kharagpur Institute are 2,000 and 500 respectively and for the Delhi Institute 1,250 and 300. During 1968-69 the total enrolment at these Institutes was 9915.

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendations of the Rural Higher Education Committee, a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas was established in 1956 to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council had selected 14 institutions for development into rural institutes and these are functioning at Gandhigram (Tamil Nadu), Jamianagar (Delhi), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Birouli (Bihar), Bichpuri (Agra, U.P.), Sanosara (Gujarat), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Gargoti (Maharashtra), Rajpura (Punjab), Wardha (Maharashtra), Hanumanamathi (Mysore), Thavanoor (Kerala), and Indore (Madhya Pradesh).

The post-graduate diplomas in rural economics and co-operation, and rural sociology and community development have been recognised by the Government as equivalent to M.A. degree of a university. Recognition of the diploma in rural services as equivalent to a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured. It is also recognised by the Inter-University Board and certain universities for post-graduate studies in specified subjects. The diploma in civil and rural engineering has been recognised by the All-India Council of Technical Education and some State Governments for appointment to subordinate services and posts. The two-year certificate course in agricultural science and the Sanitary Inspectors' course have been recognised by most of the State Governments.

A diploma course in general education and teachers' training of three years' duration after the higher secondary stage being conducted in the Rural Institute at Gargoti has been recognised as equivalent to B.A.B.T. for purposes of employment.

To train personnel for man supervisory posts at intermediate levels, an Advanced Course for Sanitary/Health Inspectors of one year/9 months' duration was started in 1964 at Gandhigram Rural Institute. Admission is restricted to those having 5 to 6 years' experience as Sanitary/Health Inspector. A Junior Course was started earlier in 1961. It is of one year's duration and qualification for eligibility is matriculation.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education aims at providing education to the adult population for the betterment of their lives and for creating in them an urge for change from traditional to progressive society with faith in them and the future of the country. The field programme of social education with adult literacy as the core activity, is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory administrations. The role of the Union Ministry of Education is to co-ordinate programmes, provide supporting services and conduct pilot projects which are of importance to the programmes of social education in the country as a whole.

Under the World Literacy Programme of UNESCO a Functional Literacy project for farmers has been launched as an integral part of a joint programme of the Ministers of Food and Agriculture, Education and Infor-

mation and Broadcasting. The project which was initiated on experimental basis in a selected district in each of the States of Mysore, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh has been extended to a selected District in each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Facilities for social education for industrial workers and their families are given by the Ministry of Education through institutes in selected areas where there is a concentration of industrial population. The first institute was established at Indore in 1960 and another similar institute was started at Nagpur from May, 1968.

The Ministry also encourages the production of literature for neo-literates and the new reading public. Since 1954 the Ministry has been organising annual prize competitions to encourage writers in writing books for this class of people. About 40 prizes are awarded every year to authors of best books written in different regional languages. A similar biennial competition is also being held in co-operation with UNESCO.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The National Council of Educational Research and Training, established in 1961 (i) undertakes, aids and promotes research in all branches of education; (ii) organises advanced pre-service and in-service training and disseminates improved techniques and practices; (iii) organises extension service for institutions engaged in educational research and training of teachers; (iv) develops and improves multi-purpose secondary education; and (v) analyses system of examination so that it helps children's growth and reduce subjectivity.

The Governing Body of the Council is assisted by the Board of Educational Studies, the Central Committee on Educational Literature and Committees on Appointments, Finance and Works. The Board functioning through three standing sub-committees examines all proposals relating to research, training and extension projects referred to it and initiates, guides and co-ordinates research and training activities of the Council. The Committee on Educational Literature supervises the Council's programme of production of text books and other educational literature. In addition to the publication of the "Year Book on Education", the Council brings out three periodicals: "School Science", "Journal of the National Institute of Education" and a half-yearly research journal "Indian Educational Review".

The research and teachers' training programmes of the Council are developed through the National Institute of Education at New Delhi and four regional colleges of education at Ajmer, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Mysore. The Institute's Programme is at present being implemented by its constituent units—Department of Audio-Visual Education, Department of Field Services, Educational Survey Unit, Department of Basic Education, the Central Institute of Education, Department of Adult Education, Department of Psychological Foundations, Department of Science Education and Central Science Workshop, Department of Educational Administration, Department of Foundations of Education, Department of Teacher Education, Department of Curriculum and Evaluation, and Publication Unit.

The Regional Colleges of Education imported the integrated four-year teacher training courses in Science, Commerce and English.

The Indian Institute of Advanced Study

The Institute was inaugurated on October 20, 1965 at Simla.

It conducts advanced study and research on social sciences: historical sciences; philosophy and letters and mathematics. The aim is to "study Man in the context of Nature and Human Society in given times and spaces".

The various categories of academic personnel at the Institute are fellows, visiting professors, lecturers and guest fellows.

The Institute has a publication section. Its library has more than 30,000 volumes and acquires a large number of Indian and foreign journals and magazines.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The programme for the propagation, development and enrichment of Hindi, the official language of the Union, comprises various schemes. Important among them now in progress are :

(i) evolution, review, co-ordination and finalisation of Hindi terminology other than legal; (ii) standardisation of keyboard for Hindi typewriters and teleprinters; (iii) evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand; (iv) organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi speaking areas; (v) compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in ten volumes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the first nine volumes of which have been released, the tenth is under compilation; (vi) preparation of standard manuals on various subjects; (vii) preparation of terminological indices of selected Hindi poets and novelists and publication of omnibus volumes of works of eminent writers; (viii) preparation of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries; (ix) preparation of bi-lingual alphabet charts in Hindi and other regional languages; (x) translation of standard works in foreign languages into Hindi; (xi) finalisation of the form of Devanagari script; (xii) collection and indexing of special vocabulary of arts and crafts; (xiii) evolution of symbols in Devanagari script for sounds in other regional languages; (xiv) translation and publication of standard works on scientific and technical subjects; (xv) establishment of the Central Hindi Directorate and its regional offices for propagation and development of Hindi; (xvi) Commission for Scientific and technical terminology; (xvii) publication of a quarterly journal, "Bhasha" devoted to the problems of language and literature; (xviii) preparation and publication of UNESCO "Courier" in Hindi, Primers and Readers for foreigners; (xix) preparation of self taught books for learning South Indian languages through the medium of Hindi; (xx) award of prizes to Hindi writers belonging to non-Hindi speaking areas; (xxi) Hindi Teachers' Training and Research Institute at Agra; (xxii) providing facilities of postal tuitions for learning Hindi to the non-Hindi speaking people of non-school age group in the country and abroad; (xxiii) translation into Hindi of codes; manuals, forms and non-statutory literature of the various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India; (xxiv) publication of popular Hindi books in collaboration with private publishers; (xxv) free distribution of Hindi books to School, College and public libraries in non-Hindi speaking States; and (xxvi) propagation of Hindi in foreign countries.

OTHER INDIAN LANGUAGES

It has been decided to set up a Bharatya Bhasha Sanshan as a Central scheme, for the development of other Indian language, with an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. Another Centrally sponsored scheme of grants-in-aid to the State Governments has been initiated. Grants subject to the ceiling of Rs. 1 crore during the next five years or so will be given to the different State Governments for production of university-level books in the regional language concerned to help the changeover in the media of instruction from English.

The Central scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for the promotion of Indian languages has been in operation from the middle of the Second Five-Year Plan and assistance under this has been given to various

voluntary organisations for bringing out publications like encyclopaedias, bilingual dictionaries, books of knowledge and other publications on cultural, literary, indological and linguistic subjects. Grants for maintenance and publication activities have also been given to the four cultural-cum-language organisations, viz., Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu Hindi, Prachya Vidya Vihara, Calcutta, Bharat Itihas Sanshodhan Mandal, Poona and Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad.

Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti has also been functioning to advise the Government on matters relating to the development of Indian languages and their relationship to the official language of the Union.

The two training institutions at Sariska and Burwaha have been closed down and the training of physical education teachers are now to be arranged by the State Governments in the physical education colleges functioning in the States.

YOUTH WELFARE

Youth welfare activities are carried out generally through :

(i) assistance to universities in the promotion of youth welfare boards and committees for the successful implementation and coordination of youth welfare activities; (ii) organising labour and social service camps to inculcate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villagers; (iii) Campus Work Projects Scheme to provide amenities such as gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres, recreation hall-cum-auditoria, etc., to universities and other educational institutions; and (iv) promotion of scouting and guiding in schools.

To develop a comprehensive and integrated programme of services for student and non-student youth and to emphasise this aspect of the work the Ministry of Education was re-designated on February 14, 1969 as the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

National Service Scheme

NCC training is no longer compulsory in colleges and universities. Instead, students have to choose between the NCC and two new schemes—the National Service Corps (NSC) and the National Sports Organisation (NSO). This was decided on the recommendation of the Education Commission and a resolution adopted at the State Education Ministers' Conference last year.

The former programme will include physical training, social service, training in civil defence, community living and other such projects. The latter will aim at large-scale promotion of sports with special facilities for top-class sportsmen.

National Fitness Corps Programme

The National Fitness Corps Programme is an integrated multipurpose programme of physical education for the middle, high and higher secondary schools. The programme has been accepted by most of the State Governments and Union Territories and is being implemented through the National Fitness Corps Directorate which has been providing in-service re-orientation courses to the existing physical education teachers.

Lakshmibai College of Physical Education (Gwalior)

The College which was set up by the Government of India in 1957 to provide teacher-training facilities for a Three-year Degree Course at the Under-Graduate level and also for Post-Graduate studies and research continued to improve progressively its facilities for students. During the year the gymnasium and swimming pool were completed.

National Physical Efficiency Drive

The Scheme was initiated by the Government of India during the Second Plan period to awaken general awareness among the people of the need and value of physical fitness and to arouse their enthusiasm for a higher standard of physical efficiency and achievement.

The National Physical Efficiency Drive for 1968-69 was organised all over the country during November, 1968 to January 1969. As against the actual participation of over 10 lakh persons during the last year, a participation target of 16 lakh persons was laid down for 1968-69 drive.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions :

- (i) Rendering assistance to the National sports organisations (one for each game), on the advice of the All India Council of Sports, for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding national championships, etc.
- (ii) Setting up of Sports Councils in the States/Union Territories.
- (iii) Rendering assistance to State Governments and national sports organisations for the construction of utility stadia.
- (iv) The National Institute of Sports established at Patiala in 1961, has so far trained 1,343 coaches. It conducts courses in different games under the guidance of experts and lays special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institutions and rural areas.

The All-India Council of Sports advises the Government of India and the Sports Federations in the matter of development of games and sports in the country.

To ensure better liaison and coordination between the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education (Gwalior) and the National Institute of Sports (Patiala), a Society has been set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of General K. M. Cariappa. The society is responsible for the administration of these Central Institutes.

CHAPTER VI

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Promotion of art and culture and inculcation of art consciousness among the people are sought to be achieved through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). Some of the facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and undertakes programmes of work of the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi, which also visits different State capitals by rotation. Exhibitions of arts and crafts of eastern and western countries in India and of Indian arts and crafts abroad are also organised by the Akademi. Seminars devoted to various aspects of art are held periodically. The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists participating in the National Exhibition of Art.*

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are *Mughal Miniatures*, *Krishna Legend in Pahari Painting*, *Ajanta Painting*, *Mewar Painting*, *Kishangarh Painting*, *Birbhum Terracottas*, *Bundl Painting*, *Painting of the Sultans and Emperors of India in American Collections*, *Miniature Painting of Khajanchi Collection*, *Golden Flute*, *South Indian Bronzes*, *Drawing and Paintings of Rabindranath Tagore*, picture postcards of *India Miniatures* and six portfolios of miniature paintings, one on *Bhagavata Purana*; two on *Gita Govinda*, and one each on *Leaves from Indian Painting*, *Ragamala Paintings* and *Kangra Paintings*, *Monographs* on 'Bendre', 'Ravi Verma', 'Hebbar', 'Haldar', 'Ram Kinkar', 'P. Das Gupta', 'Benode Behari Mukherjee', 'Chauda', 'Paniker', 'Husain', 'Dhanraj Bhat', 'G. N. Tagore', 'Kshitindranath Majumdar', 'Gopal Ghose', 'K. Sreenivasulu', 'S. G. Thakur Singh', 'Sanyal', 'K. Venkatappa', 'Ram Kumar', 'Sher Gill', 'Chintamani Kar', 'K. H. Ara', and 'Sailoz Mookerjee' besides a set of postcards of contemporary paintings have also been published in the Lalit Kala series on Contemporary Indian Art. The Akademi brings out two bi-annual art journals *Lalit Kala (Ancient)* and *Lalit Kala (contemporary)*. An *Artists Directory*, and reports on *Seminars on Architecture and Indian Art History* have also been published by the Akademi.

The Akademi honours its Fellows with *Tamrapatras*, *Angavastras* and Rs. 5,000 as a token of recognition for their outstanding contribution in the field of art.

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and casting has brought out a number of important art publications.

*For a list of the 1969 awards, see Appendixes.

include *Indian Art Through the Ages*, *Heritage of Indian Art*, *Architecture and Sculpture of India*, *The Way of the Buddha*, *Kangra Valley Painting*, *Basohli Painting* and *Contemporary Indian Painting*.

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, possesses 1982 art objects representing trends in art for the last more than hundred years. Among the distinguished artists whose works are represented at the Gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Ravi Verma, Gaganendra Nath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Choudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953 and registered as a society in 1961, directs its activities to the fostering of dance, drama and music. It promotes research, encourages setting up of theatre centres and training institutions, organises seminars and festivals, awards prizes and fosters cultural exchanges. It also maintains libraries of records, books and films relating to the fields of its activity, a museum of musical instruments, masks and costumes and a sound-recording studio.

The Akademi gives annual awards* to outstanding artists in the field of dance, drama and music. It also has a scheme of prizes for books on music, dance and drama in all Indian languages. A prize of Rs. 1,500 is given annually for plays in various Indian languages, for which five languages are selected every year by rotation.

The Akademi gives financial assistance to the institutions working in these fields all over the country for various purposes, such as, training in these arts, to meet the cost of new productions, purchase of technical equipment and survey and research projects. It publishes a quarterly Journal in English *Sangeet Natak* and a Bi-monthly News Bulletin reporting the Akademi's activities.

Three training institutions run by the Akademi are the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute at New Delhi; Kathak Kendra, New Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy at Imphal.

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, including some of the best-known plays in Indian dramatic literature, are broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in Hindi and regional languages. A total of 142 plays was included in this series up to the end of 1968.

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of *ragas* and *raginis* by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. *Sugam Sangeet* or light music sessions are held in continuation of the classical music sessions. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which precedes the *Sammelan*) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the *Sammelan*. During 1968, *Sammelan* concerts were held at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Patna, Pondicherry, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Tiruchi and Bangalore.

*For a list of the 1967-68 awards, see Appendices.

National Programme of Music

Started in July 1952, this AIR programme, featuring eminent artists, aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between Hindustani and Karnatak systems of music. During 1965, a series of programmes illustrating the continuity of tradition in Indian classical music was introduced. Apart from classical music, regional and folk music is also periodically broadcast in this programme.

Special Programmes

Special programmes to commemorate anniversaries of eminent musicians and composers are also broadcast. These include the anniversaries of Thyagaraja, Tansen, Maharaja Swati Thirumal, Swami Haridas, etc.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR *Vadya Vrinda* (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional ragas and folk tunes. It also produces thematic compositions. During 1968 it produced nineteen compositions.

Other AIR Programmes

Classical music recitals of short duration (*Subaddha Sangeet*) are also broadcast. *Vrindagan* (choral music), *Sugam Sangeet* (modern light music based on classical and folk melodies), folk and devotional music and Western music are among other forms of musical programmes broadcast from All India Radio. A dictionary of Folk Musical Instruments, supplemented with sound illustrations, has been compiled and work on a dictionary of folk music styles is in progress.

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, is "a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country".

The publication of a *Bibliography of Indian Literature (20th Century)*, covering all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi. The first volume of the bibliography relating to Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati and English and the second volume covering Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri and Malayalam have already been published. Two more volumes are in press. A comprehensive "Who's Who of Indian Writers" was published by the Akademi in 1961 and a revised and up-to-date second edition is now under preparation.

Among the 516 publications of the Akademi released ending 1968 are : critical edition of Kalidas's *Meghaduta*, *Vikramorvasiya* and *Kumarsambhava*, histories of Malayalam, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Telugu, and Kannada literature; four volumes of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literatures*; a critical edition of the ancient Sanskrit work *Asokavadana*; anthologies of Punjabi, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Assamese poetry; folk songs in Assamese, Punjabi and of the Kangra region; *Vaishnava lyrics of Assam and Bengal*; one-act plays in Gujarati, Kannada and Telugu; short stories in Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Sindhi, Tamil and Telugu; essays in Kannada; selections of Bharati's poems in Hindi, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada; of the prose-writings of Rajwade, Aekar, and Chiplunkar in Marathi; selections from Nhalal in Gujarati; selections

from Bharat Chandra, Kshemanand and Chaitanya Charitamrita in Bengali; and Shah Abdul Latif, Sami, Sachal and Diwan Kauromal's prose in Sindhi; from Pooran Singh in Punjabi; selection of Vallathol's poems in Hindi and Kannada, selection of Basavanna in Kannada; select writings of Mahatma Gandhi in Assamese, Bengali, Kannada, Malayalam, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu; a *Symposium on Contemporary Indian Literature, an Anthology of Contemporary Indian Short Stories* (in two series) a Russian-Hindi dictionary and a reprint of the Bengali, lexicon, *Bangiya Sbdakosh*.

The Akademi has undertaken the publication of the collected works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Urdu of which, besides the first three of the five parts of his commentary on *Quran*, two volumes namely *Tazkira* and *Ghubar-i-Khatir* are published. It has also sponsored a series of monographs on the life and contribution of various Indian writers, both ancient and modern, entitled *Makers of Indian Literature*. So far nine such monographs in English and two in Hindi have been published.

A number of Indian and foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. Among them is a selection of Tagore's writings in eight volumes. Eighty-six such translations have so far been published. The Tagore centenary volume with contributions by distinguished writers from all over the world was published on the occasion of Tagore centenary in 1961. Translations of Romain Rolland's *The Life of Vivekananda* were published in some Indian languages in connection with his birth centenary in 1963.

The Akademi brought out 43 publications during 1968 in different Indian languages under its various programmes.

The Akademi publishes two journals, a quarterly in English called *Indian Literature* and a half-yearly in Sanskrit called *Sanskrita Pratibha*. A monthly bulletin is also being issued since January 1964.

The Akademi makes annual awards to authors of outstanding books published in Indian languages.*

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first 30 volumes in English covering the period 1884 to June 1926 and 20 volumes in Hindi have been released.

Literary Broadcasts

The National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956 by AIR, is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country participate.

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was first convened in 1956 and has become an annual feature. A symposium of eminent poets of Indian languages is broadcast on the eve of the Republic Day.

The Patel Memorial Lectures, delivered annually since 1955 by eminent persons and presenting in a popular manner the results of their study and experience, aim at contributing to the existing knowledge in a given subject and promoting awareness of contemporary problems. In 1968 Shriman Narayan, Governor of Gujarat, delivered lectures on "*Gandhi—The Man and His Thought*". The Lad Memorial Lectures, instituted in 1958, are delivered in Marathi from the radio stations serving the Marathi-speaking region.

*For a list of the 1968 awards, see Appendices.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public. So far 351 such publications have been released.

The Trust also publishes standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language into another receive attention. Universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books.

The Trust also organises exhibitions, book fairs, seminars and workshops on problems connected with writing, translation, publication and distribution of books.

Museums

Government maintains and develops museums* of national importance to preserve art objects and revive and strengthen the cultural consciousness of the people. It also extends financial assistance to State and private museums for their development and reorganisation.

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

To promote inter-State cultural understanding, Government organises (a) inter-State exchange of cultural troupes (introduced in 1959); (b) visit of cultural troupes to the forward areas for entertainment of the armed forces (initiated in 1963); (c) financial assistance to eminent writers, artists, etc., in indigent circumstances (originally introduced during 1952-53 and revised in 1961) by the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 1 : 2; and (d) assistance to institutions engaged in literary activities.

During 1968-69 cultural troupes from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Mysore, Assam, Orissa, Haryana, Punjab, U.P., Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Goa participated in the scheme of inter-State exchange of cultural troupes, while troupes from Punjab and Gujarat were sponsored for the forward areas. During 1968-69, 148 artists and writers were given financial assistance.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Exhibitions

Exhibitions of Indian art and culture are periodically organised abroad. Similar exhibitions reflecting the art and culture of other countries are held in India.

Cultural Agreements

India has cultural agreements with 20 countries. During 1968-69 cultural agreements were concluded with Brazil and Federal Republic of Germany. Regular cultural exchange programmes in pursuance of cultural agreements continued with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

*Among the more important museums are : Indian Museum and Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, National Museum National Gallery of Modern art and Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, N. w Delhi, Indian War Memorial Museum Delhi, and Sakar Jung Museum and Library, Hyderabad.

Grants

Grants-in-aid have been given to societies and institutions in India and abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations between India and other countries.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in April, 1950, with the object of establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body.

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR, the following may be mentioned : development of Indian studies in foreign universities and *vice versa* through exchange of professors on long-term teaching assignment; publication of periodicals and books in Indian and foreign languages on life and culture of Indians as well as foreigners; exchange of books, films and objects of art with libraries and museums abroad, exchange of cultural delegations, scholars and artistes; exchange of exhibitions of art, and books; organisation of Introduction Courses for Indian students and scholars going abroad and for foreign students and scholars coming to India; organising international summer camps and study tours for foreign students in different parts of the country; welfare of foreign students in India; organising of lectures including Azad Memorial Lectures, seminars, international conferences and performances of dance and music by visiting artistes in different parts of the country.

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, *Indo-Asian Culture* in English and *Thaqaqat-ul-Hind* in Arabic and a bi-monthly bulletin called *Cultural News from India*. The Council administers the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for the promotion of peace and international understanding, instituted by the Government in 1964. The first award went to U Thant, Secretary General, United Nations, and was presented to him in April, 1967. The second award for the year 1966 was made posthumously to Dr. Martin Luther King and was presented to Mrs. King in January, 1969. The third has been announced in favour of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Pakhtoon leader.

Archaeology

The Archaeological Survey of India, established in 1861, is engaged in the exploration and excavation of ancient sites, maintenance and preservation of ancient monuments declared to be of national importance by law, study of epigraphs and coins, exhibition and preservation of ancient relics in the museums, and preparation and publication of multifarious records, reports and reviews. It has 10 Circles spread all over the country and ten separate specialised branches dealing with excavation, pre-history, epigraphs, chemical preservation, archaeological gardens, museums, and survey of temples.

During the last few years, the Survey has sent expeditions to UAR, Nepal and Afghanistan for conducting diverse archaeological works.

Among the numerous excavations conducted by the Survey mention may be made of proto-historic sites at Lothal (Gujarat) and Kalibangan (Rajasthan); neolithic-cum-megalithic sites at Burzahom (Jammu nad Kashmir) and Paiyampalli (Tamil Nadu) and Early Stone Age sites on Godavari in Maharashtra and on Banganga in Himachal Pradesh, besides the prolific site of Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh.

The Survey brings out *Indian Archaeology—A Review* (yearly) and *Ancient India*, a bulletin, besides research publications on various subjects. Among the recent ones is the book on Ajanta Mural which is an album of paintings and sculptures.

CHAPTER VII

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was formulated in a resolution of March 4, 1958, and laid as a statement on the table of both Houses of Parliament on March 31, 1958.

The aims of this policy are :

- (i) to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied and education;
- (ii) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;
- (iii) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;
- (iv) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;
- (v) to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom; and
- (vi) in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific and industrial research under State auspices is carried out in India mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control. The Council also supports scientific research in universities and other centres of learning. The Council grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career and disseminates scientific knowledge and information. It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad." It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country.

The Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia (CASTASIA) sponsored by UNESCO, was held in New Delhi in August 1968 for which the CSIR was the National Organising Agency. The Conference synchronised with the silver jubilee celebrations of the Council.

National Laboratories

The national laboratories, institutes and museums set up by the Council at various centres in the country and the functions entrusted to them are shown in the following table.

TABLE 36
NATIONAL LABORATORIES/INSTITUTES/MUSEUMS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Functions</i>
1. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi	Research on problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied including ferro-electric material and carbon products. Maintenance of and research on basic standards; development of products and processes of interest to radio and electronic industry; balances, weights and measures.
2. National Chemical Laboratory, Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry. The National Collection of Industrial Micro-organism and a Fine chemicals unit are housed in the laboratory.
3. Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid, liquid and gaseous. Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through seven coal survey stations under the Institute.
4. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Jadavpur (Calcutta)	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels; development of processes for manufacture of glass and ceramic articles; standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry. A mica research unit forms part of the institute.
5. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	Augmenting food supplies, improving methods of storage, transportation, preservation, processing development of new nutritious food, raising engineering and technological standards of food industries, providing technical advice and assistance, training food scientists and technologists, experimental stations at Trichur, Mangalore, Anantnagar, Bombay, Nagpur, Lucknow and Ludhiana.
6. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research. It also maintains Regional Foundry Stations and a Marine corrosion station.
7. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, biochemistry and biophysics, infection immunisation, pharmacology and chemotherapy.
8. Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi	Research on road materials, road building plant and equipment, testing of road materials and road surfaces, investigations on new techniques of road construction, maintenance, road traffic and road safety.
9. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems.
10. Central Leather Research Institute, Madras	Development of technology for manufacture of leathers, and products, design of leather machinery and implements. It has regional extension centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Rajkot and Jullundur.
11. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee	Research on allied branches of civil engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings.
12. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani (Rajasthan)	Research on design and construction of electronic equipment and components and test equipment. Television centre at New Delhi.
13. National Botanical Gardens, Lucknow	Collection and cultivation of economic plants.
14. Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	Investigation of production of pure salts; economic utilisation of by-products of salt manufacture; development of new methods and techniques for the recovery, production and utilisation of marine and allied chemicals, use of sea water for agriculture and exploitation of seaweeds and algae as source of food.

TABLE 36 (concl.)

Name	Functions
15. Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad (Bihar)	Research on methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery.
16. Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad	Research on problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region. Research in various aspects of biochemistry as applied to medicine bacteriology, etc. WHO International Centre for vibriophage typing.
17. Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta	Depicting scientific and technological advancement.
18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta	Research on problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the North West Himalayas.
19. Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu-Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in mechanical engineering in all aspects.
20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur (W. Bengal)	Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested coagencies in this field in the country. Nine field zonal centres.
21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute Nagpur	Scientific investigation of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India.
22. National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore	Research on problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems.
23. Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat (Assam)	Development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants. Two zonal centres and four commercial centres
24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation, Lucknow	Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific instruments for teaching, research and industry, repair and maintenance and training of precision instruments mechanics.
25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh	Research in petroleum refining and processing of natural gas, petrochemicals, etc., and providing facilities for the training of personnel for petroleum industry.
26. Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun	Correlation of the field data in all fundamental aspects of geology and geophysics with laboratory investigations and theoretical studies.
27. National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.
28. Visveswaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore	Provides full range of documentation services; and translation of scientific papers from foreign languages into English.
29. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi	Research on various aspects of physical, biological, geological and chemical oceanography including prospecting for petroleum and minerals in sea bed; Four research divisions and two field units.
30. National Institute of Oceanography, New Delhi	Research on problems relating to industries and natural resources of the region.
31. Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar	A Museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.
32. Mafatal Scientific and Technological Museum, Bombay	Research in specialised design and development work instructional problems connected with buildings, bridges and other structures.
33. Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee	Studies in harmful effect of industrial toxins on skin, blood, gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, bones etc.
34. Industrial Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow	Planning and publication of monographs, journals and other publications disseminating scientific and technical information. The Indian Languages Unit releases similar information through the medium of Hindi and other Indian languages.
35. Publications & Information Directorate (including Indian Languages Unit), New Delhi	

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other technical institutes, industrial laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. During 1968, 582 such research schemes were in progress in 120 centres. Apart from the practical results achieved, the schemes provide opportunities of training for young research workers and develop centres of independent research work. Junior and senior fellowships are also being awarded to talented young persons, besides financial aid to retired and emeritus scientists. In 1968, the Council granted 2,039 fellowships and grants to 39 retired scientists and 17 emeritus scientists.

Research Associations

Research associations in different industrial fields are being assisted in their capital and recurring expenditure and by way of technical advice, preparation of plans and procurement of expertise and materials. Nine such industrial research associations functioning include 3 for cotton textile and one each for art silk, wool, jute, plywood, tea and cement. The School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee and the Centre for Preparation of Biochemical, Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi, were also functioning during 1968.

Liaison and Extension Services

Liaison units have been set up in most of the laboratories to maintain contact with the industry, trade associations and users of research. Extension wings of the national laboratories arrange practical demonstration of the processes for the benefit of the industry.

Publication and Information

Technical reports, scientific monographs, literature surveys, symposia proceedings and fortnightly news bulletins are published through a Directorate which also handles technical enquiries on natural resources. *The Wealth of India*, a dictionary of Indian raw materials and industrial products, as well as journals like *The Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*, *The Indian Journal of Chemistry*, *The Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics*, *The Indian Journal of Technology*, *Research and Industry* and *The Indian Journal of Experimental Biology*, *Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Research and Industry* are among the important publications handled by the Directorate. The Indian Languages Unit undertakes publication of journal, *Vigyan Pragati* (Hindi) and popular science books in Hindi and in other Indian languages. *Science Reporter*, a popular science journal, is also issued by the Council. The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre publishes Indian Science Abstracts and Annals of Library Science and Documentation. It also compiles a series of catalogues listing the holdings of libraries and establishments such as the Indian Institute of Science, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, etc. An annotated quarterly bibliography, Education Abstract—the Indian Education Material, is also compiled by INSDOC.

Scientists' Pool

For placement of eminent scholars and scientists returning from abroad, the Council maintains a pool. During 1967, 607 persons were selected to the Scientists' Pool. The number of Pool Officers working at the end of 1968 was 323.

Vijnan Mandirs

Fifty-two centres known as 'Vijnan Mandirs' have been set up generally at sites covered by Community Development Projects. Equipped with a

laboratory each and manned by suitably qualified and trained personnel, these centres disseminate scientific knowledge among the rural populace and educate them in the potentialities of the methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life. Since April 1963, their administrative control has been transferred to State Governments and Union Territories.

ATOMIC ENERGY AND OUTER SPACE RESEARCH

The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for planning and formulating the programme for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The programme aims at encouraging the use of atomic energy in agriculture, biology, industry and medicine, mainly through the production and application of radioisotopes and radiation sources, and the development of atomic energy as a source of cheap electric power. The programme is executed by the Department of Atomic Energy.

The principal centre for research and development of atomic energy is the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay, near Bombay. There are three nuclear reactors at the Trombay Establishment—“Apsara”, a one-megawatt pool type reactor; “Cirus”, a 40-mw Canada-India Reactor, potentially one of the world's largest isotope producers and “Zerlina”, a zero power experimental reactor. Other production facilities at the Trombay Establishment include a Thorium Plant and a Uranium Metal Plant, a Heavy Water Reconcentration Plant, a Fuel Element Fabrication Plant, a Plutonium Plant, a 5.5 MeV Van-de-Graaff accelerator plus a number of laboratories and workshops. During the year an Electronics Prototype Engineering Laboratory and a Reliability Evaluation Laboratory were added. The fuel element fabrication plant produces fuel elements for the “Cirus” and “Zerlina”. This plant is also used for research and development work in new fuels and materials. India is one of the eleven countries in the world to have an operational plutonium plant for reprocessing irradiated fuel elements to obtain plutonium, a valuable fissile material for future power reactors.

The Radio-Chemistry and Isotope Laboratories at Trombay are producing radioisotopes and labelled compounds and a wide range of equipment like radiography cameras, gamma chambers, etc. Over 60 medical institutions in the country are supplied regularly with radioisotopes, radiation sources and accessories produced at Trombay. In the international market, Trombay-produced isotopes are increasingly finding acceptance and have been sold even to such advanced countries as France, E. Germany, the U.S.A. and others.

Within India, isotopes are being used for diagnosing and treating cancer and certain other diseases. Apart from their medical application, they have been used to detect leaks in dams, trace movement of dredged silt in harbours, and detect weld defects. The isotope laboratories have developed radiation sources like Gamma Chambers, built radiography cameras and prepared first time in India a plutonium-beryllium neutron source.

The Electronic Laboratories have developed a wide range of sensitive electronic instruments required in atomic energy work which are meeting the requirements of the laboratories at Trombay as well as of other research centres, laboratories and institutions all over the country. These include oscillo-scope, nuclear data processors, control panels and instrumentation for nuclear power stations. Recently the development and construction of the first real time high speed digital computer, the TDC-12, was completed in India. The computer will be produced on a mass scale at Hyderabad by the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. The Corporation undertakes commercial production of the electronic instruments developed at the Bhabha

Atomic Research Centre. The Technical Physical Division is evolving and fabricating sophisticated high-vacuum equipment.

The Directorate of Radiation Protection of the Bhabha Centre is responsible for a countrywide programme of radiation safety. It runs a Film Badge Service which currently covers nearly 1,100 institutions representing over 13,500 radiation workers. The Directorate has developed a number of monitoring instruments which are being produced by the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. on a mass scale. A Seismic Array at Gauribidanur in Mysore State detects underground nuclear explosions, while eleven monitoring station at different locations in the country measure radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions.

In the field of agriculture, considerable work has been done to study the fundamental aspects of biological actions of ionising radiations, the induction of mutations in plants of economic importance such as rice, groundnut, etc., and to develop methods of preservation of food by irradiation. Several mutants of scientific and economic value have already been isolated. They include new strains of rice with such characteristics as higher yield, finer grain, early flowering and whiter kernel. Significant advances have been made in the control of insect pests in stored grain by radiation.

Research work relating to use of radioactive isotopes in medicine is carried on by the Radiation Medicine Centre and the Tata Memorial Centre at Bombay. The latter body is an amalgamation of the erstwhile Tata Memorial Hospital and the Indian Cancer Research Centre.

Mineral Division

The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department is charged with the function of conducting comprehensive surveys for the location of atomic minerals, development of mineral technology, drilling, mining and conservation of atomic minerals. A public sector undertaking, the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, operates a Uranium Mine and Mill at Jaduguda in Bihar. The Indian Rare Earths Limited, another Government undertaking, is responsible for commercial exploitation of the mineral sands on the beaches of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. In Hyderabad, the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, another concern under the Department, undertakes the manufacture of a wide range of electronic instrumentation and equipment for nuclear and non-nuclear use.

To meet the fuel requirements of nuclear power reactors, a nuclear fuel complex is being set up at Hyderabad.

Three nuclear power stations are in various stages of construction. At Tarapur, about 100 km north of Bombay, a 380 mw atomic station has already been commissioned and was expected to reach its full generation capacity by July 1969. At Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan another station composed of two units of 200 mw each is coming up, while at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu works for a third station are on hand. A Fast Reactor Research Centre is being set up here.

Financial assistance to universities and research institutions has been provided to promote research in various branches of nuclear science. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics. Other institutions receiving assistance are the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. A High Altitude Research Laboratory at an altitude of 2,750 metres has been set up at Gulmarg in Kashmir. A Radio Astronomy Centre is being built at Ootacamund, and a large radiotelescope in the form of a cylindrical parabolic antenna 500 metres long and 30 metres wide is being set up nearby. Fellowships and scholarships tenable in various universities and science institutions in India are also provided.

Close liaison and contact is maintained with international bodies concerned with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Bilateral agreements for collaboration in the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses have been concluded with a number of countries.

Space Research

An Indian National Committee on Space Research (INCOSPAR) has been constituted to aid and advise in the formulation and execution of policies on the peaceful uses of outer space. The space programme envelops the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) Ahmedabad, the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) at Thumba near Trivandrum, (Kerala), the Space Science and Technology Centre (SSTC) also at Thumba, and the Experimental Satellite Communication Earth Station (ESCES) at Ahmedabad. A number of sounding rockets have been successfully fired since November 21, 1963, from the Thumba Station. A series of launching has taken place for testing the performance of rocket payload developed in India. The Station has been developed as an international station under the sponsorship of the United Nations. Dedicated as an international facility on Feb. 2, 1968, scientists from member nations conduct special experiments along with Indian scientists. A Rocket fabrication facility is being constructed at the station. A Propellant Plant for manufacturing Centaure Rocket grain has already been set up at the place.

Next to Thumba, on Veli Hill, is the Space Science and Technology Centre which has developed and is testing rockets of the Rohini and Menaka series, and has the major responsibility of developing sounding rockets of superior performance, expertise in aerospace engineering as well as in ground based experiments and scientific payload construction.

The Experimental Satellite Communications Earth Station at Ahmedabad, among other activities, trains scientists and engineers from India and other developing countries in satellite communications technology. A college of satellite communications is attached to the station.

The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay is engaged in the task of space research. The Physical Research Laboratory is also playing a role in country's space programme parallel to that of the Tata Institute in the early years of the nuclear programme. It along with TERLS and SSTC, designs and fabricates scientific payloads for its experiments.

The space programme envisages the setting up of another rocket launching station on the East Coast of India. A project to launch a modest scientific satellite is also under consideration. The Department of Atomic Energy is presently engaged in building a Commercial Satellite Communication Earth Station at Arvi near Poona which is expected to be ready by the end of October, 1969.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, at Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India. Work on fundamental and basic research schemes on problems of river valley projects, power stations and transmission systems is connected through 20 irrigation and 18 power research stations in the country under the supervision of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. Total grants for 1968-69 for research relating to Irrigation and Power amounted to Rs. 24.225 lakhs.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and specifications for aircraft materials.

The Botanical Survey of India located at Calcutta appraises the plant wealth in the country and maintains five regional circles at Dehra Dun, Coimbatore, Poona, Allahabad and Shillong, in addition to a Central Botanical Laboratory, a Central National Herbarium and Botanical Galleries in the Indian Museum in Calcutta. The Survey also maintains the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur (Howrah).

The Zoological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, maintains the standard zoological collections of India, identifies zoological specimens, collects information on the zoology of India and brings out journals, monographs and books. Eight regional stations have been established at Shillong, Poona, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Madras, Patna and Dehra Dun. A High Altitude Zoology Field Station was established on September 18, 1968 at Solan to explore high altitude fauna.

The Geological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta and established more than a hundred years ago, is responsible for the preparation of the geological maps of India. The field work of the Survey is conducted through eight regional circles.

The National Atlas Organisation with headquarters at Calcutta, is engaged in the compilation of the National Atlas of India.

The Anthropological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, is responsible for conducting anthropological surveys including social, psychological, economic, linguistic, physical, genetic and instructional investigations. Its regional stations are located at Nagpur, Shillong, Mysore and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The India Meteorological Department, organised on an all-India basis for the first time in 1875, provides advance information about weather conditions. The scientific activities of the Department include meteorology in all its aspects, meteorological instrumentation, terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity, seismology and astrophysics. (see also Chapter XXII)

The main function of the National Research Development Corporation with headquarters at New Delhi is to develop and exploit in public interest, for profit and otherwise, patented and unpatented inventions of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government departments, universities, research institution and individuals.

The primary role of the Survey of India with headquarters at Dehra-Dun is to carry out topographical surveys and to prepare up-to-date maps.

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun conducts research, among others, in the utilisation of timber for constructional purposes.

All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers.

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways).

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridges engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Indian Roads Congress functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bore Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birla Sahni Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

Institute of Research in Himalayan Geology promoted studies on the Geology of Himalayas, their mineral and metal resources, river systems, Glaciers etc. in cooperation with Indian Universities interested in the field.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, undertakes advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge.

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

The Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Poona, conducts research in botany, mycology, plant pathology, entomology, biochemistry and soil science.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research has been engaged in the promotion and co-ordination of research in India ever since its establishment in 1912. It maintains research institutes like the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad, the Virus Research Centre at Poona, the T.B. Chemotherapy Centre at Madras, the Cholera Research Centre at Calcutta, the Polio Research Unit and the Blood Group Reference Centre at Bombay and ten semi-permanent research units/centres and 462 ad hoc research schemes all over the country. It provides grants-in-aid, disseminates information on medical research and publishes two journals.

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi (erstwhile Malaria Institute of India) carries out research in communicable diseases. This Institute has also been designated as WHO Reference Centre.

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, established in 1956 by an Act of Parliament, conducts research in various branches of medical science.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas. The Rural Health Training Centre located at Delhi undertakes research in rural health problems.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Tamil Nadu, conducts research in the preparation of bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Established in 1962 at New Delhi, the Central Family Planning Institute works for the advancement of knowledge of various aspects of the Family Planning movement in India.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is conducted at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations. It brings out a quarterly journal—*Indian Journal of Chest Diseases*.

The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani at Chingleput, conducts among others, research investigations on clinical, bac-

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All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers.

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways).

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridges engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Indian Roads Congress functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bore Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birla Sahani Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

Institute of Research in Himalayan Geology promoted studies on the Geology of Himalayas, their mineral and metal resources, river systems, Glaciers etc. in cooperation with Indian Universities interested in the field.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, undertakes advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge.

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

The Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Poona, conducts research in botany, mycology, plant pathology, entomology, biochemistry and soil science.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research has been engaged in the promotion and co-ordination of research in India ever since its establishment in 1912. It maintains research institutes like the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad, the Virus Research Centre at Poona, the T.B. Chemotherapy Centre at Madras, the Cholera Research Centre at Calcutta, the Polio Research Unit and the Blood Group Reference Centre at Bombay and ten semi-permanent research units/centres and 462 ad hoc research schemes all over the country. It provides grants-in-aid, disseminates information on medical research and publishes two journals.

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi (erstwhile Malaria Institute of India) carries out research in communicable diseases. This Institute has also been designated as WHO Reference Centre.

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, established in 1956 by an Act of Parliament, conducts research in various branches of medical science.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas. The Rural Health Training Centre located at Delhi undertakes research in rural health problems.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Tamil Nadu, conducts research in the preparation of bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Established in 1962 at New Delhi, the Central Family Planning Institute works for the advancement of knowledge of various aspects of the Family Planning movement in India.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is conducted at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations. It brings out a quarterly journal—*Indian Journal of Chest Diseases*.

The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani at Chingleput, conducts among others, research investigations on clinical, bac-

teriological, historical and epidemiological aspects of leprosy. The hospital attached to the Sanatorium has an authorised capacity of 120 beds.

The Hafikine Institute, Bombay, undertakes investigations in the manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys of the Incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it. Research in cancer is also being conducted at the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta. The Cancer Institute, Madras which was established in 1955 by Women's Indian Association has also grown into a major cancer therapeutic and research centre in the country.

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry. The Institute maintains a pathological museum.

The Pasteur Institute, located at Coonoor, is engaged in research on rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and renders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

One among several private-owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research on a large range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, undertakes, aids, promotes and co-ordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education and research in India. The Council has been reorganised to enable it to develop and administer a national programme of agricultural research. Administrative control of nine research institutes which were previously controlled directly by the Department of Agriculture was transferred by the Government to the reorganised Council from April, 1966. In January 1969, the Council had under its administrative control 30 national research institutes/stations/laboratories/centres.

The Council has also assumed administrative control of eight Commodity Research Institutes: (i) Indian Lac Research Institute (Namkum); (ii) Central Tobacco Research Institute (Rajahmundry); (iii) Jute Agricultural Research Institute (Barrackpore); (iv) Technological Research Laboratory (Jute, Tollygunge); (v) Technological Research Laboratory (Cotton, Mutunga); (vi) Central Coconut Research Station (Kayangulam); (vii) Central Coconut Research Station (Kasargod); and (viii) Central Arecanut Research Station (Vittal). It also co-ordinates the research activities of the eight agricultural universities which have recently come into existence.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, conducts research in inland fish—estuarine, riverine, lacustrine and pond fish.

The Central Fisheries Technological Research Stations at Cochin and Ernakulam undertake studies in fishing gear material, gear design, fishing methods and preservation of fish and fish products.

CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH

The steady improvement in the general health of the population is reflected in broad terms in the following tables showing the expectation of life at birth and the birth and death rates :

TABLE 37
EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

Year						Males	Females
1941-50*						32.5 years	31.7 years
1951-60*						41.9 years	40.6 years
1961-65**	..	..	..	..	..	48.7 years	47.4 years
1966-70**	..	..	..	..	..	53.2 years	51.9 years

TABLE 38
BIRTH, DEATH AND POPULATION GROWTH RATES

						<i>(per thousand)</i>		
Year						Birth Rate	Death Rate	Growth Rate
1941-50	..	..	..	..	..	39.9	27.4	12.5
1951-60	..	..	..	..	..	41.7	22.8	18.9
1961-65	..	..	..	..	..	41.0	17.2	23.8
1966-70**	..	..	..	..	..	38.6	14.0	24.6

Health programmes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Union Government have, however, sponsored and supported major schemes for improving the standard of health of the nation under the Plans. The broad objectives of the health programmes during 1961-69 have been to control and eradicate communicable diseases, to provide curative and preventive health services in rural areas through the establishment of a primary health centre in each community development block and to augment the training programmes of medical and para-medical personnel. The programmes were formulated on the basis of the report of the Health Survey and Planning Committee of 1961.

As against outlays of Rs. 140 crores and Rs. 225 crores in the First and the Second Plans respectively, the health and family planning programmes in the Third Plan involved an expenditure of Rs. 225.86 crores and Rs. 24.86 crores, respectively.

The outlays proposed for the Fourth Plan and the expenditure during the Third Plan and 1966-69 are indicated in the following tables :

TABLE 39
OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL PROGRAMMES
(Rs. Crores.)

Particulars	Central	Centrally Sponsored	States	Union Territories	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
Third Plan 1966-69	14.83	5.46	193.24	12.33	225.86
(anticipated)	16.76	11.14	103.24	6.97	140.11
Fourth Plan (proposed)	53.50	176.50	188.21	19.29	437.50

*Census estimates

**Estimates based on the projections made by the Expert Committee appointed by the Government.

TABLE 40
DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

Item	(Rs. Crores.)
Medical education and research (including dental)	85.29
Training programmes	12.93
Control of communicable diseases	127.01
Hospitals and dispensaries	89.77
Primary health centres	76.49
Indigenous systems of medicine	16.26
Other Programmes	29.75
Total	437.50

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1958. The programme which was scheduled to end in 1968 is now expected to be completed by 1975. It is being implemented by the Union Government with the active participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organisation. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases is responsible for research and field investigations and for the training of unit medical officers and district health officers in methods of malaria eradication. Other categories of health personnel are being trained by the regional co-ordinating organisations established at Bangalore, Baroda, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Shillong.

The entire population of the country is covered by 393.25 units.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1955, consists of (i) anti-mosquito and anti-larval measures, (ii) establishment of filaria clinics for the detection and treatment of positive micro-filaria cases, (iii) provision of underground drainage in hyper endemic cities and towns, and (iv) establishment of Bureaux of Filaria at State level for prevention of filarious conditions. Sixty seven filaria control units are functioning mainly in urban areas protecting a population of approximately 7 million by anti-larval measures.

Five Special Bureaux for filariasis are functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Goa. It is estimated that in 1968 over 12.2 crore persons lived in the filarious areas of the country.

Tuberculosis

The National TB Survey, which was completed in 1958 by the Indian Council of Medical Research, revealed that (i) the morbidity from TB varies from 7 to 30 per thousand persons in different regions; (ii) the prevalence of the disease in villages, small towns and cities is not as markedly different as originally thought; (iii) the morbidity rate is lower for females than for males; (iv) the prevalence of TB is considerably higher in the age group of 45 years and above than for other groups; and (v) bacteriologically positive cases vary from 1 to 11 per thousand persons in different areas. It is estimated that there are nearly 70 to 75 lakh active radiological TB cases in the country out of which 18 to 20 lakhs are sputum positive cases.

The BCG Vaccination Programme was started in 1949 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF. By the end of September, 1968 a total of about 24.7 crore persons were tuberculin tested and 11.4 crore were BCG vaccinated from the inception of the campaign in 1949.

Fifteen TB Demonstration and Training Centres are engaged in extending training facilities to the medical students. Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Training centres in ten universities train doctors for the diploma course in tuberculosis. The National Tuberculosis Institute established at Bangalore with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO trains medical officers and paramedical personnel for implementation of District Tuberculosis Control Programme in States. There are at present 502 TB clinics in the country though there are still 51 districts without any TB clinic.

Research in tuberculosis is being undertaken at the TB Chemotherapy Centre, Madras.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been engaged in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinated manner. It assists the authorities in combating the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the State TB Association Secretaries' Conference, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. More than 200 District T.B. Associations are functioning in the country which provide assistance in anti-TB activities.

Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India is now estimated at 25 lakhs. About 20 per cent of the estimated cases are of the infectious type. The prevalence rate in some parts of the country is as high as 40 per thousand of population. The problem is acute in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and to a lesser extent in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Mysore, Maharashtra and eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Adequate coverage of population at risk has now been secured through the National Leprosy Control Scheme started in 1955. The subsidiary centres established during the First and the Second Plan periods have been reorganised and upgraded as control units; at the end of 1968, 182 control units were functioning in the country. There are 1,035 survey, education and treatment centres attached to primary health centres, dispensaries or hospitals and 31 voluntary agencies functioning under the scheme. The National Leprosy Control programme now covers a population of 7.25 crores and has examined 3.77 crore persons. An advisory committee reviews the working of the scheme and suggests measures for improvement.

Short-term orientation courses in anti-leprosy work for doctors are being provided at the All-India Leprosy Training Centre, Nagpur, and the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput, Tamil Nadu. Paramedical workers receive training at ten centres set up in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore. So far 297 medical officers have received training in anti-leprosy work in the country besides orientation training imparted to 222 medical officers.

The Mission to Lepers, established in 1875, is a voluntary organisation engaged in anti-leprosy work. Important among other such voluntary organisations are Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Maharogi Seva Mandal, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Ramakrishna Mission and Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal.

Venereal Diseases

Nineteen years ago it was estimated that about five per cent of the population suffer from syphilis and an equal percentage from gonorrhoea. Yaws is prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

A demonstration team, established by WHO in Himachal Pradesh in 1949, carried out an extensive survey and a mass treatment programme and trained several teams deputed by the State Governments.

The VD Sub-Committee of the Health Panel of the Planning Commission reviewed the position in 1953 and felt that there was considerable dearth of diagnostic and treatment centres in the country. It recommended that there should be at least one VD clinic in every district and one head-quarter VD clinic and a laboratory in every State. VD Control Programme was included in the Second and the Third Plans. During the Second Plan a total of 5 State Headquarter VD clinics and 95 district VD clinics and during the Third Plan 2 Headquarter VD clinics and 40 district VD clinics were established. Ten VD District Clinics were to be established in 1968-69.

An intensive mass campaign based on total treatment of the entire population at risk in the Kulu valley of Himachal Pradesh was launched in September 1959. Anti-yaws teams, operating in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, have covered a large portion of the population at risk. Intensive anti-VD programmes are being implemented in the border areas of Uttar Pradesh and the Jaunsar-Bawar area of the Dehra Dun district.

Medical and para-medical personnel are given refresher training in the modern treatment of venereal diseases at the Training and Demonstration Centre in New Delhi and the Institute of Venereology, Madras. Post-graduate training is also offered in these institutions.

Influenza

An influenza centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The centre undertakes study of and research in problems relating to influenza. The centre co-operates with the World Influenza Centre, London and other influenza centres organised by the WHO in different parts of the world.

Smallpox

Under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme, launched in 1962, over 9.9 crore primary vaccinations and 53.3 crore re-vaccinations were done up to December 1968.

Trachoma

On completion of pilot studies during 1956-62, the National Trachoma Control Programme was launched during 1963-64. The programme is being implemented in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat and on a limited scale in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir.

Till December 1968, more than 2 crore people were served by the scheme. During the Fourth Plan period it is proposed to bring an additional population of about 2.6 crore under the central operation.

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer are under investigation at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay; the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay; the

Cancer Institute, Madras; the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta; Radium Institute & Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad; Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta; Cancer Institute, Kanpur; Mission Hospital, Neyoor and S.M.S. Medical College, Agra. Field research stations for clinical facilities have also been established at Chandernagar and Madras.

NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

Surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative as well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the Indian people. The average Indian diet lacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins, due to deficiency of protective foods like vegetables, fruit, milk and eggs.

The general raising of dietary standards is largely an economic problem and is linked up with the development of the economy. Several measures have, however, been taken to meet the nutritional deficiency of certain vulnerable sections of the Indian population, such as expectant and nursing mothers, school children and industrial workers. The measures taken include school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, protein supplement to the diet of the vulnerable groups, opening of canteens in industrial concerns and offices, and manufacture and popularisation of cheap and nutritious food.

Skim milk powder supplied by the UNICEF and other organisations is being distributed to children under 14 years and expectant and nursing mothers in different States through primary health centres and selected voluntary agencies for pre-school children.

Mid-day meal or milk is being provided to about 1.31 crore primary School children in different parts of the country for improved nutrition.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of protein supplements such as multi-purpose food have been conducted. The results indicate that multi-purpose food produced by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, is not only acceptable but beneficial to health.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research sponsors schemes for nutrition research, besides advising the Government of India on nutrition matters.

National Nutrition Advisory Committee

The National Nutrition Advisory Committee was appointed in June 1960 to formulate a national nutrition policy and to recommend measures for improving the nutritional status of the population. It was reconstituted in July, 1967. Three working groups were appointed by the Committee to undertake detailed studies and formulate specific proposals for (i) production and utilisation of food, (ii) training, education and extension services in the field of nutrition, and (iii) programmes designed to improve nutritional status of population groups and their implementation. Several recommendations have since been made by the Committee.

In February 1968 the committee made a special study of hospital diet.

Diploma courses for dieticians are being conducted at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, since 1947. Twelve diet kitchens have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for introducing diet therapy for treatment of nutritional diseases.

An Applied Nutrition-cum-Training Programme has been launched in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Mysore, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh,

Kerala, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of UNICEF, FAO and WHO. The programme aims at training, education and practical nutritional activities to improve nutritional status in rural areas.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except in Jammu and Kashmir. The Act provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles. The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, envisaged in the Act, have been set up. The former advises the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act while the latter is carrying out investigations to standardise methods of detection and estimation of colouring matter and anti-oxidants in food. To make the Act more effective, an amending Act was enacted by Parliament in 1964 providing for enhanced punishment for adulteration and appointment of Food Inspectors by the Government of India. The amending Act came into force from March 1, 1965.

There are various sub-committees functioning under the Central Committee of Food Standards, which advise the parent committee on standards for various articles of food and amendment to PFA Rules.

Recently a special sub-committee was formed to look into the question of status of public analysts in various States and the working of the Central Committee for Food Standards.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme was launched in 1954. Above seven lakh wells had been newly constructed or renovated till the end of Third Plan. Up to the end of March, 1968, 2,452 rural water supply schemes costing Rs. 63.20 crores had been approved for execution. During 1968, 626 rural water supply schemes were approved by State Governments and the amount approved on the same account was Rs. 1.59 crores.

The Fourth Plan outlay for the national water supply and sanitation programme is proposed at Rs. 339 crores.

The programme also provides for the training of public health engineering personnel. The training programme is being implemented at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, the Engineering College, Guindy, the Engineering College, Roorkee, and Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance. Similar organisations have also been established in most of the States.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States. Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief.

At the end of 1968-69 there were 2,55,700 hospital beds. In the rural areas there were 4,851 Primary Health Centres as against 725 in March, 1956.

The total number of active doctors, nurses and auxiliary non-medical personnel during 1968-69 was estimated at 1,02,520, 61,000 and 48,000 res-

pectively. The targets for doctors, nurses and auxiliary non-medical personnel under the Fourth Plan are 1,37,930, 88,000 and 70,000 respectively.

Central Government Health Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, now known as the Central Government Health Scheme, came into operation on July 1, 1954. Earlier confined only to Central Government employees and their families in Delhi and New Delhi, the scheme was extended to Bombay in November 1963. The staff of certain autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families have also been admitted to it. The contributions are on a graduated scale ranging from 50 P₁ to Rs. 12 per month. Central Government pensioners are now eligible to join the scheme. In certain selected areas in Delhi, the scheme has been extended to the public on payment of prescribed charges.

The total number of families availing facilities under the scheme during 1967-68 was 1,51,828 accounting for 6,45,711 beneficiaries through 60 dispensaries (including two Ayurvedic and one Homoeopathic dispensaries).

Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, established in 1953 at Jamnagar, was amalgamated with the Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda. This centre and Shri Gulab Kunverba Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya were dissolved towards the close of 1968 and their functions were entrusted to the Gujarat Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar.

The Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants Survey Unit at Hardwar has been making periodical surveys in the areas of Saharanpur, Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedar and Bhilangna valleys, and Uttarkashi and Tehri Garhwal areas.

Research in Unani drugs is being conducted in the Clinical and Chemistry Research Unit at the Tibbia College, Aligarh Muslim University.

Education

The post-graduate training centre in Ayurveda at Jamnagar now forms part of the Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research. Another post-graduate-cum-research centre started functioning at Banaras Hindu University from April 1963. The Central Board of Shuddha Ayurvedic Education was reconstituted as an advisory body and renamed during 1968-69 as the Central Board of Ayurvedic Education.

The Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Central Council Bill provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith was introduced in the Rajya Sabha during 1968-69.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems of medicine.

Homoeopathy

There are 45 institutions imparting training in homoeopathy of which some are recognised by the State Boards. Financial assistance has been provided by the Government of India for upgrading institutions at Bombay, Gediwada and Kottayam.

An advisory committee on homoeopathy advises the Union Government on matters relating to its development. A *Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia* is under preparation.

Yoga

Research on Yogic treatment of chronic bronchitis and bronchial asthma is conducted at Kaivalayadama SMYM Samiti, Lonavala.

Nature Cure

An institute for conducting 4 years' course in nature cure has been established by the Prakriti Niketan Trust at Calcutta. Nature cure training is also given at Bhimavaram, Jaipur and Dharwar.

DRUGS STANDARD CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are in force in all States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. Amendments to the Drugs Act made in 1955, 1960, 1962 and 1964 empower the Central Government to assist State Governments in enforcing control over the quality of manufactured drugs.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed.

From 1967 onwards the Central Drug Control Organisation has established Zonal Offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad.

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and test samples, such drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, and was amended in 1963, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the customs and postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however, permitted in view of the importance of family planning. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation assists the States with the necessary advice in matters relating to the enforcement of the provisions of the Act and Rules.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Tamil Nadu in 1948. It supplies tuberculin and BCG vaccine free to all States. During 1968-69 the laboratory supplied 28,690,300 doses of liquid and 1,669,100 doses of dry BCG vaccine and 858,000 doses of tuberculin. This institution, rated as the largest vaccine producing centre in the world, maintains close liaison with the WHO and UNICEF.

The Central Research Institute, Kasauli, established in 1905, supplies vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, antivenom sera, tetanus toxoid and in-

fluenza. The total number of treatment centres supplied with Anti Rabic vaccine during 1968-69 was 411.

The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri and the DDT factory, Delhi, went into production in 1955.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs and the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having six depots at Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Gauhati and Karnal, is maintained primarily for ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved pattern to Government and certain non-Governmental institutions.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical stores depots. The factories at Bombay and Madras have started manufacturing contraceptive foam tablets and cream. The factories have also laboratories for testing raw materials, finished products and stores purchased in open market.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 93 medical colleges,* 15 dental colleges* and 11 other institutions for training in the modern system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges and expansion of existing ones under the Plans have raised the admission capacity of these institutions from 3,660 in 1955 to 11,500 in April, 1969.

During the Fourth Plan, ten new medical colleges are proposed to be opened.

Central Health Education Bureau

The Bureau, established in November 1956, co-ordinates and promotes health education in the country through various national and State health programmes. It functions through four main divisions namely, Media, Training, School Health Education and Research. It produces two monthly journals, 'Swasth Hind' (English) and 'Arogya Sandesh' (Hindi), and two quarterly bulletins, 'CHEB News' (English) and 'Swasthya Shiksha' (Hindi) and maintains a film library. The Bureau also organises long-term and short-term inservice training programmes and has a field study and demonstration centre area which is used as laboratory and field practice area for the trainees. During 1968-69, 124 persons attended different courses.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

The Institute was set up in New Delhi in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. It undertakes research in various branches of medical science and offers an under-graduate course leading to the Bachelor's degree and post-graduate courses in certain subjects. Admission to the courses is made on the basis of all-India competitive examination. It has an attached hospital and a medical College for undergraduate and post-graduate teaching. All its teaching departments are engaged in active research work.

*For a list of medical and dental colleges, see Appendices.

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Bombay, Hyderabad, Jaipur, New Delhi, Poona, Indore, Vellore, Chandigarh and Trivandrum. State Governments and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term auxiliary nurse-midwives courses with the help of grants from the Centre. There are 610 nursing schools and colleges in the country for training nurses, midwives, health visitors and auxiliary midwives. The total number of students in these institutions by the end of 1968 were 20,186; 1,426 and 11,088 respectively.

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases which was inaugurated in July 1963 consequent upon the expansion in the activities of the erstwhile Malaria Institute of India, serves as a centre for studies on various problems connected with communicable diseases. The organisation works under six Divisions viz., Epidemiology, Microbiology, Medical Entomology, Bio-chemistry, Training & Administration and Zoonosis. The National Filaria Control Programme is also guided by this Institute. A smallpox vaccine testing unit has been functioning from the latter part of 1966. In addition to research works on various aspects of communicable diseases, training courses have been organised on Epidemiology and Control of Communicable Diseases and Medical Entomology. Courses on Malaria and Filariasis continue to be among the activities of this Institute.

FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning was adopted in 1952 as an official programme. Starting with a cautious approach in the First Five Year Plan, a more vigorous action-cum-research programme was taken up for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan. In the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan, this programme received a clear and emphatic recognition. It was stated that "the objective of stabilizing the growth of population over a reasonable period must be at the very centre of planned development". The Fourth Plan (draft) describes it as "a programme of the highest priority".

The programme aims at a substantial levelling down of the population growth rate as soon as possible and for that purpose to reduce the annual birth-rate from 40 to 25 per thousand of population within the next decades. The operational goals are adoption of family planning by the people as a way of life through group acceptance of a small-family norm, personal knowledge of family planning methods and ready availability of supplies and services.

The programme for its success must cover 9 crore couples in the reproductive age-group, to motivate them to adopt family planning. The necessary organisational set-up at the Centre and the State levels down to the village communities has been evolved, and is being increasingly extended as a part of the normal health services.

The programme is a voluntary one and depends for its success on its voluntary acceptance by the people. Full emphasis is also laid on all the approved methods of contraception—abstinence, conventional contraceptives, I.U.C.D., sterilisation—the choice being left to the people for limiting families and spacing children.

The Fourth Five Year Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 300 crores for the Family Planning Programme. The estimated expenditure for 1968-69 was Rs. 30.62 crores. A provision of Rs. 42 crores has been made for 1969-70.

Organisational Set-up

Health and Family Planning are State subjects. However, in order to enable effective direction and coordination from the Centre for promotion of Family Planning on a large scale, this programme has been kept as a centrally sponsored scheme, though the implementation has to be ensured through the State Governments. The pattern of assistance is 100 per cent for all non-recurring and some recurring items and 90 per cent for the remaining non-recurring items.

For review and recommendations on the research programmes, various committees have been established at the Centre viz., the Demography Advisory Committee, the Family Planning Communication Action Research Committee and the Committee on Scientific Aspects of Family Planning of the Indian Council of Medical Research. Committees have also been formed for advising on the mass media programmes and acquisition and preparation of films on the subject.

The set-up laid down for the States consists of the Secretariat Wing, the State Family Planning Bureau at the State headquarters, a District Family Planning Bureau at each of the districts and Family Welfare Planning Centres as part of the Primary Health Centres both in the urban and rural areas.

Voluntary organisations and private medical practitioners are also fully associated and involved so as to get maximum use of available resources for optimum results. For meeting the acute shortage of lady doctors, a Central Family Planning Corps of doctors has been created from which doctors are posted to different States depending upon their requirements.

By the end of February, 1969 there were 1,796 urban and 24,182 other Family Planning welfare centres and sub-centres on a whole-time basis.

Sterilization Programme

About 55 lakh sterilization operations have been performed through a large number of mobile and static sterilization units operating in the country. Sterilization Camps (Urban and Rural) are held all over the country in which these operations are performed.

I.U.C.D.

The I.U.C.D. programme was launched in July, 1965. It did not maintain the desired momentum and the setback which started in 1967-68 in some States continued during 68-69 too. As against 67 lakh IUCD insertions during 1967-68, 4,33,443 insertions had been performed up to the end of February, 1969.

Nirodh

To make India self-sufficient in regard to condom requirements, a public sector factory has been set up at Trivandrum in collaboration with a Japanese firm. The factory will have an annual production of 14.4 crore pieces of condoms initially and 28.8 crores pieces per annum when fully developed.

To place condoms within easy reach of all those who are motivated, the Government is organising their massive distribution through established consumer goods channels. Six of the country's largest and most experienced consumer goods marketing organisations are being involved in marketing condom. Each company will serve as the primary distributor in a given region of the country, marketing the product through its regular net work of salesmen, sub-distributor stockists, wholesalers and retailers.

Oral Contraception

Two hundred and twenty-seven Oral Contraception Projects have been commissioned. More than 400 medical and 389 para-medical persons have been trained in the technique. More than 10,000 women have been registered for oral pills so far.

Training

There are five Central Training Institutes to train the trainers, Extension Educators and some other categories of staff according to the approved pattern. Forty-three State Family Planning Training Centres have been set-up. The capacity of the existing institutions is being augmented to take as large a training load as possible. To attract a larger number of candidates from States, the value of stipends has also been raised. Similarly, the training facilities for auxiliary nurse midwives, *dais* and the family assistants are being increased.

Motivation and Education

A high-powered mass education and motivation programme was formulated in 1966, envisaging the mobilisation of all mass media—press, film, radio, posters, hand-bills, bus-boards, hoardings and also traditional media like song and drama and *katha*. Besides, outstanding social workers are being appointed as Family Planning Education Leaders at all levels and part-time village level workers are also being involved. Orientation camps also constitute one of the important modes of education and motivation in this programme. More than 500 newspapers brought out special family planning supplements during 1968.

The family planning mass education and media programme lays emphasis on taking the message to the rural areas which are not covered by mass media like films, the press and radio.

Research

To obtain maximum results within the financial, material and man-power resources allocated to the programme, research is being conducted and encouraged in demography, communication action, reproductive biology and medicine. The Demographic Training Research Centre, Bombay, is continuing its investigations and imparting training in demography to both Indian and foreign students. Demographic centres are also functioning at Calcutta, Poona, Madras, Delhi, Dharwar, Trivandrum, Lucknow Patna and Baroda. A number of family planning communication and action-cum-research centres and working on schemes having a bearing on various aspects of communication.

Studies in medical and biological aspects of family planning are in progress in a number of institutions and universities under the Indian Council of Medical Research. These include finding out some safe and easy oral contraceptive and investigating the cause and remedy for excessive bleeding in some I.U.C.D. cases.



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CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL WELFARE

Plan Outlays on Social Welfare Programmes

The expenditure on social welfare programmes in the first three Plans and the outlay in the Fourth Plan are given in the following table :

TABLE 41
EXPENDITURE IN FIRST THREE PLANS AND OUTLAY FOR FOURTH PLAN
(Rs. crores)

1. First Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.60
2. Second Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.40
3. Third Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.40
4. Annual Plans—1966-1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.68
5. Fourth Plan (proposed outlay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.15

Table 42 gives the distribution of the Fourth Plan outlay on social welfare programmes under major heads :

TABLE 42
FOURTH PLAN OUTLAY UNDER MAJOR HEADS

Sl. No.	Item	Outlay (Rs. crores)
1. Centre	..	23.25
2. family and child welfare projects	..	6.00
3. grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations by the Central Social Welfare Board	..	6.00
4. welfare of the physically handicapped	..	2.32
5. nutritional feeding in balwadis	..	6.00
6. research, training and administration	..	1.05
7. strengthening of All-India voluntary organisations	..	0.33
8. social defence (Central Bureau of Correctional Services)	..	0.20
9. educational work on prohibition	..	0.10
10. rehabilitation of rehabilitable persons from permanent liability homes and infirmaries	..	1.25
11. Centrally sponsored	..	2.00
12. pre-vocational training centres	..	2.00
13. States	..	10.10
14. Union Territories	..	1.80
TOTAL (1+11+13+14)	..	37.15

PROHIBITION

The Constitution (Article 47) enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and machinery for the implementation of the directive. The Committee recommended that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans. This was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nation-wide prohibition speedily and effectively.

The Third Five Year Plan laid emphasis on prohibition being a voluntary social welfare movement, whose success depended upon (i) its acceptance as public policy accompanied by concrete administrative steps to make the policy a reality, (ii) support of large sections of public opinion and active participation of social workers and voluntary organisations, (iii) finding practical solutions to problems arising out of it, such as unemployment, and (iv) enabling State Governments to meet possible loss of revenue on account of prohibition.

At the commencement of the Third Plan, the Central Government offered to pay to the States 50 per cent of the loss of excise revenue resulting from prohibition. The offer was repeated for a period of five years commencing from June, 1968.

A Central Prohibition Committee was set up to review the progress of prohibition programmes, to co-ordinate the activities in different States and to keep in touch with their practical difficulties. The Committee also suggests ways and means to intensify propaganda in favour of prohibition, promotes research on the economic and social implications of prohibition and recommends measures to encourage and assist official and non-official agencies devoted to prohibition and temperance propaganda, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drink addicts and scientific research in respect of problems associated with prohibition. Non-official agencies called the Nasha Bandhi Lok Karya Kshetras have been launched for educating the people in regard to the social and economic implications of prohibition.

The progress in the enforcement of the prohibition policy in the different States and Union Territories of the Indian Union is briefly dealt with in the following paragraphs. More recently, the question of prohibition has been under discussion and review. Several State Governments have either decided to scrap it or amend the relevant legislation.

Andhra Pradesh

Complete prohibition is in force in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari (except in some agency areas), covering 58.4 per cent of the area and 64 per cent of the population of the State. In the other districts, toddy and liquor shops have been shifted from populous areas.

Assam

The dry law is in force in the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong and Goalpara. In other districts, measures to discourage the sale and consumption of liquor have been set in motion, the more important of which relate to increase of rates of duty on both foreign and country liquor, stoppage of issuing new liquor licences, removing of liquor shops from industrial areas and tea gardens, the prohibition of serving liquor in public places and closure of liquor shops on national days.

Total prohibition of opium has been in force throughout the State since 1947. Nine opium addicts' treatment centres have been opened. Since July 1959, consumption of ganja and bhang has been totally prohibited.

Bihar

A Prohibition Board to consider details of policy and to review the programme of its implementation has been established. The work of preparing a phased programme has been entrusted to a technical committee. Among other steps taken to introduce gradual prohibition and to prepare the ground for total prohibition, mention may be made of the enhancement of duty and retail prices of country spirit, introduction of the sliding scale system of settlements in respect of distillery liquor and drug shops, stoppage of sale

on national days and closure of liquor shops for a period of eight days in a month in certain areas of the State and a reduction in the sale hours of country liquor shops.

The supply of opium for oral consumption, except on certificates granted in limited numbers by approved medical authorities, has been completely withdrawn since April 1, 1959.

Gujarat

Total prohibition obtains in the whole of Gujarat State. A State Prohibition Board, a committee for reviewing the implementation of the prohibition policy, another committee for co-ordinating the activities of the prohibition, excise and police departments and district prohibition committees for each district (except the Dangs district) have been constituted. On the introduction of Panchayati Raj in the State (except in the Dangs district) from April 1, 1963, the work relating to prohibition propaganda has been transferred to the Panchayats.

Haryana

Total prohibition was in force only in the district of Rohtak which was lifted by the State Government from April 1967.

Kerala

The Kerala Government decided to lift prohibition from May 1967, subject to certain conditions. Liquor will not be served to people below 18. It would not be served on common tables in hotels and restaurants and shops would not be located near temples, mosques, churches, schools and hospitals. Additional revenue from this was expected to be Rs. 9 crores annually.

Madhya Pradesh

In July 1967, the State Government announced its decision to scrap prohibition in the State. Additional revenue as a result of this is expected to be Rs. 9 crores over a full year.

Maharashtra

Total prohibition was introduced from April 1, 1961. Besides the State Prohibition Board and the Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee, prohibition committees were set up in districts and taluks. Efforts are made to establish similar committees at the village level. Sanskar Kendras (Recreation Centres) have been established for prohibition propaganda.

The State Government has recently introduced certain relaxations in the prohibition rules. The sale of toddy is now prohibited only to persons below 21 years of age and the sale of toddy containing not more than 6 per cent alcohol is permitted on licences from December 1, 1968.

Mysore

Prohibition is in force in Bidar district, Ankola, Kumta and Honnavar taluks of North Kanara district, Jamkhandi taluk of Bijapur district, Chamrajanagar and Yelandur taluks of Mysore district. To facilitate the successful implementation of the prohibition policy of the Government of Maharashtra, a ten-mile dry belt zone on the Maharashtra-Mysore border in the Gulbarga district was created in July 1959. A five-mile shopless belt on the Madras-Mysore border has also been created. A Prohibition Board has been set up for advising the State Government in the matter of effective implementation of the prohibition policy. The Taluk Boards and District Development Councils have also entrusted with the prohibition work.

The oral consumption of opium, except by addicts and against medical certificate, has been completely prohibited from April 1, 1959.

Union Territories

The sale and import of liquor is prohibited in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In Delhi, restrictions on the saleable strength of country liquor, the number of country liquor shops and quota of country liquor for sale, reduction in the quality of retail sale to individuals, reduction in sale hours, increase in the rates of duty, enhanced punishment for repeated excise offences and minimum punishment for illicit distillation have been imposed. Advertisements relating to liquor consumption and drinking in public have been banned. Sale of liquor in clubs is restricted to members only. The number of dry days has been increased and duty on all varieties of country liquor has been enhanced. Since April 1, 1959, the supply of opium is available only to addicts on production of medical certificates.

There is total prohibition in the Bilaspur district and certain areas of Mahasu, Mandi and Chamba districts, covering nearly one-fourth of the population and 13.9 per cent of the area in Himachal Pradesh. In other areas of the Territory the quota for country liquor and the number of liquor shops has been reduced gradually from year to year. Drinking in public places has also been banned. Tuesday is a dry day. An Advisory Board has been set up to advise the administration, and prohibition committees have been constituted in all the districts.

In Manipur, the issue of licences for local distillation of country liquor has been discontinued since 1958 and special permits are issued to individual tribals for local distillation of liquor on festive and religious occasions. Public drinking and advertisements relating to drinking have been banned and a District Prohibition Committee has been set up to ensure the successful implementation of the prohibition policy and to seek public co-operation. The oral consumption of ganja, bhang and opium has been prohibited.

In Tripura, excise shops are closed for one day in the week and selling hours have been reduced. Advertisements relating to drinking have been banned. Steps are being taken to remove excise shops away from populous areas. The sale of ganja through government agencies has been completely withdrawn from April 1, 1959.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Social Defence Programme

The programme of Social Defence include care, protection of neglected and delinquent children under the provision of Children's Acts, probation services, suppression of immoral traffic and programmes of Social and Moral Hygiene, after-care and beggary. The Central Bureau of correctional Services provides technical assistance and guidance.

Juvenile Delinquents

Legislation on the lines of the Children's Act, 1960 (applicable to Union Territories) has been enacted in all the States excepting Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland.

There are at present* 83 Juvenile Courts and three Welfare Boards working in the country under Children's Acts. In addition, there are 113 Remand/Observation Homes offering institutional services to about 7,000 children, 124 Children Homes, with accommodation for 4,200 children approved/

*As on April, 1969

certified schools and 10 Borstal Schools offering facilities of education to 2,500 adolescents.

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution. Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose. In addition, there is a special Act known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which provides for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls in terms of the International Convention signed at New York in May 1950. Rules under this Act have been framed by almost all the States and Union Territories. A Study Committee has just been appointed to suggest modifications and amendment of the Act.

Probation Services and After-care Programme

Probation services exist all over the country. An effective implementation of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 is being vigorously pursued with the State/Union Territory Governments. Probation services are offered to those who are allowed to stay in the family under court orders.

During 1968-69 the Act was extended to the Union Territory of Pondicherry. In Loccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands rules are being framed.

Beggary

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Sec. 55(i)(B) and 109(b). Beggars may be prosecuted against under Sec. 133 as those committing public nuisance. Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police acts provide measures against begging. The immediate objective is to eradicate beggary from big cities, places of pilgrimage, tourist centres, etc.

To deal effectively with persons, who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act 1959 was enacted. This Act makes kidnapping or obtaining custody of a minor and maiming of minor for the purpose of begging specific offences and provides for deterrent punishment which may extend to life imprisonment where children are maimed.

Under the social defence care programmes assistance has been made available for the setting up of beggar homes.

Welfare Services in Prisons

Under the scheme welfare officers help prisoners in their rehabilitation and maintain liaison between the prisoners and their families.

Central Bureau of Correctional Services

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services was established in August 1961. The main functions of the bureau are to co-ordinate and develop a uniform policy, to standardise the collection of statistics on a national basis, to exchange information with foreign Governments and the United Nations agencies and to promote research, training and studies and surveys in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. It also gives expert advice to the Central and State Governments on correctional matters. A quarterly journal *Social Defence* is published by the bureau.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board was set up in August 1953 under a Resolution of the Government. Its functions are to survey the needs and requirements of social welfare organisations, evaluate their programmes and projects, co-ordinate the assistance given by various Central Ministries and State departments, promote the development of voluntary organisations in the areas where no such organisations exist, and render financial assistance to deserving agencies. All welfare schemes sponsored by the Board have been implemented through voluntary organisations.

Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been constituted in all States and Union Territories (except the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) to decentralise the activities of the Board and to enable it to maintain continuous contact with the aided institutions for ensuring the most effective direction of their efforts.

In 1961, the grants-in-aid programme was decentralised and State Boards were delegated powers to sanction and release grants up to a certain limit in the case of yearly grants.

The Fourth Plan earmarks an outlay of Rs. 6 crore for grant-in-aid programmes of the Board.

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponsored directly by the Board in August 1954. The aim was to (i) provide basic minimum social services to women and children and (ii) create Project Implementing Committees which would ultimately be converted into local voluntary organisations to take over the programme of the projects. Each of these projects covers about 25 to 30 villages and population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise balwadis (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including those for the handicapped, and the delinquent), literacy and social education for women, art and craft centres and recreational activities.

In order to eliminate duplication of work of Central Social Welfare Board and the Department of Community Development, it was decided that Welfare Extension Projects would be started only in Community Development Blocks. This ensured co-ordination and pooling of the resources of various organisations for a common goal and entrusting the programme to a specialised agency like the Central Social Welfare Board. Each such project of the co-ordinated pattern was to cover 100 villages with a population of about 60,000 with eight or ten centres functioning in each project. The expenditure on these projects was to be shared by the Central Social Welfare Board, the State Government and the Community Development Blocks.

At the end of the Third Five Year Plan, 264 such welfare extension projects were functioning in the rural areas. The Board was also assisting balwadis in 17 integrated child welfare demonstration projects in different States.

Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

The activities undertaken in these projects, meant to provide community welfare centres for residents of slum areas, include starting of creches, balwadis, ante-natal and post-natal advisory services, infant health centres, hobby clubs, vocational guidance, training in arts and crafts for women, and referral and placement services for the handicapped. Thirty-one such projects run by voluntary organisations are functioning in different States benefiting about 13,500 families.

Family and Child Welfare Projects

In order to provide welfare of women and children in the context of the family as a whole the programme of setting up family and child welfare projects was inaugurated on Children's Day, November 14, 1967. By the end of March 1969, an estimated 100 such projects had started functioning. Some more welfare extension projects are scheduled to be converted into the Family and Child Welfare Projects in a phased manner.

Each such project will consist of one main centre and five sub-centres. The main centre will consist of Grah Kalyan Kendra and Balvikas Kendra catering to the needs of women and pre-school children. The Grah Kalyan Kendra offers education in personal hygiene, health and sanitation, homecraft, family planning, etc. The five sub-centres will be replicas of the Balvikas Kendras at the main centre. Each project would cost about Rs. 52,000 per annum as recurring and Rs. 55,500 as non-recurring expenditure per year. The programme is being assisted by the UNICEF which would provide transport and other equipment for the centres and training centres for workers required for the programme. The UNICEF assistance would also be available for stipends for the trainees.

Four training centres for the field and supervisory staff for the programme have been established at Sriniketan (West Bengal), Gandhigram (Tamil Nadu), Baroda University (Gujarat) and Naini Agricultural Institute (U.P.). Already 674 Mukhya Sevikas, Gramsevikas and Grahsevikas etc., from different parts of the country have been trained.

Three orientation courses were organised at the Delhi School of Social Work, the Madras School of Social Work and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences for the training of the instructors.

Holiday Homes for Children

Under the scheme, children from lower-income groups are taken to holiday camps at hill stations and summer resorts. Powers for sanctioning grants have now been delegated to State Boards.

During 1968-69, 250 camps were sanctioned benefiting about 12,500 children.

Night Shelters

Night shelters are run generally by local bodies, to provide shelter to wage earners who are compelled to spend nights on pavements for want of housing accommodation.

Socio-Economic Programme

The programme aims at providing needy women and physically handicapped persons with 'work and wage' opportunities to engage themselves in gainful employment for supplementing the meagre incomes of their families. Under this programme the Central Social Welfare Board has sponsored a number of production units with the support and technical assistance from the Central Small Industries Organisation and Regional offices of the All India Handicrafts Board and the All India Handloom Board; 101 units are functioning under this scheme.

Education and Employment of Handicapped

Of the 132 schools and training centres for the blind in the country, the National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun provides comprehensive and integrated services. The Model School for the Blind is a secondary school.

Besides the School, the centre consists of a training centre for the adult blind, a workshop for the manufacture of braille appliances, a sheltered workshop, the central braille press. During 1968-69, 70 pupils attended the secondary school for the blind boys and girls, 150 men and 35 women

were trained in light engineering, cottage industries, braille, music and typing at the centre. The National Library for the Blind circulates Braille literature in the country.

Out of 75 institutions for the deaf, the training centre at Hyderabad imparts training to the deaf in tailoring, sheet metal work, electrical wiremanship, carpentry, fitting and gas-welding.

A model school in Delhi imparts education to mentally retarded children of 6 to 15 years of age.

The three teacher training centres at Delhi, Bombay, and Narendrapur impart training to about 30 teachers for the blind annually.

Condensed Course for Adult Women

Adult women in the 18-30 age group are trained under this programme for recognised examinations. They later become eligible for training courses for bal sevikas, gram sevikas, nurses, mid-wives, family planning workers, etc. Since the inception of the scheme in 1958-59, a total number of 1,098 courses have been conducted benefitting 25,500 women. Fresh courses sanctioned for 1968-70 totalled 119.

Balsevika Training Programme

The Indian Council for Child Welfare conducts training courses for Balsevikas through the State branches. Up to the end of March, 1969 twelve centres were functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Manipur, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa. Since the inception of the scheme, 58 courses have been completed imparting training to 2,500 balsevikas.

Pre-vocational Centres

Nearly 4,000 children in the age group 11 to 15 years take advantage of the pre-vocational training programme started in 1963. The training covers general education up to the middle school level with English, regional languages, mathematics, elementary science and social studies and vocational orientation in six trades including fitting, sheet metal work, gas-welding, black smithy, moulding and carpentry. It is a three-year course to help them to enter employment market as semi-skilled workers. Assistance from UNICEF is received in the form of tools, equipment, etc., and other educational aids for the training. UNESCO and ILO offer technical advice.

There are 59 pre-vocational training centres in the country. Five Regional Pre-vocational training centres function at Narendrapur (West Bengal), Ludhiana (Punjab), Madras (Tamil Nadu), Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Karad (Maharashtra).

Border Areas Programmes

Welfare Centres in the border districts of NEFA, Leh, Lahaul, Kinnaur, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithorgarh, Kutch and Banaskantha provide maternity service, infant-care, balwadi, craft training and social education for women. There are at present 17 projects in these areas with 63 centres.

Homes and Infirmaries

Forty Homes/Infirmaries for displaced persons from Pakistan in different States, with a population of about 33,000 inmates are functioning at present. Besides, about 1,000 displaced children are being maintained in about 25 children's institutions.

Kasturba Niketan

This is the only home in the Union Territory of Delhi for the maintenance and care of unattached women and children displaced from Pakistan. When it was opened in 1950, it catered to the needs of displaced women from West Pakistan only. During 1968-69, 338 unattached women and children who had migrated from East Pakistan were provided residential facilities in addition to 109 inmates, who came earlier from West Pakistan. Boys and girls of the families are given stipends for continuing their studies in courses like basic teachers' training, nursing etc., after the completion of their general education.

Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate

The main activities of the Directorate cover the following : (i) Training-cum-Production Centres; these centres provide training in handicrafts, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, weaving etc., and provide work to poor women (displaced as well as non-displaced) near their homes; (ii) Three types of courses of training are arranged viz., (a) One-year Certificate course in tailoring and cutting, hand embroidery and machine embroidery or hand knitting open to women who have passed the middle school examination; (b) teachers' training course in tailoring, machine embroidery, book keeping and accountancy, drawing and designing for one year, open to those who have passed Matriculation Examination and also passed the one-year certificate course; and (c) non-diploma course in tailoring, embroidery, hand machine and hand knitting for periods varying between 3 to 9 months, depending on the individual ability of the trainee and the number of crafts chosen for study.

By the end of March 1969, 5,265 women had taken advantage of the training facilities.

Evaluation of Programmes

The main purpose of the evaluation programme is to maintain up-to-date information about the changing needs in the field of social welfare, evaluate the effectiveness of current programmes and to pin-point their defects, if any, with a view to initiating remedial action. A committee to evaluate the existing programmes for women and girls facing moral and social danger with a view to improving their working, set up earlier, has submitted its findings. A committee appointed by the Government to review and evaluate problem of kidnapping of children for the purposes of begging has finalised its findings.

A report on the survey of voluntary potential among educated unemployed women of Delhi has been issued by the research cell set up last year.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Under the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 no marriage to which a male under 18 years of age or a female under 15 years of age is a party may be solemnised.

The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 lays down that for a fresh marriage neither party should have a spouse living.

Among other important social legislations covering children and women are : The Apprentices Act XIX of 1950; The Reformatory Schools Act VIII of 1897; The Borstal Schools Acts; Juvenile Smoking Acts; The Arya Marriage Validating Act XIX of 1937; The Hindu Married Women's Right to Separate Residence and Maintenance Act XIX of 1946; The Hindu

Marriage Disabilities Removal Act of 1946; and The Hindu Marriages Validating Act of 1949.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Fourth Plan Allocation

In the Fourth Five Year Plan an allocation of Rs. 66 crores has been proposed for programmes of relief and rehabilitation. This provides for the settlement in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, migrants from East Pakistan now in relief camps and some families residing outside camps in West Bengal.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

Migration to India of members of the minority community in East Pakistan (which began in 1946) continued unabated till the end of 1958 by which time 41.17 lakh displaced persons had migrated to India.

Consequent upon the communal disturbances in East Pakistan in January 1964, a fresh exodus of the members of minority communities started. About 8,44,754 refugees had migrated to India from East Pakistan up to December 31, 1968. Of these, about 5.13 lakhs have gone to West Bengal, 1.98 lakhs to Assam and 1.32 lakhs to Tripura. A feature of the new influx has been the migration of several thousands of Buddhists and Christians. Rehabilitation assistance was admissible to only those who sought admission in relief camps. As on March 1, 1969, there were 14,662 families residing in relief camps awaiting rehabilitation. These included 4,330 families belonging to 'permanent liability' category.

Review Body

In order to evaluate the working and results of rehabilitation measures undertaken in West Bengal for the benefit of old migrants under the Residuary Assessment of 1961-62 and assess the nature and size of the problem created by the influx of new migrants, a Committee of Review was set up by the Government of India in January 1967 under the chairmanship of Shri N. C. Chatterjee, M.P.

The first interim report of the Committee was, by and large, accepted by the Government of India and a sum of Rs. 41.64 lakhs has been sanctioned.

Dandakaranya Scheme

An area of over 77,800 square km. in selected areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa has been reclaimed under the Dandakaranya Scheme for resettling a sizeable displaced population from East Pakistan and integrated development of the area with particular attention to the requirements of the tribal population living in the area. The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September 1958.

By December, 1968, the Dandakaranya Authority had resettled 12,614 families out of which 12,007 were agriculturists and 607 were non-agriculturists. Up to the end of 1968 the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa had released a total of 2,29,467 acres of land suitable for cultivation, 1,13,539 acres had been fully reclaimed.

Mixed farms at Umerkote and Paralkote have been set up and crops and vegetables grown. Two dams, namely Bhaskal Dam (Umerkote) and Pakhanjore Dam have already been completed. Construction of two more dams, Deoda Dam (Paralkote) and Satiguda Dam (Malkangiri) is under progress. Poultry farms have been set up at Kondagaon, Umerkote, Paralkote, Malkangiri and Mana. The fisheries scheme has been making steady

progress. Industrial centres have been set up at Boregaon, Jagadapur, Ambaguda, Umerkote, Malkangiri and Paralkote which provide employment to more than 200 people. The items produced in these centres include furniture, textiles, agricultural implements, etc.

By the end of 1968, 241 villages had been set up in the area. Besides 61 villages had been set up for landless Adivasis comprising 2,097 houses.

There are 213 primary schools, 12 middle schools and 3 high schools.

Medical facilities, are provided through 7 hospitals, 9 primary health centres, dispensaries and mobile medical units.

Rehabilitation of New Migrants

The bulk of the migrants from East Pakistan are agriculturists. Schemes for their resettlement on land are in progress in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and NEFA. As on December 31, 1968, 18,196 families were residing at various rehabilitation sites. This was in addition to the number of families settled in Dandakaranya and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and does not include 5,356 families which came and settled down in Tripura after exchange of their properties in East Pakistan and did not need any assistance for their re-settlement.

Rashtriya Vikas Dal

The Rashtriya Vikas Dal Scheme was launched by the Government in November 1964 for organising a disciplined body of workers from amongst the new migrants who are accommodated in the various transit/relief camps. During the year about 2,275 personnel were deployed on rehabilitation work.

Repatriates from Burma

Since June 1963 up to the end of 1968, 1,68,156 persons of Indian origin had returned from Burma. They have been extended travel, transit and relief assistance by the Government. To help their resettlement in the country the Government gives various facilities including loans for business and priority in Central Government services. The State Governments also grant them concessions in matters of employment, allotment of house plots and resettlement under land colonisation schemes and education of children. Till the end of 1968, 39,500 families were given rehabilitation assistance.

Up to the end of March 1968 an amount of Rs. 3.57 crores had been sanctioned as loan and Rs. 86.26 lakhs as grant for the relief and rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma.

Repatriates from Ceylon

Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement (1964) 5,25,000 persons of Indian origin will be repatriated to India over a period of 15 years. The total number of persons granted Indian citizenship up to the end of 1968 was 29,998. About 35,000 persons are expected to arrive by the end of 1969.

Repatriates from Mozambique

By the end of 1968, over 2,300 Indians had been repatriated from Portuguese territories in Africa (mainly Mozambique)). Most of these have been settled and rehabilitated in Gujarat.

Resettlement of Kashmiri Displaced Persons

The scheme for payment of rehabilitation assistance to migrants from Pakistan-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir State was introduced in 1960. Out of a total of 32,122 applications, which were received from such migrants, 32,021 applications involving payment of Rs. 4.46 crores as ex-gratia grants, had been finalised up to the end of 1968.

Indo-Pak Conflict and Resettlement

As a result of the Indo-Pak conflict of August-September, 1965 over 3,64,900 persons were displaced from the border areas in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, and Rajasthan.

In the initial stage, adequate relief was provided to the uprooted families. Thereafter 'grants' and 'loans' have been given to them for repair/reconstruction of houses and shops and for business and agricultural purposes. Maintenance allowance was also given to these families to maintain themselves during the transition period.

Extensive tractorisation was carried out in Jammu and Kashmir for the speedy resettlement of the uprooted agriculturists. Schemes for restoration of common service facilities in the three States have been sanctioned. A scheme has also been sanctioned for the construction of public building and a residential colony at Khem Karan in the Punjab.

By now, most of the families have been resettled. The Government of India had provided funds to the extent of Rs. 17.63 crores up to the end of 1968 to the three State Governments concerned for the relief and resettlement of the uprooted families.

Transfer of Indian Enclaves to Pakistan and Rehabilitation

There are 123 Indian enclaves in East Pakistan with an area of 29.4 square miles against 74 Pakistani enclaves with an area of about 18.4 square miles in West Bengal. Under the Nehru-Noon Agreement of 1958, these enclaves are to be exchanged. But no exchange has so far taken place owing to Pakistan's insistence that demarcation of the East Pakistan/West Bengal border should take place, simultaneously with the demarcation of Berubari, which is *subjudice*. As regards the families from Indian enclaves, who have already come over to the main land or who might come later, it has been decided to give them rehabilitation assistance on the same pattern and scales provided for new migrants. The Government of West Bengal proposes to rehabilitate 766 families who have come over from Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar and West Dinajpur.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

The Corporation, set up in 1959, to create employment opportunities through industries for displaced persons from East Pakistan, runs 20 industrial units and 3 industrial estates at Durgapur, Bon-Hooghly and Behala, (all in West Bengal). The industries include engineering and leather works, textile printing, fruit canning, toy-making, wood, tent and tarpaulin works, bucket and silk factory and tailoring shops.

The scope of the activities of the Corporation has been expanded to cover repatriates from Ceylon, Burma and other countries. Its range of activities now extends to some of the adjoining States including the Dandakaranya complex. The Corporation had provided employment to 5,700 displaced persons in its own or assisted industries and industrial undertakings up to the end of March, 1969.

Board of Rehabilitation

A Board of Rehabilitation has been set up with Shri Manubhai Shah as Chairman to (a) advise Government on policies and measures concerning resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma, Ceylon, etc., in industry and other non-agricultural programmes; (b) assist Government in the planning, formulation and execution of resettlement programmes and schemes, and (c) study the problems of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, the industrial development of the Dandakaranya Project area and development of special areas (Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chanda District).

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

From November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was started, up to the end of March 1969, public contributions to the Fund amounted to about 3.17 crores. Over Rs. 3.04 crores was utilised in providing relief to people affected by natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, droughts, famines and fire. Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan, and after the national emergency, to people affected in border areas.

A separate account has been set up for relief to people in the border areas affected by the Chinese aggression. Up to the end of March 1969, about Rs. 11.78 lakhs had been received and Rs. 4.39 lakhs disbursed.

CHAPTER X

SCHEDULED AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specially or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subjected to. These are :

- (i) the abolition of "untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);
- (ii) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art. 46);
- (iii) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art. 25);
- (iv) the removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15);
- (v) the curtailment in the interests of a Scheduled Tribe of the general rights of all citizens to move freely, settle in, acquire property or practise any trade or business [Art. 19(5)];
- (vi) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29);
- (vii) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335);
- (viii) special representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts. 330, 332 and 324);
- (ix) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Officer at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts. 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and
- (x) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules).

According to the 1961 census, the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was 6,44,17,366 and 3,01,72,221 respectively.

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is shown in the following table.

TABLE 43

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
1961 CENSUS

State/Union Territory						Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA						6,44,17,366	30,172,221
States							
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	49,73,616	13,24,368
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	7,32,756	20,64,816
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	65,04,966	42,04,784
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	13,67,255	27,54,446
Haryana†	..	..	..	..	..	13,64,136	—
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	2,84,131	—
Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	14,34,817	2,12,762
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	42,53,024	66,78,410
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	60,67,327	2,51,991
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	22,26,914	23,97,159
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	31,17,232	1,92,096
Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	126	3,43,697
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	27,63,858	42,23,757
Punjab†	..	..	..	..	..	24,86,812	—
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	33,59,640	23,51,470
Uttar Pradesh*	..	..	..	..	..	1,53,99,881	—
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	68,90,314	20,54,081
Union Territories and Other Areas							
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	—	14,122
Chandigarh†	..	..	..	..	..	14,223	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	985	51,259
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	3,41,555	—
Goa, Daman and Diu**	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Himachal Pradesh†	..	..	..	..	..	6,43,851	122,326
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	—	23,391
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	13,376	2,49,049
North-East Frontier Agency	..	..	..	..	..	—	2,98,167
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	56,846	—
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	1,19,725	3,60,070

ERADICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act came into force on June 1, 1955. It provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank; well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, public restaurant, public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any place of public entertainment; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience, dharamshala, sarai or musafirkhana or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and restaurants. The Act prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities, or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the

*In U. P. five tribal communities were declared as Scheduled Tribes in June 1967.

**The lists of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were specified in January 1963.

†Punjab was reorganised in November, 1966. However, the population figures of the areas which now form Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh and part of Himachal Pradesh are based on 1961 census.

excommunication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused. The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable. The Act is administered by the State Governments but its implementation is reviewed from time to time. A review was made at the Conference of State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes and Social Welfare in October, 1968.

Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial support to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and the urgency of doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed to focus public attention and enlist people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

Committee on Untouchability

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri L. Elyaperumal, M.P., was set up in April 1965 to examine the question of untouchability and the problems relating to the education and economic uplift of the scheduled castes. The Committee submitted the final report on January 30, 1969 where special emphasis has been laid on economic and educational development of the Scheduled Castes.

Committee on Tribal Economy in Forest Areas

A Committee on Tribal Economy in Forest Areas was appointed in May, 1965 under the Chairmanship of Shri Hari Singh, Inspector General of Forests, to examine the forest policy and working of the forests in relation to tribal communities. The Committee submitted its report in December, 1968.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES AND PANCHAYATS

Under Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution, seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas in proportion to their population. Under Article 334, this provision has to continue for a period of 20 years up to January 25, 1970. The Government is examining whether the period should be extended further. Table 44 gives details of their representation in Parliament and the State legislatures.

Besides the reserved seats members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also represent some general constituencies in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas.

There is no reservation of seats in Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishads. The number of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rajya

Sabha, after the Fourth General Election was 13 and 5 and in Vidhan Parishads 17 and 9 respectively.

Following the introduction of Panchayati Raj, suitable safeguards have been provided for proper representation of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by reserving seats for them in the Gram Panchayats and other local bodies.

TABLE 44
SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
IN LOK SABHA AND STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

State/Union Territory	In Lok Sabha			In State Vidhan Sabha		
	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh	41	6	2	287	40	11
Assam	14	1	2*	126	8	25**
Bihar	53	7	5	318	45	29
Gujarat	22	2	3	168	11	22
Haryana	9	2	—	81	15	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	—	—	75†	6	—
Kerala	19	2	—	133	11	2
Madhya Pradesh	37	5	8	296	39	61
Maharashtra ..	45	3	3	270	15	16
Mysore	27	4	—	216	29	2
Nagaland	1	—	—	46	—	—
Orissa	20	3	5	140	22	34
Punjab	13	3	—	104	23	—
Rajasthan	23	4	3	184	31	21
Tamil Nadu	39	7	—	234	42	2
Uttar Pradesh ..	85	18	—	425	89	—
West Bengal ..	40	8	2	280	55	16
Union Territories and other Areas						
A. & N. Islands ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	—	—	—
Delhi	7	1	—	—	—	—
Goa, Daman and Diu	2	—	—	30	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	6	1	—	60	14	3
L. M. & A. Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	1	30	—	9
NEFA	1*	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry ..	4	—	—	30	5	—
Tripura	2	—	1	30	3	9
TOTAL	521	77	37	3,563	503	262

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintain-

*One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

†Excludes 25 seats which are kept in abeyance pending the return of occupied areas of the State to the Indian Union.

**Nominated.

ance of efficiency of administration has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commission [Art. 320(4)].

For Scheduled Castes, reservation is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise. For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is 5 per cent in both cases. Reservations in direct recruitment to Classes III and IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region are fixed in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States and Union Territories.

Reservation is also made at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Tribes in promotions on the results of the competitive examination limited to departmental candidates in grades or services in Classes II, III and IV to which direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent.

In the case of promotion by selection in classes III and II, such employees, unless they are found unfit, are given one higher grading in categorisation on merit; the concession is confined to 25 per cent of the total vacancies in a grade in a year.

To facilitate their adequate representation, concessions such as (i) relaxation in age-limit, (ii) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of qualifications, and (iii) selection, subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency, have been provided for. If no suitable Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are treated as unreserved and an equal number of reservations are carried forward to two recruitment years. On no occasion, however, the number of reserved vacancies is to exceed 45 per cent of the total vacancies.

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. To bring about a greater awareness for ensuring effective implementation of the special representation orders, liaison officers have been appointed in the different Ministries of the Union Government. Arrangements have also been made at Allahabad and Madras for intensive training and coaching facilities to enable Scheduled Caste and Tribe candidates to compete on merit for all-India services. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

During 1968-69, a high powered Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister to review the progress of employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Government of India and the Union Territories and the Public Sector Undertakings.

Career Planning and Employment Guidance

Government are running two Pre-examination Training Centres—one at Allahabad and the other at Madras—for imparting coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who intend to appear at the I.A.S. and I.F.S. and other allied services examinations held by the U.P.S.C. every year. In April, 1968 the Government of Punjab also started a similar Pre-examination Training Centre at Chandigarh.

Besides these three centres, a number of States have set up Pre-examination Training Centres for imparting pre-examination training to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students appearing at State civil services examinations and other subordinate examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. and the State Public Service Commissions.

A new scheme of career planning was introduced in several States from 1966-67 to assist the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in obtaining suitable employment under the State Governments as well as in the private sector.

These steps have helped to fill the quota of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the higher services.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution one Regional Council and six District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of the District Councils consists of not more than 24 members three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them. Advisory Boards for the Scheduled Tribes have been set up in Assam, Kerala and Mysore to advise the State Governments on matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement. Tribes Advisory Committees have also been formed in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer designated as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (i) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution, and (ii) report to the President on the working of these safeguards.

Director General for Backward Classes Welfare

In June 1967, the Commissioner's office was reorganised and a separate organisation was set up in the Department of Social Welfare under the charge of Director General for Backward Classes Welfare to formulate schemes for the welfare of backward classes, watch the progress of implementation and to maintain the necessary liaison with the States. The Director General is assisted by 5 Zonal Directors and 9 Deputy Directors posted in various regions.

Parliamentary Body

A Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set up in December 1968 under the Chairmanship

of Shri Basumatari to examine the implementation of the constitutional safeguards and the recommendations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner.

Welfare Departments in the States

Under the proviso to Article 164(1) of the Constitution, Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Welfare Departments have also been set up in all States other than Nagaland and also in Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes, for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1), the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

Plan Outlays

During eighteen years of planning, about Rs. 277 crores have been spent on special programmes for the welfare of backward classes. Of this Rs. 100 crores was for Scheduled Castes, Rs. 150 crores for Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 27 crores for other backward classes. Programme-wise break up of the expenditure shows that Rs. 117 crores were spent on schemes of educational development, Rs. 91 crores on economic development and Rs. 69 crores on health, housing and other schemes. The expenditure on some of the important programmes in the Third Plan and the three Annual Plans and the outlay proposed for the Fourth Plan are :

TABLE 45
EXPENDITURE ON SOME IMPORTANT PROGRAMMES

(Rs. crores)			
Item	Third Plan	1966-69	Fourth Plan outlay
	Expenditure	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Centre	36.91	38.92	60.00
Tribal development blocks	15.53	20.04	32.50
Post-matric scholarships	9.48	13.01	11.00
Girls hostels	0.14	0.58	2.00
Coaching and allied schemes	—	0.11	1.00
Research training and special projects	0.39	0.39	1.50
Cooperation (special schemes)	3.06	1.13	2.50
Improvement in working and living conditions of those in unclean occupations	3.44	1.13	3.00
Denotified tribes and nomadic tribes	3.82	1.77	4.50
Aid to voluntary organisations	1.05	0.76	2.00
States	58.69	27.64	70.13
Education	32.70	19.22	70.13
Economic development	14.73	4.06	
Health, housing and other programmes	11.26	4.36	
Union Territories	3.54	1.93	4.24
Education	0.49	0.45	
Economic development	1.96	1.09	
Health, housing and other programmes	1.09	0.39	
TOTAL	99.14	68.49	134.37

Apart from the Central and State Governments, various voluntary welfare organisations have been doing useful social service in many fields. The important organisations of all-India character for Scheduled Castes include: (a) All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi, (b) Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi, (c) Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad, (d) Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, (e) Hind Sweepers Sewak Sangh, New Delhi and (f) Ramakrishna Mission, West Bengal.

Voluntary organisations working for the Scheduled Tribes are (a) Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh, New Delhi, (b) Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi, (c) Andhra Pradesh Adimjati Sewak Sangh, (d) Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, (e) Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunji and Shillong, (f) All-India Backward Classes Federation, New Delhi and (g) Bharatiya Ghumantu Jan (Khanabadosh) Sewak Sangh, Delhi.

The Servants of India Society, Poona, looks after the interests of other Backward Classes, while the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, serves both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also provided in many places.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45 and extended it to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and to other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The scheme was decentralised from 1959-60.

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. The number of such scholarships per year is at present 9—4 each to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and one to Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. Tourist class sea passages are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by some State Governments.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students.

Post-Matric scholarships are given to eligible Scheduled Caste students; 37,077 such scholarships were awarded during the First Plan, 1,61,472 during the Second Plan and 3,15,358 during the Third Plan. The expenditure went up from Rs. 1.58 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 14.21 crores in the Third Plan. During 1967-68, Rs. 5.14 crores were awarded in 1,03,760 scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students.

Post-Matric scholarships are awarded to every eligible applicant belonging to a Scheduled Tribe. The number of such scholarships given during First, Second and Third Plan periods was 8,495; 25,592 and 60,058 respectively. The expenditure rose from Rs. 42 lakhs during the First Plan period to Rs. 2.63 crores in the Third Plan. During 1967-68 Rs. 1.1 crore was incurred on the award of 21,721 scholarships. In the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 11 crores is provided for the award of post-matric Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to all educational authorities.

Financial provision was made in the Third Plan for setting up hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls taking up higher studies. During 1968-69, Rs. 8 lakhs were spent for giving building grants to suitable voluntary organisations for starting hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls and Rs. 10 lakhs for hostels for Scheduled Caste girls.

Economic Opportunities

According to the 1961 census, 1.49 crore Scheduled Tribes were engaged in agriculture, of whom 33.33 lakhs were agricultural labourers. Similar figures in respect of the Scheduled Castes were 2.19 crores engaged in agriculture, including 1.04 crore agricultural labourers. During the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan, 86,248 acres of land was allotted to Scheduled Caste and 51,017 acres to Scheduled Tribe landless agriculturists, affording the benefit to 47,814 families.

Shifting cultivation is a distinguishing feature of agriculture practised by some tribal communities in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura.

Among the measures to rehabilitate shifting cultivators on permanent cultivation during the Third Plan period were (i) the setting up of 3 pilot farms and 5 agricultural demonstration units and suitable agricultural aid in Andhra Pradesh; (ii) introduction of cash crops and reclamation of land through soil conservation in Assam; (iii) preference in granting subsidies for agricultural implements in Madhya Pradesh; (iv) jhum control scheme and settlement in Orissa; (v) granting subsidies for terrace cultivation and minor irrigation in Manipur; and (vi) development of colonies in Tripura.

Schemes have been launched to improve irrigation facilities to reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Facilities for irrigation, distribution of fertilisers and agricultural implements are being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people. Almost all the States and Union Territories have completed land reforms and the tribal cultivators have now been or are being brought in direct relations with the states. The State Governments have also adopted various legislative and executive measures to provide security of land tenure and debt redemption to the tribal people. Some State Governments have introduced special regulations to control the business of money lending in the Scheduled Areas and provide relief to the families in debt. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has introduced a scheme for grant of loans to tribal people for non-productive purposes on an experimental basis.

Legislation has been enacted in almost all States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure of the Scheduled Tribes.

All the States and Union Territories have launched schemes for the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Training-cum-production centres have also been started. Various types of co-operative societies such as forest labour co-operatives, marketing-cum-consumers' co-operatives and labour co-operatives have also been established.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees, a scheme for giving grants to the local bodies for purposes of wheel harrows and other appliances to be used by scavengers, and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Research and Training

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Research in tribal welfare is also conducted by the Anthropological Survey of India, Research Department, NEFA, Social studies and Handicrafts units of the Registrar General of India, universities and various other organisations. Besides these institutions, various universities like Udaipur University, Ravi Shankar University, Delhi University, Gauhati University and Calcutta University are also engaged in research work on the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Facilities for imparting training to various categories of officers for work among the tribals are available in research institutes in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Four tribal orientation and study centres have also been started in Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

Tribal Development Blocks

During the Second Plan period, under a Centrally sponsored programme, a scheme of setting up special multipurpose tribal blocks aimed at intensive development in tribal areas on the general pattern of community development with modification to suit tribal conditions was started and 43 blocks were opened with an outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs per block in stage I of five years and Rs. 10 lakhs per block in stage II of five years. By the end of 1966-67, the number of such blocks rose to 489 covering areas with a tribal concentration of 66.66 per cent. No new block has since been opened. In the Fourth Plan period it has been decided that the period of operation of a T.D. Block be extended from 10 years to 15 years by introducing a stage III of 5 years with an allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs per block. A sum of Rs. 35.57 crores was spent on the T.D. Block programme during the Third Plan period and the years 1966-67 to 1968-69. The Fourth Plan proposal is an allocation of Rs. 32.50 crores for this programme.

Pilot Project

The Government of India have recently introduced a pilot project to investigate the attitudes and behaviours of women, in a selected tribal society. This project aims at modifying the structure and content of the existing programmes like education of tribal girls, social welfare, marketing, supply and production programmes, family and child welfare, - halwadis/nursery schools, etc., to ensure active participation by tribal women. To begin with, the study has been undertaken among the Bhils in Jhabua district in Madhya Pradesh and Toda and Kurumba or Kota tribal communities in the Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu.

The Oldest Newspaper in India

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Established in 1822

● ● ●

“AS IN THE PRECEDING YEAR,
THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR,
BOMBAY, HAD THE HIGHEST
CIRCULATION AMONG
GUJARATI DAILIES”.

Extract from :

Government Publication “PRESS IN INDIA, 1968”
(Page 176)

CHAPTER XI

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

All India Radio has a network of 66 broadcasting centres covering all the important cultural and linguistic regions of the country.

The Centres are grouped into four zones as follows :—

North : Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur, Simla, Bhopal, Indore, Ranchi, Gwalior, Mathura, Ajmer, Bhagalpur, Bikaner, Jabalpur, Raipur, Rampur, Udaipur, Varanasi, Chandigarh, Kanpur and Jodhpur.

West : Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Poona, Rajkot, Bifuj, Panaji, Parbhani and Sangli.

South : Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Calicut, Poodicherry, Dharwar, Tirunelveli, Trichur, Coimbatore, Bhadravati, Gulbarga, Cuddapah and Vishakha-patnam.

East : Calcutta, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kurseong, Kohima, Imphal, Port Blair, Sambalpur, Jeypore, Siliguri, Agartala, Shillong, Aizal, Tezu, Pasighat and Dibrugarh.

There are also two more stations, one at Srinagar and another at Jammu.

In addition, auxiliary studios are available at Baroda and Shantiniketan and a recording studio at Darbhanga.

The number of transmitters in operation was 127 on March 31, 1969.

The primary service from medium-wave transmitters covered about 56 per cent of the area and 73 per cent population of the country while the second grade service from the short-wave transmitters was available practically throughout the country.

Programme Composition

Music programmes comprise nearly 42.41 per cent of all the programmes broadcast by All India Radio. News, newsreels, talks, discussions, interviews, dramas, features, etc., cover a wide range of subjects. The national programmes of talks given by well-known personalities in arts, science and literature is broadcast every Wednesday and relayed by all stations. The composition and duration of the Home, including Vividh Bharati, and External Services programmes during 1968 are shown below.

TABLE 46
COMPOSITION OF HOME SERVICES PROGRAMMES (1968)

Type of Programme	Duration		Approx. Percentage
	Hrs.	Mts.	
<i>Regional Services</i>			
<i>Indian music</i>			
Classical (vocal)	19,691	09	8.85
Classical (instrumental)	17,236	53	7.75
Folk (vocal)	6,146	37	2.76
Folk (instrumental)	229	18	0.10
Light (vocal)	26,512	22	11.92

TABLE 46 (concl'd.)

Type of Programme					Duration Hrs. Mts.		Approx. percentage
Light (instrumental)	..	.	..	..	2,336	01	1.05
Devotional	.	..	.	..	10,818	29	4.86
Film	.	..	..	..	11,395	53	5.12
<i>Western music</i>	..	..	..	..	4,645	15	2.09
Talks, discussions, etc.	..	.	..	..	16,207	05	7.29
Dramas and features, etc.	..	..	..	..	10,230	22	4.60
News	..	..	..	..	49,073	27	22.05
<i>Special Broadcasts</i>							
Religious	..	..	.	..	398	56	0.18
Children	..	..	.	..	3,137	59	1.41
Women	.	..	.	..	3,599	49	1.62
Rural	.	.	.	..	14,693	22	6.61
Industrial	..	.	.	..	3,780	56	1.70
Armed Forces	..	..	..	..	4,306	54	1.94
Tribal Areas	.	..	..	..	4,530	04	2.04
Educational	.	..	..	..	4,269	31	1.92
Publicity	..	..	..	..	4,099	11	1.84
Others	..	..	..	..	5,108	08	2.30
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	2,22,447	41	100.00
Vividh Bharati	..	..	..	..	61,010	30	
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	2,83,458	11	

TABLE 47

COMPOSITION OF EXTERNAL SERVICES PROGRAMMES (1968)

Type of Programme					Duration Hrs. Mts.		Approx. percentage
<i>Music</i>							
Indian	..	..	..	..	7,424	27	47.08
West Asian	..	..	..	..	440	07	2.75
Swahili	.	..	..	..	53	00	0.33
East Asian	..	..	..	..	695	52	4.50
<i>Spoken Word</i>							
News	..	..	..	..	2,264	30	14.36
Talks, discussions, etc.	..	..	..	..	2,473	00	15.60
Dramas, plays, etc.	..	..	..	..	660	20	4.25
Publicity	..	..	..	..	819	34	5.19
Others	..	..	..	..	936	20	5.94
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	15,768	10	100.00

Vividh Bharati

This all-India light variety programme is broadcast simultaneously from 28 stations of All India Radio. The daily duration of the programmes broadcast is 12 hours 25 mts. on all days except Saturdays. On Saturdays,

the transmission is extended by 30 mts. providing an alternative programme to the National Programme of Music.

A section of Vividh Bharati net-work, comprising Bombay, Nagpur, Poona, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Tiruchirapalli stations, broadcast Commercial Service programmes.

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of rural life and provide useful information to villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, talks, weather reports, etc. Problems concerning agriculture, education, health and hygiene are dealt with by experts. All stations of AIR broadcast rural-cum-urban programmes for about two hours a day. Programmes of interest to both rural and urban audiences are broadcast including a special half an hour programme on items of agricultural interest, interviews with experts and topics in which rural women and children are interested. Under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Subsidy Scheme, 1,40,461 community sets have been supplied to various State Governments for installation in rural areas.

A country-wide scheme of Radio Rural Forums, providing listening-cum-discussion-cum-action group programmes, in which a two-way contact between the broadcaster and the listener is established, was launched on November 17, 1959. These are organised in villages which regularly discuss the weekly broadcasts and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio stations concerned. About 16,980 such forums are functioning at present.

In order to give active educational and other technical information to farmers, 20 Farm and Home Units have been set up in Varanasi, Sambalpur, Patna, Raipur, Vijayawada, Poona, Tiruchirapalli, Trichur, Delhi, Jullundur, Rajkot, Gauhati, Srinagar, Calcutta, Jaipur, Bangalore, Lucknow, Simla, Dharwar and Nagpur.

To intensify programmes on Family Planning, 22 Special Units have been set up at Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bombay, Calicut, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Jullundur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Panaji, Ranchi, Rampur, Simla, Srinagar and Trivandrum.

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 26 stations for a duration of 20-40 minutes on two to five days in a week.

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast from all stations generally twice and from some stations thrice a week for 30 to 45 minutes per programme. In the women's programmes, information on house-keeping, child-care, nutrition, mental health, etc., is given. Talks, dialogues, short stories, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children. Formation of listening groups both for women and children is encouraged. At the end of June 1968, there were over 4750 women's listening clubs and 8,080 children's listening clubs in India.

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast at convenient hours from Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Vijayawada, Tiruchi, Allahabad, Ranchi, Bhopal, Indore, Nagpur, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Calicut and Hyderabad. They provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and in particular acquaint them with the laws and problems of industrial establishments. A programme for tea garden workers and their families is also broadcast from Gauhati and Kurseong. At the end of 1968, Industrial Listener's Forums were functioning at 351 centres.

Programmes for the Forces are broadcast daily from Delhi, Srinagar, Jammu, Jullundur, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Gauhati, Lucknow and Siliguri and in the Vividh Bharati service. Apart from light music these include news, news-talks and short skits. Special music concerts are occasionally held in areas where troops are stationed. Messages from Service personnel and their families are also broadcast.

AIR broadcast programmes in 87 tribal dialects of which the largest number is represented in the programmes from the Gauhati station. Such programmes are also broadcast from Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Calcutta, Cuttack, Imphal, Indore, Jaipur, Kohima, Pasighat, Kurseong, Calicut, Bhuj, Ranchi, Simla, Trivandrum and Vijayawada.

Five Year Plan Publicity

Publicity for the Plan aims at bringing home to listeners the theme of helping themselves to help the Plan. In addition to the general programmes in which information is given about the developmental activities under the Plan, Special Audience programmes emphasize the various aspects of planned progress. During 1968, as many as 11,924 such programmes were broadcast.

Programme Exchange

The Programme Exchange Unit (Internal) helps AIR stations to exchange their outstanding programmes. During 1968, 6,118 tape-recording and 7,661 scripts were exchanged. Besides, a number of items were selected from 1,255 programmes received from abroad. The Programme Exchange Unit (External) receives contributions from foreign radio organisations and in return sends them contributions of Indian items. About 85 foreign broadcasting organisations received 3,071 items under this arrangement. A central library of recordings on tapes and discs is also maintained in Delhi. A bulletin giving details of programmes which are included in this library after screening is issued to stations. It also produces "Naya Chaupal" programmes based on U.N. perspectives.

Transcription Service

The Transcription Service has more than 16,700 tape recordings in its "Library of Sound Archives" of eminent personalities in all walks of life, historic moments in the nation's life and voice-casts of national and international leaders. The more important recordings are transferred and kept in the shape of 'metalstamper' for permanent preservation. Selected items of Hindustani and Karnatak music and recordings of speeches of eminent leaders are catalogued and indexed for ready reference.

News Services

AIR broadcasts 186 news bulletins a day. In the Home Services from Delhi, 60 bulletins are on the air every day in English, Hindi and 16 other languages. These include 9 bulletins each in English and Hindi, three each in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu, two each in Kashmiri, Dogri and Sindhi, one each in Gorkhali and NEFA-Assamese and one in television (Hindi).

Regional Stations broadcast daily 86 bulletins in Hindi and 17 other languages and 29 tribal dialects. Delhi, Lucknow, Bhopal, Patna, Jaipur and Simla stations broadcast regional news bulletins in Hindi, Chandigarh both in Hindi and Punjabi, Bombay and Nagpur in Marathi, Calicut and

Trivandrum in Malayalam, Madras in Tamil, Hyderabad in Telugu and Uda, Ahmedabad and Bhub in Gujarati, Calcutta in Bengali, Panaji in Konkani, Srinagar in Urdu, Kashmiri and Ladakhi, Cochin in Oriya, Gauhati in Assamese, Imphal in Manipuri and four other tribal dialects, Kohima in Niameme and 13 other dialects, Shillong in Mizo and 11 other tribal dialects and Dibrugarh in five tribal dialects.

The News Services also present daily news commentaries in English, Hindi, Urdu, Kashmiri and NEFA-Assamese. Commentaries are also broadcast from some of the regional stations like Calcutta, Jaipur, Gauhati, Srinagar, etc. In addition, there is a weekly round-table discussion broadcast every Sunday on matters of current interest.

To acquaint listeners with the proceedings of Parliament, 10-minute commentaries both in English and Hindi are simultaneously broadcast every day when Parliament is in session.

Radio Newsreel/Samachar Darshan programme is a record of events received from all over the country, is broadcast in English and Hindi on alternate days. Once a week, the newscast is devoted to sports activities in the country.

The News Services has its own network of correspondents throughout India and in West Asia and South East Asia. Besides, the monitoring services located in Simla and Delhi monitor 132 transmissions in 13 languages from 20 stations in the world.

External Services

External broadcasts are on the air for 44 hrs. 15 min. per day (including an 8-hour daily special Bengali Service and a 9-hour daily Urdu Service to Pakistan). There are regular services in 20 languages, viz. English, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Sinhala, French, Cantonese, Kuoyu, Nepali, Tibetan, Hindi, Gujarati, Swahili, Pushto, Afghan-Persian, Arabic, Persian, Tamil, Urdu and Bengali. There is also a daily 10 min. news bulletin in Konkani.

During 1968, programmes broadcast totalled more than 15,765 hours.

A monthly programme journal in English 'India Calling' carries details of programmes and is distributed free to overseas listeners. Quarterly programme folders in ten languages, viz. Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, French, Indonesian, Nepali, Persian, Pushto, Swahili and Tibetan are brought out, besides a programme exchange bulletin.

Production of Radio Receivers

From a small beginning of 3,036 sets in 1947 and of 1,50,596 sets in 1956, the production of radio receivers in India rose to 5,54,000 sets during 1967.

Broadcast Receiver Licences

There were 92,82,349 broadcast receiver licences in force on December 31, 1968. The circle-wise and receiver-type break-up of the licences is given in Table 48.

Television

The Television Service was inaugurated at New Delhi on September 15, 1959. This service is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 30 kilometres. Designed primarily for community viewing in tele-clubs and for in-school teaching, the tele-club programmes became part of a daily

service which was introduced on August 15, 1965. The General Service provides a variety of fare to the viewers, including magazine and youth programmes in English and Hindi, news and news reviews, light entertainment, folk music and folk dances, discussions on topical subjects, interviews with visiting experts and personalities, literary programmes, quiz programmes, programmes for women and children and film coverage of important events at home and abroad besides feature films and documentaries. The General Service Programmes are now tele-cast in the evening for two hours (7 p.m. to 9 p.m.) on all days except Sundays when it is from 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. and three hours (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.).

A pilot project for popularising better agricultural practices through the medium of television was inaugurated in Delhi on January 26, 1967. These special programmes for agriculturists named "Krishi Darshan" are tele-cast twice a week. There are 80 Farm Tele-Clubs with 8,000 audience for each programme. Two hundred and forty seven tele-clubs, with a membership of 6,000 and an estimated audience of 22,500 for each programme, are functioning in the Delhi region.

The School Television Section is putting out regular in-school instructional programmes on selected subjects supplementing the regular school instruction since 1961. Lessons telecast for the students cover Physics, Chemistry, General Science, Social Studies and English. Teachers' Training Programmes are also televised for teachers in Science and English. So far, 564 television sets have been installed in 345 schools. The instructional programmes are available to 50,000 students of Science, 125,000 of English, General Science and Social Studies.

"Twenty plus looks at life", an AIR-TV documentary portraying the changing attitude of the young, won a special award for low-budget production in an international competition conducted by Asian Broadcasting Union in 1967. Again in November, 1968, another documentary "Highway No. 2" received a similar award. There are at present more than 7,000 TV sets in Delhi.

Commercial Service

AIR's Commercial Broadcasting Service was inaugurated from Bombay-Poona-Nagpur on November 1, 1967. The Calcutta Service was opened on October 15, 1968. The Delhi Service came on the air on April 1, 1969. The Madras-Tiruchirapalli Service started functioning on April 13, 1969. The main features of the Service are :—

- (i) The commercials go over the Vividh Bharati medium-wave transmitters of Bombay-Poona-Nagpur, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras-Tiruchirapalli.
- (ii) The total time available for sale is 75 minutes per day, i.e., 10 per cent of the Vividh Bharati transmission time.
- (iii) The advertisements are accepted in any language as tape recorded 'spots' of 15 seconds, 30 seconds, etc. The period devoted to commercials does not exceed one minute at a time.
- (iv) A Code of Conduct guides the staff and advertisers on broadcasting norms to ensure that the commercials are not only in good taste but in conformity with national interest and public welfare.

The gross income from November 1, 1967 to March 31, 1969 is estimated at Rs. 97.36 lakhs.

Advisory Committees

Advisory Committees and Consultative Panels of Experts both at the centre and Regional Stations advise All India Radio on general principles

TABLE 48
BROADCAST RECEIVER LICENCES IN FORCE
(as on December 31, 1963).

Name of Circle	Domestic	Concessional			Hospital	Commercial			Demon- stra- tion	Possession		Total
		Cheap	Communi- city	School		Urban	Rural	Low Cost		Dealer	Non- dealer	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Andhra Pradesh	8,78,163	1,32,336	13,002	3,019	125	12,202	949	125	744	3,028	238	10,43,931
2. Assam	1,06,171	7,872	3,140	259	15	1,519	—	—	222	430	13	1,19,641
3. Bihar	2,32,530	40,751	1,513	895	25	3,541	272	107	395	1,065	29	2,81,131
4. Delhi	3,26,721	1,87,311	20	176	1	6,832	—	—	311	2,513	236	3,24,121
5. Gujarat	6,38,248	83,176	3,772	773	121	10,793	1,455	442	1,047	2,742	99	7,42,668
6. Jammu & Kashmir	83,005	18,105	1,880	6	—	908	—	—	197	283	6	1,04,391
7. Kerala	2,00,636	13,545	3,107	1,023	19	3,232	2,422	48	90	722	61	2,24,985
8. Mysore	4,09,818	38,219	5,458	922	25	8,132	761	1,246	223	975	62	4,65,841
9. Maharashtra	11,12,196	96,554	17,816	1,361	80	17,993	2,116	140	490	3,459	466	12,52,671
10. Madhya Pradesh	3,00,439	30,754	3,372	443	44	4,739	417	77	333	1,138	108	3,41,864
11. Orissa	1,08,313	18,293	1,505	446	49	11,298	—	—	325	586	—	1,30,815
12. Punjab	6,37,223	2,35,519	2,161	904	132	9,628	773	1,455	662	2,541	120	8,91,118
13. Rajasthan	2,29,287	44,350	1,335	1,054	126	6,164	512	336	431	881	118	2,84,644
14. Tamil Nadu	8,02,173	80,324	14,032	2,567	174	14,481	1,727	117	598	2,342	243	8,72,683
15. Uttar Pradesh	6,34,096	2,14,388	5,998	1,955	89	11,670	—	—	194	4,193	100	9,18,778
16. West Bengal	5,67,219	4,21,785	647	1,110	93	7,783	—	—	181	3,593	243	10,02,654
17. CBPO	76,082	4,531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,413
Total	73,42,340	16,67,613	78,868	16,913	1,118	1,20,924	11,404	4,093	6,443	30,491	2,142	92,82,349

to be kept in view in the planning and presentation of different categories of programmes. At the centre, there are (i) Central Programme Advisory Committee, (ii) Urdu Programme Advisory Committee, (iii) Sanskrit Programme Advisory Committee and (iv) Advisory Board on Commercial Broadcasting. At the regional level, Programme Advisory Committees are attached to the main station in each State or Union Territory; also compact Consultative Panels function at the different stations for specific categories of broadcasts like educational broadcasts, industrial workers programmes, etc. There is also an Advisory Committee for the External Services of All India Radio. Recently, a local Advisory Committee on Commercial Broadcasting was constituted at Calcutta.

Plan Expansion

A provision of Rs. 40 crores has been proposed in the Fourth Plan for expansion of broadcasting facilities. The programme aims at extension of medium-wave coverage, development and strengthening of the external services and extension of commercial broadcasting on a regional basis. At the end of the Fourth Plan, nearly 80 per cent of the population is expected to be covered by medium-wave broadcasts. Under External Services, the two super-power medium-wave transmitters under installation at Calcutta and Rajkot would be completed and two new 250-kw short-wave transmitters would be established at Aligarh.

The programme for television envisages the strengthening of the existing facilities at Delhi and the extension of television to five new centres, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur/Lucknow and Srinagar.

THE PRESS

According to the thirteenth annual report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, released in 1969, there were 10,019* newspapers and periodicals in existence on December 31, 1968, as against 9,315 in 1967, an increase of 7.6 per cent over the preceding year. The number of languages in which they were published was 49 (15 principal and 34 other languages) against 47 in 1967.

Of the 10,019 newspapers, 636 were dailies, 51 tri-weeklies, and bi-weeklies, 2,892 weeklies and the remaining 6,440 publications were brought out less frequently. About 34.3 per cent of all newspapers published in the country was brought out from Metropolitan cities. The number of newspapers controlled by political parties was 82 with a total circulation of 1.19 lakhs. The largest number (1,516) of newspapers was published in the State of Maharashtra followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,433), Delhi (1,155) and West Bengal (1,130). Table 49 gives the State-wise break-up of newspapers according to periodicity.

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that the largest number of papers (2,381) were published in Hindi, followed by English (2,074). The papers published in other languages were :—Urdu (902), Bengali (642), Gujarati (573), Marathi (572), Tamil (439), Telugu (328), Malayalam (377), Kannada (231), Punjabi (214), Oriya (105). Sindhi (68), Assamese (32) and Sanskrit (29). Table 50 shows the distribution of newspapers according to language and periodicity on December 31, 1968.

*This figure does not include such publications as market bulletins, commercial circulars, school magazines, etc.

Circulation of Newspapers

In 1967, 85.2% of the newspapers had circulation up to 5,000 copies and their combined circulation accounted for only 29.2 per cent of the total. On the other hand, only 1.4 per cent of the newspapers had circulation of more than 50,000 copies but their combined circulation represented 28.3 per cent of the total circulation figures.

The total circulation of newspapers and periodicals in 1968 in respect of which preliminary data were available was 234.57 lakhs as compared to the final circulation figure of 258.23 lakhs in 1967.

The circulation data of 4,421 newspapers and periodicals common to the years 1967-68 indicate a rise of 1.9 per cent. The highest increase in circulation was reported in Malayalam papers (7.3%) followed by Marathi (6.9%), Oriya (5.4%) and Punjabi (5.3%). English papers attained an increase of 3.5 per cent. Circulation of Telugu, Sindhi, Sanskrit and "other languages" declined in varying degrees. Table 51 shows the circulation of common papers (language-wise), as on December 31 in 1967 and 1968.

Newspapers in English language had the largest circulation 60.02 lakh out of a total circulation of 234.57 (preliminary) lakhs in 1968. Hindi came next with 43.59 lakhs followed by Tamil 26.24 lakhs, Malayalam 18 lakhs, Gujarati 15.95 lakhs, Marathi 15.53 lakhs. Among the 15 principal languages, the circulation figures of Sanskrit and Assamese newspapers were below 1,00,000 each. Table 52 shows the language and periodicity-wise break-up of the total circulation as on December 31, 1968.

Ownership

In 1968, 64 common ownership units owned 272 newspapers (against 62 units owning 264 newspapers in 1967). The ratio of newspapers belonging to such units to the total number went down from 3.1 in 1963 to 2.2 in 1968.

Newsprint

During 1968-69, (up to January 31, 1969) 1,84,048.24 tonnes of newsprint were allocated to such newspapers and periodicals which applied for it. It included 1,20,000 tonnes of imported newsprint, 30,000 tonnes of Nepa newsprint indigenously produced and 20,000 tonnes of white printing paper allocated duty free. The countries from which newsprint was allocated were : U.S.S.R. (52,598 tonnes), Canada (36,000 tonnes), U.S.A. (21,250 tonnes), Czechoslovakia (1,978 tonnes) and Scandinavian countries (4,614 tonnes) and 7,000 tonnes of glazed newsprint from Norway, Finland and Sweden. Due to continued foreign exchange difficulty and shortage of newsprint, the supply of newsprint to newspapers and periodicals in the country is governed by a Newsprint Allocation Policy which is announced by the Government in April every year. Demand for newsprint in the year 1968-69 is estimated to be around 2 lakh tonnes.

In 1957-58 the indigenous production of newsprint at Nepa Mills was 14,371 tonnes against 30,000 tonnes in 1968-69. The annual production at the Nepa Mills is expected to increase to 75,000 tonnes per year by the end of 1969-70. The Mills are increasing their production by using imported pulp and it is expected that 40,000 tonnes of newsprint will be available by the end of 1968-69.

TABLE 49
NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY
(as on December 31, 1968)

State/Territory	Dailies	Tri & Bi-Weeklies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies	Bi-monthlies-Half-yearlies, etc.	Annuals	Total
Andhra Pradesh	23	2	142	81	242	24	6	3	523
Assam	7	3	29	8	32	6	5	1	91
Bihar	10	2	72	21	65	20	3	1	193
Gujarat	38	3	136	69	246	28	14	1	535
Haryana	8	—	73	25	55	2	6	—	169
Jammu & Kashmir	17	—	61	7	9	1	1	—	96
Kerala	57	—	72	56	263	36	7	6	497
Madhya Pradesh	54	8	160	24	72	20	4	1	343
Maharashtra	90	3	408	109	601	153	80	69	1,516
Mysore	54	4	93	21	144	24	9	3	354
Nagaland	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Orissa	6	—	28	12	55	13	8	3	125
Punjab	23	1	159	51	146	17	12	2	416
Rajasthan	25	3	210	65	114	26	5	2	450
Tamil Nadu	41	1	96	127	411	67	24	10	781
Uttar Pradesh	99	14	692	140	403	56	27	2	1,433
West Bengal	32	4	220	152	480	157	71	14	1,130
Delhi	27	2	180	110	593	174	56	13	1,155
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	14	6	12	3	3	1	39
Manipur	6	—	3	5	6	2	2	—	26
Tripura	3	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	11
Pondicherry	—	—	5	2	9	11	—	—	27
Goa	6	—	10	2	11	—	—	1	30
Chandigarh	4	—	21	5	25	14	3	2	71
Andaman	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Total	636	51	2,892	1,101	3,997	855	351	136	10,019

TABLE 50
NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE AND PERIODICITY
(as on December 31, 1968)

Language	Dailies	Tri-&Bi-weeklies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies	Bi-monthlies, Half-yearlies, etc.	Annuals	Total
English	68	6	254	183	896	424	179	64	2,074
Hindi	182	19	1,042	254	761	88	27	8	2,381
Assamese	2	1	8	4	13	3	1	—	32
Bengali	14	3	156	95	237	85	29	3	642
Oriya	39	4	134	66	282	29	15	4	573
Gujarati	38	3	66	13	97	10	3	1	231
Kannada	32	—	62	53	195	8	3	4	377
Malayalam	53	2	207	41	200	29	15	25	572
Marathi	5	—	25	10	53	8	3	1	105
Oriya	15	—	93	10	81	8	7	—	214
Punjabi	—	—	2	2	13	9	3	—	29
Sanskrit	4	—	25	4	30	3	1	1	68
Sindhi	36	—	67	97	227	10	2	—	439
Tamil	12	—	82	56	173	5	—	—	328
Telugu	88	—	397	110	283	11	5	2	902
Urdu	17	6	214	74	324	87	37	13	772
Bi-lingual	1	6	38	16	67	18	15	9	165
Multilingual	10	—	20	13	45	20	6	1	115
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	636	51	2,892	1,101	3,997	855	351	136	10,019

TABLE 51
CIRCULATION OF COMMON PAPERS—LANGUAGE-WISE
 1967 and 1968

Language	Number of papers	Circulation ('000)		Rate of increase (per cent)
		1967	1968	
English	1059	5465	5654	+ 3.5
Hindi	904	4008	3979	- 0.7
Tamil	185	1824	1813	+ 0.5
Malayalam	164	1484	1593	+ 7.3
Marathi	299	1371	1465	+ 6.9
Gujarati	280	1408	1403	- 0.4
Bengali	285	1213	1215	+ 0.2
Urdu	331	928	928	Nil
Telugu	169	880	840	- 4.5
Kannada	113	553	572	+ 3.4
Punjabi	90	265	279	+ 5.3
Oriya	41	130	137	+ 5.4
Sindhi	37	104	97	- 6.7
Assamese	11	83	84	+ 1.2
Sanskrit	14	11	9	- 18.2
Bilingual	314	504	538	+ 6.7
Multilingual	79	113	116	+ 2.7
Others	46	68	64	- 5.9
TOTAL	4,421	20,412	20,806	+ 1.9

TABLE 52
LANGUAGE AND PERIODICITY-WISE CIRCULATION, 1968

Language	Dailies*	Weeklies	Others	Total
English	1,877	912	3213	6,002
Hindi	1,009	1,346	2004	4,359
Assamese	26	54	16	96
Bengali	482	292	515	1,289
Gujarati	569	461	565	1,595
Kannada	222	193	191	606
Malayalam	741	455	604	1,800
Marathi	683	313	557	1,553
Oriya	67	29	54	150
Punjabi	48	147	148	343
Sanskrit	—	—	11	11
Sindhi	19	56	40	115
Tamil	777	1,064	783	26,24
Telugu	178	360	467	9,51
Urdu	329	311	416	10,47
Bilingual	12	147	528	6,87
Multilingual	1	46	105	1,52
Others	10	21	46	77
TOTAL	7,041	6,153	1,0263	23,457

Newsprint Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee was set up in July 1965 on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament to advise the Government on questions of policy regarding the import and allocation of newsprint and printing machinery for newspapers and other allied matters. The Committee as re-constituted on January 18, 1968 consists of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman, seven officials, three nominees of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, two nominees of the Indian

*Includes tri- and bi-weeklies.

Language Newspapers Association and four other non-officials nominated by the Government, of whom two are members of Parliament. The Committee is to meet ordinarily twice a year.

Foreign Embassy Publications

Of the 76 countries represented in India through diplomatic missions, 24 brought out periodical publications numbering 103 in 1968 with a total circulation of 12.71 lakhs. The largest number of such publications were brought out by the Embassies of USSR and USA with 46 and 15 journals respectively.

Press Information Bureau

The Press Information Bureau functions as a link between the Government of India and the public through the medium of the Press. Its primary function is to assist newsmen in gathering full information on the Government's working and policy. It also supplies them factual information on the activities of the Government and keeps the Government informed about public reaction, as expressed in the Press, to its policies and performance.

Dissemination of information by the Bureau to the Press is done in the following ways in addition to issuing handouts, Press notes and Press communiqués :—

- (i) arranging Press conferences for Ministers and Secretaries, and briefings of Pressmen by senior Government officials;
- (ii) furnishing information in response to specific queries by Press representatives;
- (iii) issuing a weekly digest of news, specially for the use of periodicals;
- (iv) issuing articles and features, many of them illustrated;
- (v) releasing news photographs to the Press; and
- (vi) arranging conducted tours for pressmen, especially to development project areas.

The Bureau's Press releases are issued in English, Hindi and 12 major Indian languages from headquarters (New Delhi) and 20 regional offices linked with headquarters by teleprinter to the Metropolitan Press in the principal cities as well as small newspapers published from other towns. Since many of these newspapers, specially in the Indian languages, do not subscribe to the services of the news agencies, PIB supplies them factual information on Government policies and activities in the regional languages, and offers them ebondid blocks of photographs. Representatives of small newspapers are also included in conducted tours.

During 1968, PIB releases were supplied to 4,304 Indian newspapers and periodicals; photographic services to 1,012 newspapers and periodicals and ebondid blocks to 989. The number of Indian and foreign accredited Press correspondents who availed of PIB's services in Delhi was 326. The number of accredited TV film and Still Cameramen was 74.

Selected news releases, photographs and feature articles issued by PIB are disseminated abroad by Indian Missions.

Freedom of the Press

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951; Parliament can enact legislation restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of, security of State, friendly relations with foreign States, public

lity, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence". The words "reasonable restrictions" occurring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable.

There are five main Central laws relating to the Press : (i) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (ii) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Services) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (iii) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954; (iv) The Parliament Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956; and (v) The Press Council Act, 1965. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 was amended in 1956 and 1965. Acting on the recommendations of the Press Commission, the amended Act of 1956 provided for the appointment of the Registrar of Newspapers for India. The Act was amended further in 1965 to extend the area of its operation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the regulation of printing presses and newspapers, preservation of copies of books and newspapers printed in India and registration of such books and newspapers. The Working Journalists Act was amended in 1962 to provide for payment of gratuity to a working journalist if he voluntarily resigns on any ground whatsoever after a total service of ten years or on grounds of conscience if his total service is not less than three years. It also provides for the setting up of wage boards for journalists from time to time. Under this provision, the Government of India appointed the Second Wage Board for Working Journalists on November 13, 1963, with G. K. Shinde, ex-Chief Justice of the former Madhya Bharat High Court, as Chairman. Another Wage Board was also appointed to fix rates of wages for the non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments. The recommendations of the two Wage Boards were accepted by the Government subject to a few modifications.

Press Council

Following the recommendations of the Press Commission, the Press Council of India came into being on July 4, 1966 under an Act of 1965. The Council is intended to preserve the freedom of the Press and maintain and improve the standard of newspapers in the country. The functions of the Council, *inter alia*, are to help newspapers maintain their independence, build up a code of conduct for newspapers and journalists and keep under review any development likely to restrain the supply and dissemination of news of public interest and importance.

The Press Council consists of a Chairman, (N. Rajgopal Ayyangar, a former judge of the Supreme Court) nominated by the Chief Justice of India and 25 members chosen from amongst editors, working journalists, proprietors and persons engaged in the management of newspapers or having special knowledge or experience in education, science, law or culture and Members of Parliament. The Council functions as a quasi-judicial body for adjudicating complaints against newspapers and journalists for violation of the Code of journalistic ethics or public taste and professional misconduct. It is vested with powers to censure a newspaper or a journalist found guilty of such lapses. The Council also considers complaints alleging interference with the free functioning of the Press. The decisions of the Council in these matters cannot be questioned in a Court of Law. The Council considered 32 complaints in 1968, out of which 29 were lodged against newspapers. Ten complaints could not be examined owing to failure on the part of the complainants to supply requisite information. Out of a total number of 19 cases adjudicated by the Council, 11 cases were upheld and 8 rejected. Four newspapers were censured for publication of unverified news-items maligning a person and for other journalistic improprieties.

The Council also looked into three complaints alleging interference with the freedom of the Press. One of these cases was rejected and the second

called for no action. In respect of the third, the Council expressed its displeasure at the ban imposed by a State Government on the issue of Government advertisements to a newspaper unwilling to toe the Government line.

The Advisory Committee on the Press Council which was set up by the Government of India with the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman has submitted its report. The recommendations of the Committee are under active consideration of the Government.

FILM

The table below shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition for selected years since 1941.

TABLE 53
OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language	1941	1947	1951	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968
Assamese ..	—	—	—	3	7	2	2	1
Arabic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bengali ..	18	38	38	54	36	30	25	29
Dagri ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gujarati ..	1	11	6	3	7	2	3	3
Hindi*	79	186	100	123	109	108	85	74**
Kannada	2	5	2	14	12	21	24	36
Konkani ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malayalam	1	—	7	5	11	31	39	36
Marathi	14	6	16	13	15	12	20	17
Nepali ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Oriya ..	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	3
Punjabi ..	2	—	4	—	5	4	5	2
Sindhi ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Tamil ..	34	29	26	51	49	60	65	68
Telugu ..	16	6	30	27	55	41	61	77
TOTAL	167	281	229	295	373	316	333	350

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 980 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1968. These consisted of :

35 mm

- (i) Films other than feature, exceeding 600 metres in length .. 42
 (ii) Short films, 600 metres and below in length .. 892

16 mm

- (i) Films other than feature, exceeding 240 metres in length .. 14
 (ii) Short films, 240 metres and below in length .. 32

TOTAL .. 980

*Includes Urdu, Bhojpuri and Hindustani films.

**Includes three children's films.

The following table shows the classification of certified Indian feature films according to the nature of their themes.

TABLE 54
THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

Theme	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Social ..	162	174	162	178	171	189	195	224
Crime ..	30	43	39	21	46	35	60	65
Fantasy ..	23	21	20	23	28	15	19	13
Historical	15	5	12	7	5	6	5	5
Biographical	5	1	4	2	3	4	2	—
Mythological	32	30	21	17	25	20	22	15
Legendary	26	21	20	20	20	22	15	19
Devotional	2	4	5	13	7	1	4	2
Children ..	1	—	4	5	1	5	5	3
Stunt ..	5	—	4	—	—	3	3	4
Adventure	2	8	18	18	20	16	3	—
TOTAL ..	303	307†	309	304	326	316	333	350

Film Institute of India

The Film Institute of India, set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for providing all-round technical training in the production of films and facilities for research in film techniques, started functioning at Poona in 1961. Training is being imparted in film direction, screen play writing, motion picture photography, sound recording, sound engineering, film editing and acting. At present 146 students are undergoing training in these courses.

The courses at the Institute are conducted by its own staff as well as guest lecturers drawn from the ranks of eminent producers, directors and technicians of the film industry. The Institute has its own processing laboratory and extensive studio facilities which are sometimes hired out to outside producers on condition that shooting is co-ordinated with the teaching programme of the Institute.

As a part of the training programme, students of the Institute produced 10 diploma films, 9 course films and 5 actuality coverage films during the academic year 1968-69. Members of the staff also make demonstration/training films. Some of the Institute's films are approved by the Film Advisory Board for general release. So far 10 such films have been released.

The Institute also takes part in film festivals in India and abroad. During 1968-69 many of its films were entered at the various international film festivals. Of these, 'Rains' received a Diploma of Merit at the Melbourne Film Festival. 'A Love Tale' received Los Angeles Young Critics' Award for the talent shown in Editing, while another film 'The Train' received Award at the Cannes Festival for the best use of Black & White film.

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake, aid, sponsor, promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Society receives an annual grant-in-aid from the Central Government. Various State Governments and Union Territories are affiliate members of the Society.

†The figure for 1962 excludes one Tamil film originally certified in 1959 but granted a fresh certificate under a new title in 1962.

The Society has produced by now over 60 films employing different film techniques. The Society's film 'Jaladeep' was adjudged the best children's film at the International Film Festival at Venice in 1957. Two films 'Id Mubarak' and 'Dilli Ki Kahani' won All-India Certificates of Merit in the State Awards for films, 1960. 'Savitri' won the same distinction in 1961, and was also awarded a Certificate of Merit at the Vancouver International Film Festival, 1962. In 1963, 'Panch Putliyan' was awarded the All-India Certificate of Merit. In the State Awards for films, 1965 'Adventures of a Sugar Doll' was awarded a cash prize and All-India Certificate of Merit, while 'As You Like It' won an All-India Certificate of Merit. 'Jaise Ko Taisa', a colour cartoon, won the Prime Minister's Gold Medal for the best children's film in 1966. Some of the Society's films were entered in international children's Film Festivals. 'Dak Ghar' won a Golden Plaque as the best entertainment film at the second International Film Festival for children held in Teheran in November 1967.

In 1968, the Society produced its first film in Black and White in a regional language other than Hindi and also two short films in Black and White. Besides, a feature film in colour and a colour cartoon were also completed.

All India Radio continues to telecast the Society's films. Arrangements have been made for the distribution and exhibition of the films in USA, Canada, Surinam, West Indies, Guyana and Ceylon. Besides arranging public exhibition of its films in cinema houses through commercial distributors, the Society also shows its films free of charge to children living in slum and rural areas. The Society is maintaining a library of 16 mm films at Bombay and New Delhi which are loaned to educational institutions, etc., at concessional rates. It supplied its films to the Institute of Children's Films, Calcutta, for exhibition in the Children's Films Festival held in 1968. November 14, 1968 was observed by the Society as Children's Day. Films produced by the Society were exhibited in cinema houses in different parts of the country. The Society arranged a week-long Festival of Children's films of Indian and foreign origin in September in Bombay, and during December/January 1969 in Delhi and New Delhi. A similar week was also arranged in Kerala.

International Film Festivals

During 1968, the Indian feature film 'Haatey Bazzare' won a Cup of Honour at the First International Film Festival of Phnom Penh. Nine Indian documentaries also received awards, diplomas, cups and prizes. 'Challenge of the Everest' received the Diploma of Honour at the Sports Motion Pictures Competition in Cortina Ampezzo and a Replica of Sputnik in Gold at the XVth Nuclear Electronics and Tele-radio Cinematographic Fair at Rome; 'I Am Twenty' got the Fipreset Award at the 5th Festival of Short Films at Cracow; 'Rains' and 'India 1967' received the Diploma of Merit at the 17th Melbourne Film Festival and the Edinburgh Film Festival respectively; 'Banasthali' was awarded the Second Prize at the 5th, International Scientific, Educational, Geographical and Artistic Film Exhibition at Teheran and 'The Train' a Prize at the 21st Festival of Amateur Films at Cannes; 'The Love Tale' was given the Cinematic Talent Medal at the Student Films Festival in Chicago; 'Morning Prospects' received a Cup of Honour at the First International Film Festival of Phnom Penh and 'Vignettes of Goa' obtained Prize for music at the Second Festival of Sports and Tourist Films in Kranj.

National Awards for Films

National Awards for films (previously called State Awards) of high aesthetic and technical standards and of social, educational and cultural value

have been a regular feature since 1954. The Awards are given in the form of medals, figurines and/or cash prizes separately for feature, documentary, educational, instructional, social documentations, promotion, children's experimental and animation films. According to the new scheme notified on May 4, 1968, Awards have also been instituted for other categories, including feature films in each regional language, cinematography, acting, play-back music and music direction and screen-play. Awards for feature films on family planning, national integration, best child actor/actress, best female play back singer and lyric writer of the best film song on national integration have been introduced. An outright grant of Rs. 2,000 has also been announced for the producers who may in future undertake to substitute/dub an Award winning non-Hindi film in Hindi.

Primary and Regional Committees at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras consisting of distinguished persons connected with films and public life qualified to judge the merits and value of films make a preliminary selection of feature films. Separate committees initially examine short films and documentaries. Children's films are examined by the Central Committee direct. The final selection is made by the Central Committee for all categories of all-India awards, and the Regional Committees concerned for the Regional award.

Documentaries and Newsreels

The Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is mainly responsible for producing short films and newsreels. Till the end of 1968, the Division had released 1,078 newsreels and 1,094 short films for exhibition in cinemas. The Division today produces nearly 150 films per year. Most of these films are produced in English and 13 Indian languages. During 1968-69, 25 films were produced through outside producers, and the Division also released 64 documentaries and 53 newsreels produced by the State Governments on all-India basis or in their respective region.

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the weekly Indian News Review. Items from foreign countries are received from 24 organisations as part of an agreement of free exchange of newsreels material. Important events within the country are covered by 15 cameramen stationed at various centres in India. Sometimes the events covered by film units of the State Governments are also incorporated in the weekly newsreels.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit with each performance not more than 2,000 ft. of approved films. These are supplied by the Films Division on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one short film a week are released alternatively in all cinemas throughout the country.

Prints can be obtained on loan by Government and semi-Government departments, educational institutions, hospitals, charitable institutions, social welfare and other non-profit-making organisations. These are made available through a network of six branch offices of the Films Division at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Lucknow, and Secunderabad and also through 166 Field Publicity Units of the DFP organisation of the Government of India. Films are also loaned to individuals for non-commercial shows by these organisations on payment of nominal hire charges.

Documentaries approved for external publicity are supplied to 84 Indian Missions abroad. These are utilised by the Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions, local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for screening its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some foreign countries.

The year 1968 marked the completion of twenty years of the Films Division's existence.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the purpose of certifying films for public exhibition in the whole of India. The Board consists of eight members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, the members of which are appointed by the Government of India. They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, among others.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is made to the Board, is viewed by an Examining Committee. On the recommendations of the Examining Committee, the Board may refuse a certificate for the public exhibition of any film, or grant it with or without cuts or modifications to be carried out in the film. Where this decision is not acceptable to the applicant concerned, he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a *Revising Committee* which is *presided over by the Chairman or in his absence by a member of the Central Board of Film Censors, nominated by the Chairman*. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India.

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called 'Universal' certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, *i.e.*, to persons above the age of 18 years, are given 'Adult' certificates and bear an 'A' mark. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India.

Directions have been issued by the Government for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees of the Board. These include broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

During 1968, the Board examined 2,858 films. Forty-one films were referred to Revising Committees. The Board granted 1,618 'U' certificates and 119 'A' certificates in respect of foreign films, the corresponding figures for Indian films being 1,322 'U' and 8 'A' Certificates. Twenty-two films (20 foreign and 2 Indian) were refused Certificates. A total of 1,468 films was declared by the Board as 'predominantly educational'.

Film Finance Corporation

Following the recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee, the Government of India set up the Films Finance Corporation in March 1960, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, of which Rs. 50 lakhs now constitute the issued capital, wholly subscribed by the Government. The Corporation has also been given a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs by the Government of India. The Corporation grants loans to producers of films of good quality providing healthy entertainment. It gives preference to

themes projecting national problems and dealing with subjects of social and cultural value. Loans are generally given for production of films up to Rs. 5 lakhs and for import of new production and projection equipments up to Rs. 1 lakh at an interest of 12 per cent per annum. The Corporation has disbursed loans of Rs. 152.57 lakhs for production of 53 feature and 12 documentary films, in full or in part, and Rs. 0.90 lakh to one party for purchase of equipment, up to February 28, 1969. As against this, loans of Rs. 68.20 lakhs have been returned to the Corporation which has so far assisted in the release of 36 feature and 10 documentary films. The Corporation's advances have been fully recovered from producers of 25 films.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period from 1958 to 1967 are shown below.

TABLE 55
IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Raw Film		Exposed Film		Sound recording equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)	Projection equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)
	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)		
1958	653.10	164.06	33.87	32.23	5.46	39.45
1959	649.84	277.32	40.82	38.58	2.17	24.32
1960	827.25	194.33	50.90	37.73	1.41	32.43
1961	537.19	165.47	51.49	44.79	3.76	34.52
1962	722.35	177.18	55.95	44.29	2.95	33.08
1963	807.09	204.02	27.95	27.28	2.09	31.03
1964	725.93	201.23	35.40	36.02	0.68	24.16
1965	948.61	275.78	27.00	21.07	1.63	38.37*
1966	758.23	310.13	31.30	46.24	1.82	48.16
1967	721.71	416.67	37.91	55.33	0.74	36.95

Export of Indian Films

India is the second largest film producing country in the world. She produces annually between 300 to 340 films in 12 Indian languages. About 85 per cent of the production is in black and white pictures and 15 per cent in colour. During 1968, India produced 48 films in colour. Production of colour pictures is, however, gradually on the increase. Export demand is mainly for Hindi and Tamil films. There is, however, a limited demand for Bengali films from the U.K. Indian films are exported to nearly 100 countries in the world. The total export earnings from Indian films prior to devaluation were about Rs. 2 crores per annum. About 70 per cent of the export earnings are realised from countries known as the traditional markets. They are the U.K., Iran, East Africa, Mauritius, West Indies, Ceylon, Singapore, Malaysia, Burma, Thailand, Fiji, Indonesia, Persian Gulf, West Africa and West Asia.

The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd., (IMPEC) Ltd. was set up in September 1963 under the Indian Companies Act, with a total share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs to be subscribed by both the industry and Government. Among the objectives of the Corporation are production, purchase and export of films and development and maintenance of facilities for marketing and exhibition of Indian films abroad.

*Includes value of parts and accessories of sound recorders, etc., for the period April-December, for which separate figures are not available.

The IMPEC is a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi. The export earnings of this Corporation during 1967-68 and 1968-69 were of the order of Rs. 20,32,202 and Rs. 32,39,952 respectively. Exports of Indian films are also undertaken by merchant-exporters and producer-exporters. The total foreign exchange earned by the country from the export of Indian films to the different countries is given in the table below:

TABLE 56
FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS
(Rs. Thousand)

Territory	1967		Total	January-September 1968		Total
	Outright Sale	Rental		Outright Sale	Rental	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Sterling Area</i>						
Aden ..	176	74	250	20	178	198
Australia ..	6	—	6	63	—	63
Algeria ..	56	—	56	42	—	42
Bahrain ..	21,53	—	21,53	9,79	—	9,79
Burma ..	1,84	—	1,84	2,86	—	2,86
West Indies ..	10,75	—	10,75	10,68	—	10,68
Ceylon ..	45,76	—	45,76	18,22	2	18,24
Doha ..	39	—	39	2,05	—	2,05
Dubai ..	2,66	—	2,66	6,57	—	6,57
Djeddah ..	11	—	11	—	—	—
Fiji ..	7,20	—	7,20	3,85	20	4,05
Ghana ..	1,28	—	1,28	22	—	22
Hongkong ..	10,07	—	10,07	5,41	—	5,41
Jordan ..	9,41	—	9,41	7,65	—	7,65
Kenya ..	47,33	—	47,33	12,25	—	12,25
Kuwait ..	4	—	4	1,68	—	1,68
Mauritius ..	11,78	—	11,78	5,23	—	5,23
Malawi ..	—	—	—	9	—	9
Maldives Islands ..	—	11	11	—	—	—
Malaysia ..	5,02	—	5,02	7,98	—	7,98
Nigeria ..	8,01	—	8,01	68	17	85
Persian Gulf ..	1,56	—	1,56	32	—	32
Sierra Leone ..	—	—	—	77	—	77
Singapore ..	37,43	2	37,45	17,64	34	17,98
South Africa ..	—	—	—	8	—	8
Tanzania ..	—	—	—	1,68	—	1,68
Uganda ..	1,41	—	1,41	3,46	—	3,46
U. K. ..	62,30	24	62,54	60,33	32	60,65
<i>Non-Sterling Area</i>						
Afghanistan ..	2,72	3,18	5,90	1,69	1,04	2,73
Arabia (South) ..	26	—	26	—	—	—
Cambodia ..	2,52	—	2,52	12	—	12
Canada ..	6	—	6	11	—	11
Ethiopia ..	—	—	—	4	—	4
France ..	57	—	57	2	—	2
Greece ..	—	—	—	2	—	2
Germany (East) ..	4	—	4	12	—	12
Germany (West) ..	—	—	—	10	—	10
Netherlands ..	13	—	13	—	—	—
Indonesia ..	3,71	—	3,71	97	—	97
Iran ..	10,99	—	10,99	15,90	—	15,90
Iraq ..	4,04	—	4,04	2,82	—	2,82
Israel ..	2,49	—	2,49	4,10	—	4,10
Italy ..	2	—	2	1	—	1
Japan ..	4	—	4	1	—	1

TABLE 56 (concl'd.)

(Rs. Thousand)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Lebanon ..	12,69	—	12,69	9,31	—	9,31
Morocco ..	1,75	—	1,75	1,97	—	1,97
Norway ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
National State of Vietnam ..	—	—	—	1,02	—	1,02
Philippines ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Republic of Vietnam ..	2,65	—	2,65	5	—	5
Somalia Republic ..	4	—	4	5	—	5
Spain ..	—	—	—	18	—	18
Sudan ..	1,68	—	1,68	1,63	—	1,63
South Korea ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Syrian Arab Republic ..	23	—	23	1	—	1
Thailand ..	7,46	—	7,46	11,10	—	11,10
Turkey ..	38	—	38	27	—	27
U. A. R. ..	28	—	28	56	—	56
U. S. A. ..	1,18	—	1,18	5,68	28	5,96
U. S. S. R. ..	90	—	90	2,70	—	2,70
Yugoslavia ..	15	15	30	—	—	—
TOTAL (including others)	3,45,65	4,51	3,50,16	2,41,40	4,15	2,45,55

PUBLICATIONS

National Bibliography

Under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, one copy of each book published in India is received by the National Library, Calcutta. This has enabled the Indian National Bibliography Unit to compile and publish in Roman Script the Indian National Bibliography which started publication as a quarterly from October 1957 and changed into a monthly since January 1964. The monthly issues are cumulated annually and published. The first annual volume is for 1958 and the latest is that of 1964. The Bibliography and Annual consists of two parts, each divided into two sections, classified and alphabetical. The first part deals with general publications and the second with government publications, including those of quasi-Government bodies. Since 1958, the Unit has also been compiling separate language bibliographies in different Indian languages, which are being published by State Governments concerned.

Gazetteers

As part of the general educational development under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government of India took up the work of revising the Gazetteers of India in 1957. State Governments were also given financial assistance for the revision of District Gazetteers. The first volume of the Gazetteer of India, Country and People, which was printed in 1965 is being reprinted. Some of the chapters are being published separately in the form of booklets. One of the chapters "Physiography of India" has since been printed.

Volume II of the Gazetteer of India, History and Culture, is expected to be out during 1969-70. Work on Volume II, Economic Structure and Activities, is under way. The revision of District Gazetteers has been taken up by all the State Governments and Union Territories. Seventy two District Gazetteers have been published and 21 are in the press.

The compilation of Gazetteer of Bhutan has been taken up with the concurrence of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Royal Government of Bhutan.

Compilation of "Who's Who of Indian Martyrs" has been taken up by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The volume will contain brief sketches of the martyrs who were hanged or killed during the country's struggle for freedom from 1857 to 1947. It is intended to bring it out by October 1969 to synchronise with the Gandhi Centenary Celebration.

A "Who's Who of Freedom Fighters" has also been completed in some States and efforts are being made to complete it in remaining ones. Uttar Pradesh, Poodicherry and Tripura have published some of the volumes.

Copyright

The Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957), which amended and consolidated all previous laws on the subject, came into force from January 21, 1958. It provides for the establishment of a Copyright Board for adjudicating on certain matters specified in the Act. The Government of India also ratified the Universal Copyright Convention and it came into force in respect of India from January 21, 1958. Until February 28, 1969 the copyright in 8,749 works, comprising 4,653 literary works, 4,086 artistic works and 10 cinematograph films was registered by the Copyright Office. The Government have also extended the operation of the 1957 Act to the works of more than 52 foreign countries.

India is a signatory to the Berne Convention on Copyright as revised at Brussels in 1948. At a Diplomatic Conference held at Stockholm, the Berne Convention was revised further but it has yet to be adopted by most of the countries.

Publications Division

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for the preparation, production, distribution and sale of books of general interest, popular pamphlets, pictorial albums, journals, etc. providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage, activities of the Government, progress of developmental programmes and places of tourist interest. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and other Indian languages.

Besides acting as the centralized agency of the Union Government for publications of a non-technical nature, the Division undertakes the publication of literature for such organisations as the National Book Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board. It also brings out a variety of useful and interesting publications about India for distribution abroad.

The Division publishes 10 journals including general and cultural magazines such as *Ajkal* (in Hindi and Urdu), and journals devoted to the Plan such as *Yojana* (in English, Hindi and Bengali), *Bhagirath* and *Kurukshetra* (in English and Hindi), as well as 'Indian and Foreign Review', a journal on current affairs for overseas readers.

During 1968, the Division released 210 books and pamphlets, both of general interest (including children's literature) and for tourist and Plan publicity, in various languages, and sold about 18.72 lakh assorted copies of various magazines and pamphlets. It also distributed free nearly 29.48 lakh pieces, including publications connected with the Pakistani aggression.

The Directorates of Information and Public Relations in the States perform a similar role in regard to publications of interest to their regions.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the central organisation of the Government of India for popularisation and promotion of the activities of the State among the people through advertising

and visual media of mass communication. It is responsible for the planning, designing and production of publicity material on behalf of the various Ministries and Departments (excepting Railways) and a number of autonomous bodies under Government. In terms of media and techniques, the Directorate utilises display and classified press advertisements, printed publicity in the form of brochures, booklets, folders, posters, etc., and outdoor publicity media like cinema slides, metal tablets, hoardings, as well as exhibitions. Publicity materials are produced in English, Hindi and 11 regional languages and distributed in bulk by direct mailing from the headquarters and regional distribution centres in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

The Exhibition Division at headquarters and its 31 field units along with the railway exhibition-cum-cinema coaches and mobile vans organised 761 exhibitions during 1968-69. These included exhibitions on different themes such as "Two Decades of Freedom", "Raksha Pradarsani", "Our India", "Family Planning", "India Plans for Progress", "India Today", "As India Changes", "Science in Everyday Life", "Broadcasting in India", etc.

The Directorate placed 685 display and 3,696 classified advertisements and produced 27.88 crore copies of printed publicity material in the year 1968-69.

The Directorates of Information and Public Relations in the States perform similar functions in regard to advertising and visual publicity within their jurisdiction.

Advertising Council of India

Founded in 1959 by the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, the Indian Language Newspapers Association, the Indian Society of Advertisers, the Advertising Agencies' Association of India and the Master Printers, the Advertising Council of India is an advisory and consultative body. Apart from evolving an ethical code for the conduct of advertising in the country and supervising the observance of this code, the Council concerns itself with problems of education in advertising and with public service advertising.

FIELD PUBLICITY

Direct mass communication is undertaken by the Directorate of Field Publicity through its 17 regional offices and 166 field publicity units distributed in various parts of the country in collaboration with other official agencies functioning in the field and the State Governments. Publicity programmes through which information is disseminated to the public, include public meetings, group discussions, seminars, symposia, debates and discussions in Universities and Colleges, exhibition of documentary films and newsreels. Traditional media, like song, drama, Harikatha, Burrakatha, Kavigan, Bhajan, Kirtan, Mushaira, etc., are also used. All these programmes are organised in co-operation with non-official organisations working for social and economic welfare.

In the border areas, special publicity programmes are arranged with a view to informing the people in these areas about the country, the development in the borders and promoting unity and integration amongst the people. People's reactions to Government's policies and programmes are also communicated to the Government through Public Reaction Reports.

Publicity for family planning is an integral part of field activities, in which all the units take part regularly to spread the message of the small family and motivate married couples to adopt one of the accepted methods for limitation of families. Thirty of the 166 units are exclusively devoted to publicity on family planning. Programmes are always organised in co-ordination with the Central and State Government agencies, as well as non-official organisations.

In 1968 the field publicity units of the Directorate visited 31,280 places all over the country, organised 30,851 public meetings and group discussions, 37,858 films shows, 441 seminars and 8,699 song and drama programmes.

SONG AND DRAMA

The Song and Drama Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was first set up in 1954 for utilising the traditional live media for mass communication.

It presents special drama programmes through the agency mostly of the Directorate of Field Publicity. Special emphasis is laid on important subjects such as national integration and solidarity, small savings, family planning and special publicity in border areas. It also arranges performances for the entertainment of troops and visiting foreign dignitaries.

During 1968 the Division organised 8,441 performances of various types such as ballet, drama, poetic symposia, folk recital, puppet shows, composite programmes, etc., through the Field Publicity Directorate, and directly 141 drama performances and 383 puppet shows.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MASS COMMUNICATION

The Institute was set up on August 17, 1965 for advanced study in mass communication with responsibilities for training, research, consultation and reference service in pursuance of recommendations made by a team of experts. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act and its management vests in an executive council with the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman. The Institute has already undertaken training of the information and publicity personnel of the Central and State Governments. It conducts basic training courses for fresh entrants and in-service training for the serving personnel. So far, it has trained about 500 trainees. It also arranges from time to time seminars on problems connected with mass communication in collaboration with universities, educational and research institutions, as well as trade and industry. During 1969-70, the Institute proposes to organise 11 courses including one for journalists from South East Asian countries and the other for Indian Foreign Service personnel.

COMMITTEE ON MASS MEDIA FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATION

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee on Education Aspects and Mass Media as adopted by the National Integration Council at its meeting in Srinagar in June 1968, the Government of India set up a Committee of experts with the Minister of Information & Broadcasting and Communications as Chairman to deal with matters relating to Mass Media. The Committee at its three meetings during 1968/69 drew up a plan of publicity for National Integration. The implementation of the recommendations by the various Media Units of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is under progress.

CHAPTER XII

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is rich in natural resources and man-power. Her human and material resources are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural; about half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force. Since Independence the aim has been to accelerate the pace of industrial development, increase agricultural productivity and achieve all-round progress under the national plans.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Table 57 gives the revised series of estimates of national and per capita incomes at current and 1960-61 prices between 1960-61 and 1967-68 compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation. According to this computation, there was an increase of 8.9 per cent in the national income in 1967-68 compared to the preceding year at 1960-61 prices. This is mainly attributable to recovery in agriculture from the set-back during the two preceding years of unprecedented drought. While the income from agriculture registered a spectacular increase of 19 per cent over 1966-67, the income originating in the 'industry group' showed only a marginal rise in 1967-68 as a result of the recession which affected the general industrial scene.

TABLE 57
NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66*	1966-67*	1967-68*
Gross national product (Rs. crores)								
at current prices	14,044	14,874	15,821	18,113	21,198	21,799	25,002	29,377
at 1960-61 prices	14,044	14,579	14,952	15,803	16,930	16,053	16,233	17,622
Net national product (Rs. crores)								
at current prices	13,308	14,053	14,891	17,119	20,080	20,586	23,647	27,922
at 1960-61 prices	13,308	13,795	14,067	14,889	15,945	15,045	15,173	16,525
Per capita net product (Rs**), at current prices	306.7	316.7	326.8	367.0	420.2	420.5	471.2	542.9
at 1960-61 prices	306.7	310.7	308.8	319.2	333.2	307.3	302.4	321.3
Index number of net national product with 1960-61 as base								
at current prices	100.0	105.7	111.9	128.6	150.9	154.7	177.7	209.8
at 1960-61 prices	100.0	103.7	105.7	111.9	119.8	113.1	114.0	124.2
Index number of per capita net national product with 1960-61 as base								
at current prices	100.0	103.3	105.6	119.7	137.0	137.1	153.6	177.0
at 1960-61 prices	100.0	101.3	100.7	104.1	103.8	100.2	98.6	104.8

*Provisional.

**The implicit estimates of population exclude the population of (i) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (ii) Goa, Daman & Diu, and (iii) Pondicherry in 1960-61 and of (ii) and (iii) in 1961-62.

Per capita income at 1960-61 prices increased by 6.2 per cent in 1967-68 as compared to a decline of 1.6 per cent in 1966-67.

Table 58 gives the national product and some related aggregates at current prices for 1960-61 to 1966-67, with percentages given in brackets.

TABLE 58
NATIONAL PRODUCT AND SOME OTHER RELATED AGGREGATES
(at current prices)

(Rs. in crores)

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66*	1966-67*
Net domestic product at factor cost ..	13,380 (100.5)	14,161 (100.7)	14,999 (100.7)	17,231 (100.7)	20,229 (100.7)	20,753 (100.8)	23,902 (101.1)
Net factor income from abroad ..	-72 (-0.5)	-98 (-0.7)	-108 (-0.7)	-112 (-0.7)	-149 (-0.7)	-167 (-0.8)	-255 (-1.1)
Net national product at factor cost ..	13,308 (100.0)	14,063 (100.0)	14,891 (100.0)	17,119 (100.00)	20,080 (100.0)	20,586 (100.0)	23,647 (100.0)
Indirect taxes less subsidies ..	948 (7.1)	1,080 (7.7)	1,265 (8.5)	1,566 (9.2)	1,784 (8.9)	2,086 (10.1)	2,336 (9.9)
Net national product at market prices	14,256 (107.1)	15,143 (107.7)	16,156 (108.5)	18,685 (109.2)	21,864 (108.9)	22,672 (110.1)	25,983 (109.9)
Allowance for depreciation	736 (5.5)	811 (5.8)	930 (6.2)	994 (5.8)	1,118 (5.6)	1,213 (5.9)	1,355 (5.7)
Gross national product at market prices ..	14,992 (112.6)	15,954 (113.5)	17,086 (114.7)	19,679 (115.0)	22,982 (114.5)	23,885 (116.0)	27,338 (115.6)
Gross national product at factor cost ..	14,044 (105.5)	14,874 (105.8)	15,821 (106.2)	18,113 (105.8)	21,198 (105.6)	21,799 (105.9)	25,002 (105.7)
Net domestic product at factor cost ..	13,380 (100.5)	14,161 (100.7)	14,999 (100.7)	17,231 (100.7)	20,229 (100.7)	20,753 (100.8)	23,902 (101.1)
Less income from domestic product accruing to government	190 (1.4)	225 (1.6)	250 (1.7)	347 (2.1)	312 (1.5)	346 (1.7)	382 (1.06)
Income from domestic product accruing to private sector ..	13,190 (99.1)	13,936 (99.1)	14,749 (99.0)	16,884 (98.6)	19,917 (99.2)	20,407 (99.1)	23,520 (99.5)
National debt interest	59 (0.4)	72 (0.5)	106 (0.7)	116 (0.7)	125 (0.6)	175 (0.9)	240 (1.0)
Net factor income from abroad ..	-72 (-0.5)	-98 (-0.7)	-108 (-0.7)	-112 (-0.7)	-149 (-0.7)	-167 (-0.8)	-255 (-1.1)
Transfer payments ..	166 (1.3)	191 (1.4)	192 (1.3)	201 (1.2)	226 (1.1)	266 (1.3)	329 (1.4)
Net private donations from abroad ..	28 (0.2)	35 (0.2)	34 (0.2)	34 (0.2)	40 (0.2)	72 (0.3)	87 (0.4)
Private income ..	13,371 (100.5)	14,136 (100.5)	14,973 (100.5)	17,123 (100.0)	20,159 (100.4)	20,753 (100.8)	23,921 (101.2)

Table 59 shows the distribution of net domestic product (at current prices) by industry of origin. Figures in brackets indicate the percentage contribution of the sources.

*Provisional.

TABLE 59

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
(Revised Series)

(Rs. crores)

Industry	1960-61	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66*	1966-67*	1967-68*
Agriculture	6,571 (49.1)	6,906 (46.0)	8,018 (46.5)	9,845 (48.7)	9,435 (45.5)	11,301 (47.3)	14,480 (51.4)
Forestry and logging	174 (1.3)	206 (1.4)	247 (1.4)	260 (1.3)	287 (1.4)	317 (1.3)	344 (1.2)
Fishing	77 (0.6)	86 (0.6)	95 (0.6)	108 (0.5)	124 (0.6)	137 (0.6)	149 (0.5)
Sub-Total	6,822 (51.0)	7,198 (48.0)	8,360 (48.5)	10,213 (50.5)	9,846 (47.5)	11,755 (49.2)	14,973 (53.1)
Mining and quarrying	144 (1.1)	178 (1.2)	204 (1.2)	204 (1.0)	234 (1.1)	252 (1.1)	283 (1.0)
Large-scale manufactur- ing	1,071 (8.0)	1,298 (8.6)	1,518 (8.8)	1,686 (8.3)	1,822 (8.8)	2,014 (8.4)	2,050 (7.3)
Small-scale manufacturing	785 (5.9)	942 (6.3)	1,082 (6.3)	1,182 (5.9)	1,225 (5.9)	1,323 (5.5)	1,456 (5.2)
Construction	620 (4.6)	701 (4.7)	792 (4.6)	894 (4.4)	1,003 (4.8)	1,063 (4.5)	1,123 (4.0)
Electricity, gas and water supply	68 (0.5)	87 (0.6)	109 (0.6)	127 (0.6)	150 (0.7)	174 (0.7)	197 (0.7)
Sub-Total	2,688 (20.1)	3,206 (21.4)	3,705 (21.5)	4,093 (20.2)	4,434 (21.3)	4,826 (20.2)	5,109 (18.2)
Transport and communi- cation	582 (4.4)	736 (4.9)	806 (4.7)	877 (4.4)	958 (4.6)	1,051 (4.4)	1,102 (3.9)
Railways	252 (1.9)	313 (2.1)	353 (2.1)	360 (1.8)	400 (1.9)	414 (1.7)	413 (1.5)
Communication ..	63 (0.5)	80 (0.5)	91 (0.5)	100 (0.5)	113 (0.5)	126 (0.6)	143 (0.5)
Transport by other means	267 (2.0)	343 (2.3)	362 (2.1)	417 (2.1)	445 (2.2)	501 (2.1)	546 (1.9)
Trade, storages, hotels and restaurants ..	1,301 (9.7)	1,454 (10.0)	1,706 (9.9)	2,069 (10.2)	2,229 (10.8)	2,636 (11.6)	3,020 (10.7)
Sub-Total	1,883 (14.1)	2,230 (14.9)	2,512 (14.6)	2,946 (14.6)	3,187 (15.4)	3,687 (15.4)	4,122 (14.6)
Banking and insurance	158 (1.2)	224 (1.5)	249 (1.4)	288 (1.4)	335 (1.6)	353 (1.5)	397 (1.4)
Real estate and ownership of dwellings ..	386 (2.9)	447 (3.6)	528 (3.1)	563 (2.8)	585 (2.8)	622 (2.6)	652 (2.3)
Public administration and defence	538 (4.0)	668 (4.4)	778 (4.5)	890 (4.4)	992 (4.8)	1,112 (4.6)	1,205 (4.3)
Other services	905 (6.7)	1,026 (6.8)	1,099 (6.4)	1,236 (6.1)	1,374 (6.6)	1,547 (6.5)	1,729 (6.1)
Sub-Total	1,987 (14.8)	2,365 (15.7)	2,654 (15.4)	2,977 (14.7)	3,286 (15.8)	3,634 (15.2)	3,983 (14.1)
Total : net domestic product	13,380 (100.0)	14,999 (100.0)	17,231 (100.0)	20,229 (100.0)	20,753 (100.0)	23,902 (100.0)	28,187 (100.0)

*Provisional.

Table 60 gives the share of public and private sectors in domestic product at current prices.

TABLE 60
SHARE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(at current prices)

(Rs. crores)

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
Gross domestic product	14,116 (100.0)	14,972 (100.0)	15,929 (100.0)	18,225 (100.0)	21,347 (100.0)	21,566 (100.0)	25,257 (100.0)
Gross product of public sector	1,560 (11.0)	1,754 (11.7)	2,017 (12.7)	2,328 (12.8)	2,613 (12.2)	2,547 (13.4)	3,321 (13.2)
Government administration	735 (5.2)	825 (5.5)	923 (5.8)	1,063 (5.8)	1,268 (5.9)	1,355 (6.2)	1,536 (6.1)
Departmental enterprises	611 (4.3)	669 (4.5)	738 (4.6)	835 (4.6)	859 (4.0)	973 (4.4)	1,074 (4.3)
Non-departmental enterprises	214 (1.5)	260 (1.7)	356 (2.3)	430 (2.4)	506 (2.4)	619 (2.8)	711 (2.8)
Gross product of private sector	12,556 (89.0)	13,218 (88.3)	13,912 (87.3)	15,897 (87.2)	18,724 (87.8)	19,019 (86.6)	21,936 (86.8)
Net domestic product	13,380 (100.0)	14,161 (100.0)	14,959 (100.0)	17,231 (100.0)	20,229 (100.0)	20,753 (100.0)	23,502 (100.0)
Net product of public sector	1,444 (10.8)	1,623 (11.4)	1,858 (12.4)	2,156 (12.5)	2,407 (11.9)	2,730 (13.2)	3,046 (12.7)
Governmental administration	735 (5.5)	825 (5.8)	923 (6.2)	1,063 (6.2)	1,268 (6.0)	1,355 (6.5)	1,536 (6.4)
Departmental enterprises	547 (4.1)	609 (4.3)	665 (4.4)	761 (4.4)	815 (4.0)	890 (4.3)	968 (4.0)
Non-departmental enterprises	162 (1.2)	189 (1.3)	270 (1.8)	332 (1.9)	384 (1.9)	485 (2.4)	542 (2.3)
Net product of private sector	11,936 (89.2)	12,538 (88.6)	13,141 (87.6)	15,075 (87.5)	17,822 (88.1)	18,023 (86.8)	23,856 (87.3)

The share of Government in national expenditure is shown in Table 61 both in total and percentage terms; the percentages to net national expenditure are given in brackets.

TABLE 61
GOVERNMENT SHARE IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

(Rs. crores)

Year	Government administration (consumption expenditure)	Administrative departments and departmental enterprises—capital expenditure		Net National Expenditure at market prices
		Gross fixed capital formation	Increase in inventories and net purchase of assets	
1960-61	1,086 (7.6)	719 (5.0)	—47 (—0.3)	14,256
1961-62	1,206 (8.0)	755 (5.0)	—35 (—0.2)	15,143
1962-63	1,458 (9.0)	902 (5.6)	40 (0.2)	16,156
1963-64	1,876 (10.0)	1,044 (5.6)	— (0.0)	18,685
1964-65	2,003 (9.2)	1,170 (5.4)	34 (0.2)	21,864
1965-66*	2,295 (10.1)	1,261 (5.6)	—60 (—0.3)	22,672
1966-67*	2,576 (9.9)	1,279 (4.9)	205 (0.8)	25,983

*Provisional.

Table 62 gives the conventional, as distinguished from the "Revised Series", estimates of net national and per capita incomes at current and constant (1948-49) prices for selected years from 1948-49 to 1966-67.

TABLE 62
CONVENTIONAL ESTIMATES OF NET NATIONAL INCOME

Year	National income (Rs. crores)		Per capita income (Rs.)		Index number of national income (1948-49=100)		Index number of per capita income (1948-49=100)	
	at current prices	at 1948-49 prices	at current prices	at 1948-49 prices	at current prices	at 1948-49 prices	at current prices	at 1948-49 prices
1948-49	8,650	8,650	249.6	249.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950-51	9,530	8,850	266.5	247.5	110.2	102.3	106.8	99.2
1955-56	9,980	10,480	255.0	267.8	115.4	121.2	102.2	107.3
1960-61	14,140	12,730	325.7	293.2	163.5	147.2	130.5	117.5
1961-62	14,800	13,060	333.6	294.3	171.1	151.0	133.6	117.8
1962-63	15,400	13,310	339.4	297.4	178.0	153.9	136.0	116.9
1963-64	17,210	13,970	370.9	301.1	199.0	161.5	148.6	119.9
1964-65	20,430	15,000	430.4	316.0	236.2	173.4	172.4	125.7
1965-66*	20,340	14,660	418.8	301.8	235.1	169.5	167.7	120.9
1966-67**	23,120	14,950	465.2	300.8	267.3	172.8	186.4	120.5

(Source : *Economic Survey* 1968-69)

ESTIMATES OF SAVINGS

The Planning Commission has estimated that domestic savings in 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 2,200 crores or 8 per cent of the national income. The ratio of net domestic savings to national income was 6.1 for the household sector, 1.1 for corporations, and for public savings sector it was 0.8. The estimates of the household savings are based on a marginal savings rate on disposable income of 12 per cent—the rate observed in the past. Similarly, savings in the corporate sector are also based on the marginal savings rate observed in past.

EMPLOYMENT

A continuous and comparable series on the level of unemployment in the country is not yet available. However, employment exchange statistics give an idea of the level of unemployment; the number on the live registers of the exchanges is a measure of the job seekers. But employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas; registration with the employment exchanges being voluntary, only a portion of the unemployed register themselves with the exchanges; some of the registrants are already employed but have registered for seeking better employment. The following table gives the occupational distribution of the applicants on the live register of the employment exchanges.

*Preliminary estimates.

**Quick Estimates.

†For details, see *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, March 1965.

TABLE 63

**APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES]
(BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS)**

Occupational Group	Number on 31-12-68	Percentage to the total
Professional technical and related workers	2,52,426	8.4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	5,721	0.2
Clerical, sales and related workers	1,31,701	4.4
Agricultural, dairy and related workers	12,160	0.4
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	6,591	0.2
Workers in transport and communication occupations	80,892	2.7
Craftsmen and production process workers	2,45,856	8.2
Service workers (e.g., cooks, chowkidars, sweepers, etc.)	1,18,169	3.9
Labourers with work experience not elsewhere classified	1,05,625	3.5
<i>Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience—TOTAL</i>	20,52,501	68.1
of whom :		
(a) below Matric (including illiterates)	10,95,361	36.4
(b) Matriculates and above but below Graduates	8,37,893	27.8
(c) Graduates and above	1,19,247	3.9
GRAND TOTAL	30,11,642	100.0

Employment and Unemployment in Rural Areas

The National Sample Survey attempted an assessment of employment and unemployment in rural areas in its sixteenth round from July 1960 to June 1961. Its report (No. 114) published in 1967 reveals that the working force in rural India constitutes 41.88 per cent of the total population of whom gainfully employed form 40.26 per cent while persons unemployed but available for work constitute 1.62 per cent. A large segment of the working population (72.68 per cent) work for all the seven days in the week. Among males and females separately the proportion is 73.07 per cent and 71.82 per cent, respectively. However, persons working for four days or less and up to one day form 11.17 per cent of the total population. In agricultural enterprises the average number of days for which the work is carried on per week is slightly more than six whereas in non-agricultural enterprises, it is somewhat less than six. These averages do not reflect seasonal fluctuations, if there are any, because they are yearly averages. The following three Tables give the percentage distribution of rural population by activity, sex and the days at work.

TABLE 64

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ACTIVITY AND SEX

Activity	Male	Female	All persons
Working population	54.23	25.92	40.26
Persons (not working) but available for work	1.44	1.80	1.62
Persons in labour force	55.67	27.72	41.88
Student	10.47	3.99	7.27
Houseworker	0.98	28.60	14.50
Too old & too young	29.83	35.29	32.53
Rentiers & pensioners	0.18	0.39	0.28
Others not in labour force	2.83	3.55	3.14
Persons not in labour force	44.09	71.82	57.77
Not recorded	0.24	0.46	0.35
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 65
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION
BY INDUSTRY-GROUP AND SEX

Industry-Group	Male	Female	All persons
Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	80.32	86.25	82.21
Mining and quarrying	0.65	0.35	0.56
Manufacturing	6.50	6.19	6.40
Construction	1.67	0.75	1.38
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.11	0.16	0.12
Trade and commerce	3.87	1.66	3.16
Transport, storage and communication	1.38	0.46	1.10
Services	5.03	3.74	4.62
Activity not adequately specified	0.43	0.41	0.42
Not recorded	0.04	0.03	0.03
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 66
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS AT WORK DURING THE WEEK
BY ENTERPRISE/SERVICE AND SEX

Enterprise/service	Average 'days at work'		
	Male	Female	All persons
Agriculture	6.42	6.20	6.34
Livestock	6.79	6.86	6.82
Construction	5.59	5.35	5.55
Weaving	6.28	6.32	6.30
Blacksmithy	5.86	6.28	5.88
Goldsmithy	5.82	6.68	6.26
Carpentry	5.95	6.86	6.03
Cobb'lery	6.23	6.24	6.23
Pottery	5.95	6.06	6.16
Trading	5.95	5.91	5.94
Other non-agricultural enterprises	6.37	6.37	6.37
Domestic services	6.06	6.06	6.06
Other services	6.06	6.06	6.06
TOTAL	6.37	6.25	6.33

PATTERN OF ECONOMY

Tangible Wealth of Rural Households

Some estimates of the tangible wealth of India made by the Statistics Department of the Reserve Bank of India were reproduced here in an earlier edition.*

Further studies** for rural India estimate the total value of tangible wealth of rural households at the end of June 1962 at Rs. 36,156 crores, of which reproducible assets accounted for Rs. 13,615 crores or about 38 per cent.

Divided according to assets, the households in the two highest asset groups (above Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 10,000), which formed about 13 per cent of the total households, held about 58 per cent of the total tangible wealth of rural India. The two lowest asset groups (Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500 and less than Rs. 500), forming 30 per cent of the total households, had only 2.5 per cent of the total tangible wealth.

*See 'India 1964' pp. 146-147.

**By the Statistics Department of the Reserve Bank of India. For details see *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, June 1965

The average assets per cultivator household worked out to Rs. 6,609 and non-cultivator Rs. 1,574 for all India. State-wise, the highest average was in the Punjab both for cultivator households (Rs. 14,631) and non-cultivator households (Rs. 3,627). The lowest per cultivator household was in Assam (Rs. 3,356) and for non-cultivator household in Kerala (Rs. 466).

Table 67 gives details of the tangible wealth of rural households for all India. (Figures in brackets denote percentage shares of cultivators and non-cultivators in the total.)

TABLE 67
TANGIBLE WEALTH OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS—ALL INDIA

(Rs. crores)

Particulars	Cultivators		Non-cultivators		All rural households	
	Value of tangible assets	Percentage to total	Value of tangible assets	Percentage to total	Value of tangible assets	Percentage to total
1. Owned land and land held under special rights ..	21,443 (95.1)	64.4	1,097 (4.9)	33.1	22,540	62.3
2. Residential buildings ..	5,257 (83.2)	15.8	1,062 (16.8)	36.8	6,319	17.5
3. Other structures and building sites ..	1,178 (89.8)	3.5	134 (10.2)	4.7	1,312	3.6
4. Livestock ..	2,578 (95.0)	7.7	136 (5.0)	4.7	2,714	7.5
5. Equipment used in farm business (including tractors but excluding transport equipment) ..	468 (97.6)	1.4	12 (2.4)	0.4	480	1.3
6. Equipment used in non-farm business (excluding transport equipment)	83 (62.7)	0.3	50 (37.3)	1.7	133	0.4
7. Bullock carts ..	246 (93.8)	0.7	33 (1.2)	0.1	249	0.7
8. Other transport equipment ..	119 (75.3)	0.4	39 (24.7)	1.4	158	0.4
9. Durable household assets	1,902 (84.5)	5.8	348 (15.5)	12.1	2,250	6.3
Tangible Wealth	33,275 (92.0)	100.0	2,881 (8.0)	100.0	36,156	100.0

Land Holdings—Rural Sector

According to the pooled results* of the survey on land holdings carried out in the sixteenth and seventeenth rounds of the National Sample Survey (NSS)** in respect to the FAO programme of World Agricultural Census, the estimated number of rural operational holdings in the country was about 4.982 crores covering an estimated total area of about 32.73 crore acres.

*Presented in NSS printed report No. 113 and draft reports No. 140, 146 and 176.

**For a summary of the results, see 'India 1967' p. 152.

The average size of an operational holding at all-India level worked out at 6.57 acres made up of 5.74 fragments (parcels of land) on the average. The estimated number of operational holdings and area operated by size class of operational holdings at all-India level is presented in Table 68. It will be seen that 18 per cent of the holdings, each below one acre, had only 1 per cent of the total operated area; 44 per cent of the holdings of 1 to 5 acres in area accounted for 18 per cent of the area operated, whereas 3 per cent of the holdings were above 30 acres and had 25 per cent of the total area operated.

Table 69 gives the data State-wise. The average size of an operational holding showed considerable variation from State to State, ranging from 1.9 acres in Kerala to 13.8 acres in Rajasthan.

The all-India percentages of area owned and self-operated and area leased in were 88.4 and 11.6, respectively. Nearly 95 per cent of the holdings owned land and about 75 per cent of holdings were completely owner-operated.

About 41 per cent of the total area leased in (4.74 per cent of the total area operated) was held on contract to pay proportionate share of the produce. Another 23 per cent (2.67 per cent of the total area operated) was leased in for a fixed amount of money and about 11 per cent (1.29 per cent of the total area operated) for a fixed quantity of the produce.

The survey revealed that, on an average, 100 households owned about 245 cattle and 69 buffaloes (male, female and young stock). The number of wooden ploughs, iron plough and carts possessed per 1,000 households was estimated at 714, 44 and 200, respectively. Tractors, pumping sets, oil crushers and cane crushers (power-operated and others) were reported as 4,83.30 and 91 per 10,000 households.

About 10 per cent of the operational holdings reported use of chemical fertilizers and 69 per cent reported other manures only. About 45 per cent of the operational holdings had irrigation facilities.

Out of a total estimated number of about 7.10 crore rural households possessing operational holdings, 36 per cent held less than 0.5 acre of land.

TABLE 68
OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS AND AREA OPERATED BY SIZE
(ALL-INDIA)

S. No.	Size class of operational holdings (acres)	Estimated No. of operational holdings ('000)	Estimated area operated ('000 acres)
1.	Up to 0.49	48,40 (9.71)	11.55 (0.35)
2.	0.50—0.99	42.56 (8.54)	30.85 (0.94)
3.	1.00—2.49	1,07.71 (21.62)	1,78.82 (5.49)
4.	2.50—4.99	1,11.82 (22.44)	4,00.81 (12.25)
5.	5.00—7.49	61.55 (12.35)	3,70.14 (11.31)
6.	7.50—9.99	34.78 (6.98)	2,95.09 (9.02)
7.	10.00—12.49	24.47 (4.91)	2,65.52 (8.11)
8.	12.50—14.99	14.35 (2.88)	1,93.47 (5.91)
9.	15.00—19.99	18.46 (3.71)	3,10.83 (9.50)
10.	20.00—24.99	11.10 (2.23)	2,42.77 (7.42)
11.	25.00—29.99	6.62 (1.33)	1,77.21 (5.41)
12.	30.00—49.99	11.20 (2.25)	4,09.56 (12.51)
13.	50.00 and above	5.22 (1.05)	3,89.15 (12.89)
	All sizes	4,98.24	32,72.77

TABLE 69
OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS, AREA OPERATED AND AVERAGE SIZE
(STATE-WISE)

S. No.	State	Estimated number of operational holdings ('000)	Estimated area operated ('000 acres)	Average size of an operational holding (acres)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37,90	2,60,82	6.83
2.	Assam	12,97	50,28	3.88
3.	Bihar	63,24	2,45,29	3.88
4.	Gujarat	18,66	2,14,10	11.47
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,85	17,87	3.68
6.	Kerala	18,96	36,13	1.91
7.	Madhya Pradesh	43,39	4,31,04	9.93
8.	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	33,99	1,28,48	3.78
9.	Maharashtra	33,54	4,09,84	12.22
10.	Mysore	23,84	2,36,20	9.89
11.	Orissa	24,77	1,17,84	4.76
12.	Punjab (Composite)	15,64	1,62,83	10.41
13.	Rajasthan	25,07	3,44,82	13.73
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,06,08	4,79,79	4.52
15.	West Bengal	32,32	1,24,83	3.86
16.	Union Territories	3,01	12,62	4.19

Manufacturing Activities

Table 70 culled from the data available in 1961 census results, gives the number of factories and workshops engaged in manufacturing activities classified by power used and size of employment for urban and rural India separately.

Working Population

Table 71 gives the distribution of the working population of the country classified into nine industrial categories and non-working population, based on the General Economic Tables [Part II—B(i)] Census of India, 1961. Data are given for India and the States and Union Territories and other areas, and for males and females, separately, including Sikkim.

TABLE 70
EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF BUSINESS CONCERN AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT.

INDIA — URBAN							
Kind of fuel or power used							
Size of employment (No. of persons)	Total No. of factories and workshops	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other Power**	Total of all fuel users	No power
1 ..	7,13,612	1,00,321	14,426	45,786	11,137	1,71,670	5,41,972
2-3 ..	2,38,902	15,166	2,977	17,715	4,605	40,463	1,98,439
4-9 ..	3,41,230	46,555	7,857	23,331	5,559	83,002	2,58,228
10-19 ..	47,982	15,666	1,512	2,546	773	20,497	27,485
20-49 ..	25,699	10,409	1,089	1,164	295	12,957	12,742
50-99 ..	11,835	6,175	669	585	128	7,557	4,278
100 persons and above	3,619	2,060	167	197	44	2,468	1,151
Persons not stated	3,615	2,700	98	189	23	3,010	635
	40,730	1,590	57	59	10	1,716	39,014

INDIA†—RURAL							
1	16,86,195	20,504	61,356	1,43,699	1,11,878	3,37,437	13,48,758
2-5	9,13,660	5,293	22,453	72,919	78,827	1,79,492	7,54,168
6-9	6,16,217	9,983	32,975	64,883	30,806	1,38,650	4,97,567
10-19	32,983	1,614	1,803	3,026	1,733	8,176	24,807
20-49	13,535	1,294	1,242	1,337	332	4,205	9,330
50-59	6,843	960	915	796	96	2,767	4,076
60-69	2,010	406	354	332	55	1,147	863
70-79	1,535	499	361	294	8	1,162	373
Persons not stated	59,412	452	1,253	112	21	1,838	57,574

*Includes manufacturing activity falling under the major heads of : foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco products, textiles, wood and its products, paper and products, printing and publishing, leather, rubber, chemicals and their products, petroleum and coal products, non-metallic mineral products, earths and stone, metal products, machinery and electrical equipment, transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

↑includes Sikkim.

*Includes bullock, water or windmill power.

TABLE 71
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION

States/Union Territories & Other Areas	Total population	Workers										Non-workers
		A**	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	
INDIA	22,62,94	12,91,71	6,64,64	1,73,24	40,26	73,66	71,85	18,17	68,34	25,94	1,52,01	9,69,75
Andhra Pradesh	21,92,42	5,93,05	3,31,57	1,41,97	11,95	46,65	7,91	2,43	8,20	66	43,71	15,32,86
Assam	1,81,62	1,12,99	46,54	24,55	4,66	11,49	3,88	1,74	5,91	2,34	11,89	68,82
Bihar	1,78,22	73,64	28,33	28,82	95	6,66	88	46	2,07	4	5,43	1,04,58
Gujarat	63,28	34,23	21,90	1,58	2,91	28	91	38	1,75	75	3,77	29,05
Jammu & Kashmir	55,45	17,14	11,34	29	2,27	2,52	12	2	10	1	47	38,31
Kerala	2,33,01	1,29,55	69,26	25,74	5,42	6,03	3,85	99	4,49	2,28	11,50	1,03,46
Madhya Pradesh	2,31,54	62,79	34,56	18,44	1,11	4,55	41	9	74	3	3,07	1,68,75
Madras (Tamil Nadu)	1,06,34	56,86	28,17	6,19	76	3,43	5,00	73	3,81	1,56	6,59	49,48
Maharashtra	99,99	27,09	17,02	5,73	29	2,12	36	17	30	3	1,87	72,11
Mysore	18,97	10,97	7,98	17	18	43	31	9	33	12	1,35	8,00
Nagaland	16,64	4,27	3,55	2	7	53	2	—	1	1	7	12,38
Orissa	83,62	39,47	9,04	5,17	3,99	1,89	3,93	68	2,98	1,45	10,35	44,15
Punjab (Composite)	85,42	16,83	2,74	4,61	89	3,00	1,37	3	24	8	3,89	68,58
Rajasthan	1,65,78	99,81	59,33	13,97	3,84	5,29	3,03	1,42	3,50	1,54	7,90	65,97
Uttar Pradesh	1,57,94	69,48	46,79	14,18	1,08	3,13	34	30	53	4	3,08	88,46
West Bengal	1,69,11	1,01,03	42,30	14,45	3,31	6,81	7,51	1,76	6,61	2,49	15,81	68,08
.. .. .	1,67,76	52,48	22,28	13,83	1,05	5,26	98	29	97	5	7,77	1,15,28
.. .. .	2,04,29	1,16,62	47,45	21,13	3,47	5,60	11,92	1,98	7,71	4,25	13,23	87,67
.. .. .	1,91,25	72,86	39,92	23,97	63	2,72	1,12	38	85	21	3,04	1,18,39
.. .. .	1,20,41	70,30	37,51	8,86	2,44	4,51	3,59	7,53	3,28	1,05	7,52	50,11
.. .. .	1,15,46	36,97	20,56	8,75	92	2,58	63	36	63	1	2,52	78,49
.. .. .	1,91	1,16	92	1	..	—	1	—	1	1	19	75
.. .. .	1,78	1,04	1,02	1	..	—	1	..	1	—	1	74
.. .. .	87,71	53,28	31,85	8,05	96	2,86	73	29	1,12	49	6,94	34,42
.. .. .	87,78	23,33	11,88	4,99	36	2,45	13	2	36	3	3,32	64,45
.. .. .	1,08,92	57,64	29,89	4,83	60	4,21	3,39	1,35	3,81	1,42	8,15	51,27
.. .. .	94,15	13,37	10,07	61	6	1,20	15	5	5	1	1,17	80,78
.. .. .	1,05,64	61,42	42,05	2,30	1,23	3,98	1,51	97	2,74	117	5,47	44,23
.. .. .	95,92	34,42	28,50	1,63	48	2,01	21	12	14	1	1,32	61,49
.. .. .	3,96,34	2,24,80	1,43,02	20,36	1,47	13,19	7,71	2,10	9,96	3,97	23,02	1,61,54
.. .. .	3,51,12	63,70	41,26	12,76	24	4,83	30	4	67	3	4,08	2,87,42
.. .. .	1,85,99	1,00,40	38,92	14,47	4,39	3,00	12,44	1,47	8,36	3,87	13,50	83,59
.. .. .	1,63,27	15,40	5,67	3,25	1,39	1,87	76	5	36	5	2,00	1,47,87

(in thousands*)

TABLE 71 (contd.)

(In thousands*)

States/Union Territories & Other Areas	Total popu- lation	Workers										Non- workers
		A**	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	27	5	—	7	2	1	5	1	N.A.	4	13
Delhi	24	5	35	—	7	3	1.63	33	1.45	49	3.29	20
...	14,89	7,78	21	2	2	4	7	3	2	1	35	7,11
...	11,69	7,66	3,34	3	3	28	6	13	7	3	36	10,93
Uttar Pradesh	7,03	4,44	3,36	1	1	17	1	1	—	—	3	2,59
...	6,48	3,62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,86
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amini Islands	12	6	—	N.A.	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	6
...	12	6	—	N.A.	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Manipur	3,87	1,83	1,41	1	—	7	1	2	5	3	22	2,04
...	3,93	1,75	93	1	1	72	—	—	7	—	2	2,18
...	5,91	3,22	1,99	29	8	7	9	4	18	5	43	2,69
Tripura	5,51	1,15	82	4	4	18	2	—	1	—	5	4,36
...	30	18	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	17	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	N.A.	—	12
...	3,03	1,55	58	13	23	—	17	14	9	15	17	1,47
Goa, Daman and Diu††	3,24	1,03	53	27	8	N.A.	2	—	5	1	8	2,21
North-East Frontier Agency†††	1,78	25	—	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	2	N.A.	1	21	6
...	1,59	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Pondicherry	1,83	1,01	18	21	7	4	15	3	10	3	18	82
...	1,86	37	4	17	—	3	2	—	3	—	7	1,48
...	85	57	48	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	28
Sikkim	77	47	45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30

* Population figures given in this table are based on primary abstracts and are inclusive of Sikkim. As a result of rounding off, slight differences occur in totalling up in some cases, which was unavoidable. In the case of NEFA, details of classification of workers were collected only in a part of the area.

** A = Total workers, B = Cultivators, C = Agricultural labourers, D = In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, E = In household industry, F = In manufacturing other than household industry, G = In construction, H = In trade and commerce, J = In transport, storage and communications, K = In other services.

† M = Males, F = Females.

†† The figures represent the population on December 15, 1960 as censused by the then Portuguese Government.

††† Excludes population of 2,97,853 (males 1,47,100 and females 1,50,753) for which details are not available.

— = Less than 500.

— = Nil or negligible.

N.A. = Not available.

Expenditure Level

According to the results of the 18th round (February 1963—January 1964) of the National Sample Survey presented in NSS draft reports No. 136 and 166, the annual consumer expenditure per person in rural and urban areas of India and in the four big cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras taken together was estimated at Rs. 271, 401 and 633, respectively. The quantity of consumption of total cereals in rural and urban areas per person per year stood at about 214 and 162 kilograms, respectively. The quantity of consumption of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize taken together accounted for about 87 per cent of total cereal consumption in rural areas and 95 per cent in urban areas. Table 72 shows the pattern of consumer expenditure by broad items of consumption, separately for rural, urban and city areas.

TABLE 72
CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER PERSON FOR 30 DAYS BY ITEMS
OF CONSUMPTION

Items	Consumer expenditure (in Rs.) per person for 30 days		
	Rural	Urban	City
1. Cereals	8.15	7.32	7.12
2. Cereals and cereal substitutes	9.05	7.36	7.14
3. Pulses and products	1.00	1.00	1.07
4. Milk and milk products	1.61	3.08	5.41
5. Other food items	4.01	8.21	14.70
6. All food items	15.67	19.65	28.32
7. Clothing	1.82	2.03	2.58
8. Fuel and light	1.43	2.03	3.10
9. Rents	0.05	1.36	4.04
10. Taxes	0.04	0.19	0.30
11. Other non-food items	3.25	7.60	13.69
12. All non-food items	6.64	13.31	23.71
13. Total consumer expenditure	22.31	32.96	52.03
14. Average household size	5.15	4.59	3.84

Prices

The movement of wholesale prices in India over recent years is shown in Table 73.

TABLE 73
INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

Item	Weights	Year/Month					
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968 Jan. 10 Dec.	Last week of	
						Jan. 1969	Feb. 1969
<i>Food Articles</i>							
Total	50.4	163.8	199.9	242.2	234.9	217.6	214.6
Foodgrains	23.5	150.5	178.5	222.8	207.4	190.8	188.7
Liquor & Tobacco	2.1	136.6	130.3	136.6	183.1	266.3	267.6
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	3.0	153.0	169.7	184.5	191.2	192.9	192.7
<i>Industrial Raw Materials</i>							
Total	15.5	189.1	228.7	220.5	215.1	234.1	237.9
Raw Cotton	3.2	129.2	139.3	158.8	172.2	177.0	177.4
Raw Jute	2.3	219.1	266.3	211.2	264.9	338.5	349.2
Oilseeds	6.0	240.5	300.4	285.1	242.5	251.3	256.7
Manufactures	29.0	149.2	163.0	165.5	166.3	172.2	172.9
All Commodities	100.0	165.1	191.3	212.6	209.5	207.3	206.6

Consumer Prices

The all-India working class consumer price index on base 1949 = 100 has been replaced by a new series of consumer price index numbers for industrial workers on base 1960 = 100, with effect from August 1968. Table 74 shows the consumer price index numbers for industrial workers for the period 1965-66 to 1967-68 and for calendar year 1968. Whereas the 1949 series was based on the indices for 27 different centres, the new series is based on indices for 50 centres of industrial activity including some in the plantation and mining sectors. Figures for the new series (for the earlier years) has been obtained from 1949 series by using the linking factor of 1.2154 for the general index. This linking factor has been derived by dividing the average working class consumer price index (1949 = 100) for the period August 1967—July 1968 by the corresponding average index for the new series.

During 1968 the all-India general index showed a rise of 2 points from that of the previous year 1967-68 whereas the all-India food index declined by 1 point.

TABLE 74
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
(Base : 1960=100)

Year/Month	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Calcutta	Madras*	Kanpur	Delhi	All-India	
							All items	Food
1965-66	130	130	131	192	146	136	139	150
1966-67	147	148	148	207	153	152	157	171
1967-68	162	168	163	217	174	172	175	197
1968	166	165	171	217	176	178	177	196
Aug.'68	166	166	174	215	176	180	178	198
Jan.'69	167	162	166	N.A.	N.A.	175	170	184
Feb.'69	166	163	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

*Base : 1949=100

N.A. : Not available

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

Note : All-India index figures for the period prior to August 1968 have been obtained from 1949 series by using the following conversion factors :
General Index (conversion factor)=1.2154
Food Index (conversion factor)=1.1574

Table 75 gives the index number of consumer prices for non-manual employees for the period 1965-66 to 1967-68 and for the calendar year 1968.

TABLE 75

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL
EMPLOYEES (Base: 1960-100)

Year/Month	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Delhi/ New Delhi	All India
1965-66	132	126	133	131	132
1966-67	142	139	147	142	146
1967-68	153	152	154	154	159
1968 (Jan. to Dec.)	155	156	154	161	161
Sept. 1968	159	160	155	165	165
Oct. 1968	156	160	155	165	164
Nov. 1968	156	157	154	164	162
Dec. 1968	153	155	154	161	160

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CHAPTER XIII

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

The power to raise and disburse public funds has been divided under the Constitution between the Centre and the States. There are thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive.

The Constitution provides that (i) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (ii) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (iii) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union Government in repayment of loans go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India. No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament. All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267 (i) of the Constitution.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation.

The Railways, the largest nationalised undertaking, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the railway budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Sources of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, Central excise duties and the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income). The revenue from the wealth tax and expenditure tax also accrues to the Centre. Besides, the Railways and Posts and Telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre out of their net profits.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments, the share of taxes levied by the Central Government and grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamp duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute more than four-fifths of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Transfer of Resources from Centre to States

The devolution of resources from the Centre to the States is a salient feature of the system of federal finance in India. Apart from their share of taxes and duties, the State Governments receive statutory and other

grants as well as loans for various development schemes and rehabilitation purposes. The total amount of resources transferred to the States during the Second Plan period was more than double of that during the First Plan period; it has been progressively increased during the Third Plan and later years as shown in the following table.

TABLE 76
RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in Rs. crore)

Period	Taxes and duties	Grants from			Loans	Total
		revenue account	capital account	Central road fund		
First Plan period	326.7	248.0	23.8	15.9	798.5	1,412.9
Second Plan period	711.1	667.9	59.1	19.0	1,410.8	2,867.9
Third Plan period	1,195.9	1,151.5	139.2	12.4	3,101.4	5,660.4
1966-67 (Accounts)	372.7	369.7	35.2	5.5	915.4	1,698.5
1967-68 (Accounts)	415.7	426.6	30.7	3.5	869.2	1,745.7
1968-69 (Revised)	491.0	481.6	21.7	4.0	890.8	1,889.1
1969-70 (Budget)	491.6	539.5	4.8	4.0	766.9	1,806.8

The following table gives the break-up of payments to States on account of taxes and duties.

TABLE 77
TAX REVENUE TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in Rs. crore)

Period	Income tax	Union basic excise duties	Additional duties of excise in lieu of sales tax	Taxes on railway passenger fares	Estate duty	Total
First Plan Period	278.2	46.1	—	—	2.4	326.7
Second Plan period	374.7	152.9	128.3	42.5	12.7	711.1
Third Plan period	555.5	398.9	215.9	—	25.6	1,195.9
1966-67 (Accounts)	137.1	184.4	46.5	—	4.5	372.5
1967-68 (Accounts)	174.5	202.3	32.3	—	6.6	415.7
1968-69 (Revised)	194.5	240.8	50.2	—	5.5	491.0
1969-70 (Budget)	182.1	247.1	55.3	—	7.1	491.6

Finance Commission

The fifth Finance Commission constituted on February 29, 1968, submitted its interim report on October 31, 1968 and the final Report on July 31, 1969. The States' share of taxes, duties and Central grants is given in Table 78.

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the ensuing financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (i) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, and (ii) proposals for financing capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expenditure, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the

TABLE 78
STATES' SHARE OF TAXES, DUTIES AND CENTRAL GRANTS

State	Income tax*	Union excise duties**	Additional duties of excise		Estate duty†	Grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares†	Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) (Substantive portion)					
							Total 5 years 1969-74	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
			Income to be assured	Distribution of balance								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
States' share	75% percent	20% percent	Rs lakhs	percent	percent	percent	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs
Distribution	8-01	7-15	235-24	8-13	8-37	8-56	6501	1554	1427	1301	1173	1147
Andhra Pradesh	2-67	2-31	85-08	2-47	2-76	2-88	10197	2080	2060	2039	2019	1999
Assam ..	5-13	4-17	130-16	8-40	10-80	10-86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar ..	1-73	1-49	323-45	6-33	4-80	6-91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat ..	1-12	1-12	65-49	1-70	1-76	2-46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana ..	0-79	1-12	—	—	0-83	0-91	7368	1681	1577	1474	1370	1266
Jammu & Kashmir	3-83	4-28	95-08	4-84	3-93	1-78	4965	993	993	993	993	993
Kerala ..	7-09	8-48	153-17	6-34	7-53	9-92	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	11-34	7-93	637-77	13-89	9-23	9-12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra ..	5-40	4-65	100-10	6-00	5-48	3-83	1799	648	504	360	216	71
Mysore ..	0-08	0-08	—	—	0-09	0-01	7795	1740	1649	1559	1469	1378
Nagaland ..	3-75	4-72	85-10	3-13	4-08	2-36	10467	2451	2272	2094	1914	1736
Orissa ..	2-55	2-17	96-07	2-98	2-59	4-76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab ..	4-34	5-28	90-10	4-42	4-68	6-43	5149	1236	1133	1030	927	823
Rajasthan ..	8-18	6-50	285-34	9-63	7-83	5-54	2282	661	559	456	354	252
Tamil Nadu ..	16-01	18-82	575-81	12-99	17-15	19-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	9-11	6-84	280-41	8-75	8-12	5-51	7262	2299	1841	1452	1064	676
West Bengal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	100-00	100-00	3240-37	100-00	100-00	100-00	63785	15273	14015	12757	11499	10341

*The net proceeds of income tax, except those attributable to Central emoluments and Union Territories are divisible between the Centre and States. The Commission has fixed the share of Union Territories at 2-6 per cent.

**Represents net proceeds of all basic excise duties for the first three years 1969-72 and includes special excise duties for the last two years 1972-74. The recommendations in respect of estate duty and grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares were made in the Fifth Finance Commission interim report.

†Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland will receive no compensation but 0-83% and 0-09% respectively of the net proceeds will be paid to them.

Demand is made for each Ministry. All withdrawals of money from the Consolidated Fund are thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year.

Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

8

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1969-70

The budget estimates for 1969-70, as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 28, 1969, placed expenditure (on revenue account) at Rs. 3,262.33 crores as compared to Rs. 3,035.98 crores (revised) in 1968-69 and revenue at Rs. 3,302.52 crores (including proposed additional taxation of Rs. 100.15 crores) as compared to Rs. 3,039.61 crores (revised) in the previous year, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 40.19 crores.

Tables 79 and 80 show the budget of the Central Government for 1969-70 on revenue and capital accounts respectively.

TABLE 79
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	1967-68 Accounts	1968-69 Budget	1968-69 Revised	1969-70 Budget
Revenue				
<i>Tax Revenue</i>				
Customs	5,13,35	5,39,27	4,45,00	4,26,00 +920*
Union excise duties	11,48,52	12,79,24	13,20,45	14,21,63 +104,57 -24,62†
Corporation tax	3,10,33	3,20,35	3,22,00	3,50,00 -380*
Taxes on income	3,25,62	3,19,65	3,38,00	3,45,00 +1730*
Estate duty	6,37	7,50	7,00	7,50
Taxes on wealth	10,67	11,00	11,00	12,00
Expenditure tax	—	3	3	1
Gift tax	1,30	1,75	1,75	1,50
Other heads	36,25	38,91	44,55	48,17
TOTAL	23,52,41	25,17,70	24,89,78	25,91,81

* Effect of budget proposals.

† Share of Union excise duties payable to States which has been taken in reduction of revenue.

TABLE 79 (concl'd.)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	1967-68 Accounts	1968-69 Budget	1968-69 Revised	1969-70 Budget
<i>Non-Tax Revenue</i>				
Debt services	4,25,38	4,49,19	4,96,03	5,40,07
Administrative services	10,22	10,00	9,78	9,79
Social and developmental services	29,88	25,95	30,47	30,17
Multi-purposes river schemes, etc.	1,83	1,97	1,05	3,75
Public works, etc.	6,23	5,87	6,47	7,51
Transport and communications	10,51	11,38	11,88	12,70
Currency and mint	78,93	86,05	87,19	94,93
Miscellaneous	31,54	22,49	26,19	27,41
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	45,98	44,47	44,10	45,81
Extraordinary items	8,12	15,54	36,72	27,60
TOTAL	6,48,62	6,72,91	7,49,88	7,99,74
TOTAL—GROSS REVENUE	30,01,03	31,90,61	32,39,66	33,91,55 +1,27,27*
<i>Deduct—States' share—</i>				
Income tax	—1,74,52	—1,56,50	—1,94,51	—1,82,07 +250*
Estate duty	—6,58	—6,81	—5,54	—7,11
TOTAL	—1,81,10	—1,63,31	—2,00,05	—1,89,18 +250*
TOTAL—NET REVENUE	28,19,93	30,27,30	30,39,61	32,02,37 +100,15*
Deficit on revenue account	—	—	—	59,96
TOTAL	28,19,93	30,27,30	30,39,61	32,62,33 +100,15*
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Collection of taxes and duties	35,20	39,90	40,11	44,59
Debt services	5,01,43	5,50,32	5,27,69	5,68,82
Administrative services	1,36,48	1,40,41	1,52,82	1,64,83
Social and developmental services	2,19,06	2,52,17	2,41,39	2,72,33
Multi-purpose river schemes, etc.	3,34	3,55	2,95	4,39
Public works, etc.	23,87	32,09	36,39	37,93
Transport and communications	16,24	12,82	14,49	17,33
Currency and mint	22,79	24,45	24,99	26,44
Miscellaneous	1,72,07	1,82,37	2,03,58	2,26,69
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	7,14,35	7,52,37	8,36,62	9,07,31
Extraordinary items	8,90	11,47	11,32	5,89
Defence services (net)	8,62,21	8,94,46	9,43,63	9,85,78
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	27,15,94	28,96,38	30,35,98	32,62,33
Surplus on revenue account	1,03,99	1,30,92	3,63	..
TOTAL	28,19,93	30,27,30	30,39,61	32,62,33

*Effect of budget proposals.

TABLE 80

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in lakhs of Rupees)

Major Head	1967-68 Accounts	1968-69 Budget	1968-69 Revised	1969-70 Budget
Receipts—				
Public debt raised in India	4,27,04	3,00,70	3,96,21	5,00,25
Public debt raised outside India (Other than P.L. 480 Rupee loans)	5,38,93	8,44,00	6,88,54	7,90,00
P. L. 480 assistance—				
(i) Rupee loans	2,50,00	1,75,00	1,80,00	60,00
(ii) Deposits	93,56	25,00	—59,55	40,11
Floating debt (other than trea- sury bills) (net) (mainly securities issued to IMF, IBRD & IDA)	53	1,49	—1,72	1,48
Repayment of loans and ad- vances—				
(i) State and Union Territory Govts.	3,78,04	4,25,00	5,75,00	5,40,00
(ii) Other loans and advances	1,16,40	1,24,00	1,60,00	2,05,00
Contingency Fund of India .. ..	..	..	59	..
Unfunded debt :				
(i) Small saving schemes (net)	1,23,41	1,20,20	1,25,20	1,35,25
(ii) State provident funds (net)	75,42	33,75	47,25	62,71
(iii) Public provident fund	..	10,00	2,00	5,00
(iv) Income tax annuity de- posits (net)	34,50	(—)9,00	—4,00	—10,25
(v) Compulsory deposits (net)	—39	(—) 25	—25	—25,00
(vi) Other items (net) ..	25,84	1,69	—21,89	—9,58
Deposits, advances & remittances :				
(i) Railway and P. & T. dep- reciation and reserve funds (net)	(—)35,06	21,09	13,33	26,21
(ii) Other items (net)	2,85,21	23,92	1,13,13	16,80
TOTAL—CAPITAL RECEIPTS	23,13,43	20,96,59	22,13,84	23,37,98
Add—surplus (+) deficit(—) on revenue account	(+)1,03,99	(+)1,30,92	(+)3,63	(—)59,96
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	24,17,42	22,27,51	22,17,47	22,78,02
Overall deficit	2,10,19	2,89,27	2,59,67	3,50,00
GRAND TOTAL	26,27,61	25,16,78	24,77,14	26,28,02

TABLE 80 (concd.)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	1967-68 Accounts	1968-69 Budget	1968-69 Revised	1969-70 Budget
Disbursements—				
Social & developmental services :				
<i>Investment in Industrial and economic Development:</i>				
(i) Govt. companies and corporations ..	1,78,45	1,85,73	2,05,08	295,61
(ii) Other investments ..		42,13	40,42	37,06
<i>Other items</i>	4,79	9,06	5,33	8,19
Multipurposes river schemes, irrigation and electricity schemes	19,52	24,09	26,91	38,25
Public works (including roads) & schemes of miscellaneous improvements ..	57,39	69,09	61,25	75,89
Transport and communications (other than roads) ..	6,80	16,29	17,43	25,55
Currency and mints ..	14,29	14,05	13,43	6,28
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
(i) Purchase and sale of food-grains ..	69,07	101,45	—64,10	— 5,36
(ii) Trading losses financed from revenue ..	—22,53	(—)19,79	—19,71	—20,19
(iii) Purchase and sale of fertilizers ..	30,36	(—)7,37	—36,77	—12,50
(iv) Other State trading schemes ..	2,62	4,45	5,54	1,92
(v) Others ..	1,87,25	28,04	23,93	7,50
TOTAL—CIVIL ..	5,48,01	4,67,22	2,79,14	4,78,60
Defence capital outlay ..	1,06,22	1,20,80	1,07,75	1,24,22
Railway capital outlay ..	1,35,93	1,43,00	1,34,09	1,32,60
Posts & Telegraphs capital outlay ..	26,44	30,46	30,45	34,16
Loans and advances				
(a) States and Union Territories	8,91,94	8,55,68	9,15,16	7,93,74
(b) Other loans and advances				
(i) Govt. companies & corporations ..	4,71,83	2,84,34	4,50,00	2,53,45
(ii) Other parties ..		1,76,40	1,44,27	2,03,15
TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES ..	13,63,77	13,16,42	15,09,43	12,50,34
<i>Repayment of permanent debt. :</i>				
(a) Debt raised in India ..	2,58,79	2,44,40	2,46,45	4,00,50
(b) Debt raised outside India	1,87,78	1,94,47	1,69,63	2,07,60
TOTAL—REPAYMENT OF DEBT	4,46,57	4,38,87	4,16,08	6,08,10
Inter-State settlement ..	8	1	20	..
Contingency Fund of India ..	59	..	..	..
TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS	26,27,61	25,16,78	24,77,14	26,28,02
GRANDS TOTAL ..	26,27,61	25,16,78	24,77,14	26,28,02

Budgetary Position

Table 81 shows the budgetary position of the Government of India and Table 82 shows the consolidated budgetary position of the States for different years.

TABLE 81
BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

Major Head	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Budget)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)
I. Revenue account								
A. Revenue (a)	405.86	481.19	877.46	2,320.39	2,473.22	2,728.15	2,545.44	2,725.80
B. Expenditure (b)	346.64	410.74	826.21	2,000.63	2,214.46	2,424.64	2,458.35	2,594.88
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+59.22	+40.45	+51.25	+319.76	+258.76	+303.51	+187.09	+130.92@
II. Capital account								
A. Receipts (c)	101.45	280.95	1,127.00(d)	1,608.25(d)	2,336.42(d)	2,250.43	2,236.36(d)	1,976.89
B. Disbursements	182.59	470.92	1,000.53	2,125.18	2,923.19	2,542.18	2,618.18	2,389.4
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-78.14	-189.97	+126.47	-516.93	-586.77	-291.75	-381.82	-412.52
III. Miscellaneous (net) (e)	+15.26	-10.35	-60.87	+24.39	+62.72	+4.95	-5.27	-7.67
IV. Overall surplus (+) or deficit (-) (IC+IIC+III)	-3.66	-159.87	+116.85	-172.78	-295.29	+0.71†	-300.00	-289.27@
Financed by :								
A. Treasury bills (f) increase or decrease (+)	-16.10	-123.38	+141.31	-218.32	-357.73	-	-245.00	-290.00
B. Cash balance increase (+) or decrease (-)	+12.44	-36.49	-24.46	+45.54	+62.44	+0.71	-55.00	+0.73
(i) Opening balance	149.50	32.23	69.67	-2.00	43.63	50.54	106.07	51.07
(ii) Closing balance	161.94	-4.26	45.21	43.54	106.07	51.25	51.07	51.80

Note:—Accounts are provisional. Budget estimates for 1968-69 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha. (a) Excludes States' share of excise duties and other taxes. (b) Excludes the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties. (c) Excludes treasury bill receipts. (d) Excludes *ad hoc* treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores each in 1960-61, 1965-66, 1966-67 and Rs. 75 crores in 1967-68 (revised estimates) funded in January 1961, February 1966, February 1967 and February 1968 respectively. (e) Includes remittances, transfer of cash between England and India and Reserve Bank deposits. (f) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank. @ Inclusive of the effect of budget proposals. † After adjusting for the provision of Rs. 16 crores made for financial institutions and contingencies.

TABLE 82

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES*

FINANCE

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(In crores of rupees)								
Major Head	1951-52 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68		1968-69 (Budget)
						(Budget)	(Revised)	
I. Revenue account								
Revenue (a) - - - - -	396.4	554.3	1,011.8	1,850.3	2,135.2	2,377.8 (2,404.8)	2,442.1	2,587.1 (2,604.6)
Expenditure (a) - - - - -	392.6	604.1	987.4	1,892.3	2,194.3	2,428.2	2,469.8	2,596.7
Surplus (+) or deficit (-) - -	+3.8	-49.8	+24.4	+42.0	-59.1	-50.4 (-23.4)	-27.7	-9.6 (+7.9)
II Capital account								
Receipts (b) - - - - -	135.0	382.0	580.0	1,309.0	1,224.0	1,260.2	1,328.0	1,284.2
Disbursements - - - - -	188.7	335.9	632.9	1,324.2	1,145.4	1,356.3	1,412.3	1,375.5
Surplus (+) or deficit (-) - -	-53.7	+46.1	-52.9	-15.2	+78.6	-96.1	-84.3	-91.3
III. Miscellaneous (net) (c) - -	+1.6	+4.1	-19.9	-9.6	-26.0	-5.7	+9.4	+1.3
IV. Overall surplus (+) or deficit (-) -	-43.3	+0.4	-43.4	-66.8	-6.5	-152.2 (-125.2)	-102.6	-99.6 -82.1(f)
Financed by :								
A. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in cash balances (d) - - - - -	-10.8	+10.0	3.7(g)	+8.3	-26.2	-137.8	-68.3	-90.0

TABLE 82 (contd.)

(in crores of rupees)

Major Head	1951-52 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68		1968-69 (Budget)
						(Budget)	(Revised)	
(i) Opening balance	+61.5	93.8	-4.6	+16.8	+22.6	-22.6	-0.4	-68.7
(ii) Closing balance	+50.7	103.8	-0.9	+25.1	-3.6	-160.4	-68.7	-158.7
B. Purchase (+) or sale (-) of securities	-37.6	-9.6(g)	-52.1	-75.1	+19.7(h)	-14.4(h)	-34.3(h)	-9.6(h)

*Excluding data for Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu.

†Taking into account probable economy measures to the tune of Rs. 1 crore proposed in Rajasthan Budget.

NOTE: Figures given in this table differ from those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here to ensure uniformity in presentation. Figures for 1951-52 do not include the then Part C States (viz., Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh), since they had capital budget only from 1954-55. For 1955-56, figures have taken from the *Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Central and State Governments* published by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The figures of purchase and sale of securities up to 1956-57 relate to the then Part A and B States. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the reorganised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, which are now Union Territories, and include Jammu & Kashmir. The figures for 1967-68 (budget) and 1968-69 (Budget) are before tax changes; the position after taking into account tax changes and economies in expenditure is shown in brackets. The difference between the closing balance for 1966-67 (accounts) and the opening balance for 1967-68 (revised), Rs. 3.2 crores is due to accounting misclassification in the case of Punjab in 1966-67.

(a) Transfers from and to funds are excluded from revenue and expenditure, respectively. (b) Excluding net purchase or sale of securities, consists of remittances. (d) Including overdraft. (e) In arriving at this figure, the opening balance for 1960-61, given in the budget papers of Maharashtra (which represented the figures for the composite State of Bombay) has been adjusted to exclude the amount transferred to Gujarat.

(f) If the share of States in the additional tax measures undertaken by the Centre is taken into account, overall deficit for 1968-69 would be reduced by Rs. 1.5 crores to Rs. 67.1 crores.

(g) As separate figures of cash balance investment accounts are not available, total suspense account has been included under this head. (h) Include withdrawals from special revenue reserve fund which amounted to Rs. 4.3 crores in 1966-67 (accounts), Rs. 3.4 crores in 1967-68 (budget and revised) and Rs. 2.1 crores in 1968-69 (budget).

PUBLIC DEBT AND TOTAL LIABILITIES

Public Debt

The outstanding public debt of the Government of India is estimated at Rs. 12,729.99 crores at the end of 1968-69 and Rs. 13,823.62 crores at the end of 1969-70. Table 83 gives an analysis of the public debt outstanding at the end of different years.

TABLE 83
PUBLIC DEBT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

Particulars	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69 (Revised)	1969-70 (Budget)
A—Debt raised in India					
(a) <i>Permanent debt—</i>					
(i) Current loans	1,438.46	2,555.72	3,417.28	3,879.02	3,985.22
(ii) Prize bonds	—	15.63	31.35	4.71	1.71
(iii) 15-Year annuity certificates	—	3.45	3.78	3.06	2.81
(iv) Loans in course of repayment	6.49	22.73	33.72	43.84	40.64
TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	1,444.95	2,597.53	3,466.13	3,930.63	4,030.38
(b) <i>Floating debt—</i>					
(i) Treasury bills	358.02	1,106.29	1,611.82	2,184.41	2,534.41
(ii) Special floating loans	212.60	274.18	340.70	687.85	1,689.33
(iii) Treasury deposit receipts and other floating loans	6.73	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT	577.35	1,380.47	1,952.52	2,872.26	3,223.74
TOTAL—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA	2,022.30	3,978.00	5,418.65	6,802.89	7,254.12
B—Debt raised outside India					
(i) Defence certificates	—	—	0.09	0.09	0.09
(ii) <i>England—</i>					
India stocks, Rly. debentures and Rly. annuities	12.37	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.04
U. K. Govt. Loans	—	106.52	263.41	609.32	620.77
Lazard Bros. & Co. Ltd.	—	15.33	—	—	—
(iii) <i>U.S.A.—</i>					
Loans from U. S. A.	—	210.84	749.55	1,667.98	1,913.38
U. S. Export-Import Bank	—	25.41	101.30	115.95	103.11
P.L. 480 Rupee loans	—	77.88	528.36	1,435.28	1,492.17
P.L. 480—Local convertible currency credit	—	—	—	60.00	175.00
(iv) U.S.S.R.	—	57.48	243.47	351.16	372.34
(v) Canada	—	14.07	17.95	73.03	95.80
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany	—	103.19	206.25	377.31	377.47
(vii) Japan	—	9.93	62.29	219.85	213.94
(viii) Switzerland	—	—	5.70	15.52	18.24
(ix) Czechoslovakia	—	—	9.96	47.38	51.84
(x) Yugoslavia	—	—	7.92	15.10	12.55
(xi) Poland	—	—	4.49	10.58	10.71
(xii) Austria	—	—	2.98	11.86	12.55
(xiii) Netherlands	—	—	7.56	24.66	28.84
(xiv) Denmark	—	—	0.50	5.69	7.65
(xv) Northern Rhodesia	—	—	0.53	0.06	0.06
(xvi) New Zealand	—	—	0.27	0.12	0.03
(xvii) Sweden	—	—	—	2.99	7.76
(xviii) Kuwait	—	—	19.28	22.23	17.89
(xix) Italy	—	—	—	1.46	1.47

*Excludes a sum of Rs. 20.62 crores (£15,466,928) representing unexpired liability for British Government 5% War Loan 1929-47, the liability for which remains suspended.

Note: The outstanding foreign loans (other than P.L. 480 loans) have been worked out after writing up the balances as on 6-6-1966 by 57.5% consequent on the change in the par value of the rupee.

TABLE 83—(concl'd.)

(In crores of rupees)

Particulars	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69 (Revised)	1969-70 (Budget)
(xx) Bahrain — — —	—	—	7.86	6.00	5.29
(xxi) France — — —	—	—	—	12.70	31.51
(xxii) Belgium — — —	—	—	—	1.68	2.73
(xxiii) Qatar — — —	—	—	—	9.37	8.43
(xxiv) Hungary — — —	—	—	—	—	0.04
(xxv) Bulgaria — — —	—	—	—	—	0.04
(xxvi) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development — — —	19.66	140.19	179.77	276.53	265.39
(xxvii) International Development Association — — —	—	—	171.09	559.16	638.85
(xxviii) Miscellaneous — — —	—	—	—	—	81.52
(xxix) New Credits — — —	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—DEBT RAISED OUTSIDE INDIA	32.03	760.96	2,590.62	5,927.10	6,569.50
TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT — — —	2,054.33	4,738.96	8,009.27	1,2729.99	1,3823.62

Total Liabilities

Table 84 shows details of the total liabilities of the Central Government at the end of different years.

TABLE 84
LIABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

Particulars	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69 (Revised)	1969-70 (Budget)
I.—Public Debt (as in Table 83)	2,054.33	4,738.96	8,009.27	1,2729.99	1,3823.62
II.—Small Savings Schemes*					
(a) Post office savings bank deposits — — —	188.46	431.05	644.75	819.90	887.90
(b) Post office certificates — — —	142.28	459.43	732.50	875.11	924.01
(c) P. O. fixed deposits — — —	—	—	—	1.00	2.00
(d) Govt. fixed deposits — — —	—	—	—	0.50	1.00
(e) Cumulative time deposits — — —	—	2.64	36.67	76.53	92.53
(f) Treasury savings deposit and defence deposit certificates — — —	5.47	76.75	124.29	130.95	131.75
(g) Other small savings certifi- cates — — —	0.65	0.12	—	0.11	0.16
TOTAL II.—SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES*	336.87	969.99	1,538.21	1,904.10	2,039.35
III.—Other Unfunded Debt—					
(a) State provident funds — — —	95.05	289.14	527.02	695.59	758.30
(b) Public provident fund — — —	—	—	—	2.00	7.00
(c) P. L. 480 deposits — — —	—	240.41	561.48	592.83	632.94
(d) Deposits under compulsory deposits scheme — — —	—	—	30.12	28.73	3.73
(e) Income-tax annuity deposits — — —	—	—	77.61	135.74	125.49
(f) Other items — — —	16.10	21.82	25.36	30.65	21.07
TOTAL III.—OTHER UNFUNDED DEBT	111.15	551.37	1,221.59	1,485.54	1,548.53
IV.—Reserve funds and deposits—					
(a) Bearing Interest—					
(i) Reserve funds — — —	165.26	116.01	249.64	224.81	237.27
(ii) Other deposit accounts — — —	95.59	26.18	25.39	6.22	6.01
(b) Not bearing Interest—					
(i) Deposits of local funds — — —	1.67	3.42	0.79	1.61	1.49
(ii) Civil deposits — — —	34.13	57.09	112.99	276.02	279.24

*Other than 15-year annuity certificates included in Table 83.

TABLE 84 (concl'd.)

(in crores of rupees)

Particulars	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69 (Revised)	1969-70 (Budget)
(iii) Other deposits ..	34.98	81.09	80.46	100.06	105.10
(iv) Emergency risks (goods & factories) insu- rance funds ..	—	—	42.90	51.40	53.27
(v) Other insurance funds	—	—	0.72	2.44	3.07
(vi) Other accounts ..	31.42	0.13	47.16	67.02	67.83
TOTAL IV—RESERVE FUNDS AND DEPOSITS	363.05	283.92	560.05	729.58	753.28
TOTAL—LIABILITIES	2,865.40	6,544.24	11,329.12	16,849.21	18,164.78
Amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx.) ..	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00
Net—Liabilities of the Central Government	2,565.40	6,244.24	11,029.12	16,549.21	17,864.78
Excess of capital outlay and loans over liabilities	—	—	935.11	459.60	311.93
GRAND TOTAL	2,565.40	6,244.24	11,964.23	16,908.81	18,176.7

Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced

The table given below shows a broad break-up of the capital outlay and loans advanced by the Government of India.

TABLE 85

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

Particulars	At the end of				
	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69 (Revised)	1969-70 (Budget)
Capital outlay on depart- mental undertakings ..	894.73	1,632.63	3,029.98	3,688.11	3,918.72
Investments in :					
(i) Government compsales and corporations ..	9.43	591.83	1,340.70	1,828.75	2,125.80
(ii) Financial institutions	250.05	357.95	424.23	648.83	656.61
(iii) Other companies and corporations ..	0.25	9.97	32.89	36.76	37.25
Other capital outlay inclu- ding defence services, public works, state trading schemes, etc. ..	333.55	947.83	1,756.86	2,464.22	2,690.85
Loans to State and Union Territory Governments, foreign Governments and other parties	220.68	2,534.48	5,379.57	8,242.14	8,747.48
TOTAL	1,708.69	6,124.69	11,964.23	16,908.81	18,176.71

The table given below shows the debt position of the State Governments.

TABLE 86
DEBT POSITION OF STATES*

(in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	At the end of				
	1951-52	1955-56	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 (b)
I. Public debt:					
(i) Permanent debt ..	1,33,71	2,64,48	8,23,73	9,05,02	9,69,49**
(ii) Floating debt ..	15,66	8,20	1,70,15	32,40	33,82
(iii) Loans from Central Government ..	2,38,54	8,76,07	41,00,92(c)	46,79,85(c)	51,49,45(c)
(iv) Other debt (a) ..	—	—	1,55,23	1,63,05	2,14,95
II Unfunded debt ..	57,37	83,19	1,94,82	2,20,19	2,61,32
III Grand total debt ..	4,45,28	12,31,94	54,44,86	60,00,51	66,29,03

NOTE: The figures in the above table are based on actual returns furnished by the States. The data for 1951-52 and 1955-56 exclude the then Part C States, which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55; figures from 1956-57 onward relate to reorganised States and include Jammu and Kashmir from 1957-58.

- (a) Includes loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, Central Warehousing Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation and State Bank of India, etc.
- (b) Data relate to revised estimates for all the States except Assam, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir for which they are based on budget papers.
- (c) Excluding the share of outstanding pre-partition loans amounting to Rs. 195 lakhs in respect of West Bengal.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

Money supply comprises currency with the public and such of the deposit money with the banking system, including the Reserve Bank of India, as is withdrawable 'on demand'. The total supply of such money with the public stood at Rs. 5387.1 crores at the end of 1968 of which Rs. 3,373.0 crores represented currency with the public and Rs. 2,014.1 crores deposit money. In 1968, money supply rose by Rs. 285.3 crores as against an increase of Rs. 420.60 crores in 1967. Component-wise, the rise in currency with the public at Rs. 163.2 crores in 1968 was larger than the rise in deposit money, viz., Rs. 122.1 crores. In 1967, however, the share of deposit money in overall increase in money supply was larger at Rs. 218.9 crores and that of currency with the public relatively smaller at Rs. 201.7 crores as may be seen from the table 87.

*Excluding Nagaland

**Provisional

TABLE 87
MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC

(in crores of rupees)

End of December	Currency with the public		Deposit money with the public		Money supply with the public	
	Amount	Annual variation	Amount	Annual variation	Amount	Annual variation
1961	2,059.5	+92.2	774.7	+36.8	2,834.2	+129.0
1962	2,246.3	+186.8	867.6	+92.9	3,113.9	+279.7
1963	2,475.8	+229.5	1,065.4	+197.8	3,541.2	+427.3
1964	2,661.1	+185.3	1,244.9	+179.5	3,906.0	+364.8
1965	2,865.0	+203.9	1,435.6	+190.7	4,300.6	+394.6
1966	3,003.1	+143.1	1,673.1	+237.5	4,681.2	+380.6
1967 — —	3,209.8	+201.7	1,892.0	+218.9	5,101.8	+420.6
1968*	3,373.0	+163.2	2,014.1	+122.1	5,387.1	+285.3

The rise in money supply during 1968 was brought about mainly by increases in net bank credit to Government and to the private sector. Net bank credit to Government rose by Rs. 182 crores in 1968 as against Rs. 249 crores in 1967 and that to private sector went up by Rs. 61 crores as against Rs. 209 crores in 1967. The other factor which contributed to the rise in money supply was the increase of Rs. 75 crores in net foreign exchange assets of the banking system in contrast to a decline of Rs. 48 crores in 1967. The expansionary influence of these factors was offset to some extent by (1) an increase of Rs. 27 crores in net non-monetary liabilities** of the banking system compared to Rs. 6 crores last year and (ii) a fall of Rs. 5 crores in Governments' net currency liabilities to the public in contrast to a rise of Rs. 17 crores in the preceding year.

Currency

During 1968, currency in circulation† (including small coins) registered an expansion of Rs. 164.7 crores (to Rs. 3,489.4 crores) compared with Rs. 213.5 crores in 1967. Aggregate rise in currency in circulation since the end of 1961 amounted to Rs. 1,369.0 crores or 64.6 per cent.

Of the expansion of Rs. 164.7 crores in currency in circulation during 1968, bank notes accounted for a rise of Rs. 170.0 crores, the expansion in 1967 under this head being Rs. 197.0 crores. During the year, both rupee coins (including one rupee notes) and small coins in circulation recorded declines, the former of Rs. 4.7 crores and the latter of Rs. 60 lakhs

*Provisional.

**Comprise mainly capital and reserves, contribution by the Reserve Bank to the National Agricultural Long-Term Operations and Stabilization Funds and the National Industrial Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund and the difference between other liabilities and other assets of banks.

†Figures are inclusive of notes and rupee coins (including one rupee notes and small coins held by banks and at treasuries but exclusive of Rs. 43 crores of Indian notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting cancellation.

in contrast to an expansion of Rs. 9.7 crores and Rs. 6.8 crores, respectively, in 1967. At the end of 1968, bank notes, rupee coins (including one rupee notes) and small coins in circulation stood at Rs. 3,178.0 crores, Rs. 194.7 crores and Rs. 116.6 crores, respectively.

Decimal Coins

The decimal system of coinage was introduced in India on April 1, 1957 when the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955 came into force. 1 nP., 2 nP., 5 nP. and 10 nP. coins were issued on April 1, 1957; 25 nP. coins were issued on December 1, 1959, 50 nP. coins on November 1, 1960 and the decimal rupee on July 2, 1962; 3 paise† coins were issued on October 1, 1964 and 20 paise on December 23, 1968. The denomination-wise value of decimal coins issued up to the end of November 1968 was as follows:

TABLE 88
DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

Denomination	1 paise	2 paise	3 paise	5 paise	10 paise	25 paise	50 paise	Rupee coins
(Value Rs. lakhs)	503.90	607.60	259.72	958.65	1778.86	1667.73	1424.42	127.32 (As on 27-12-68)

Withdrawal of Coins

All the existing quaternary coins of whole, half and quarter rupee denominations as well as cupro-nickel four anna (scalloped) coins ceased to be legal tender from April 1, 1968 except at the offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank until further notice.

BANKING

During 1968, aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks increased by Rs. 462 crores (or 12.3 per cent) to Rs. 4,225 crores as compared with a rise of Rs. 386 crores (or 11.4 per cent) in 1967. Bank credit also recorded a larger expansion of Rs. 344 crores (Rs. 293 crores in 1967), an increase of 12.6 per cent as compared to 12.0 per cent. Time deposits increased sharply by Rs. 384 crores (or by 4.4 per cent) against Rs. 186 crores (or by 10 per cent) in 1967; demand deposits rose only by Rs. 78 crores compared to Rs. 200 crores in 1967. At the end of 1968, demand deposits formed 44 per cent and time deposits 56 per cent of the total deposits as compared to 47 per cent and 53 per cent, respectively, at the end of 1967. The outstanding level of borrowings from the Reserve Bank at the end of 1968 was Rs. 45 crores (Rs. 8 crores in 1967). The peak level of borrowings by scheduled commercial banks from the Reserve Bank of India during the 1967-68 busy season amounted to Rs. 148 crores on May 10, 1968. Table 89 gives the assets and liabilities of scheduled commercial banks.

The banks increased their investments in Government securities by Rs. 109 crores as compared with a rise of Rs. 54 crores during 1967. Investments in other approved securities also rose by Rs. 41 crores (Rs. 32 crores in 1967). Cash in hand and balances with the Reserve Bank declined by Rs. 4 crores compared to a rise of Rs. 26 crores in 1967.

†The prefix 'naya' or 'naye' in the designation 'naya paisa' or 'naye paise' was dropped with effect from June 1, 1964.

TABLE 89

SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(Rs. crores)

	Outstanding as at		Variation during			
	End 1967	End 1968	1967	1968	End March 1967 to end March 1968	End March 1968 to end March 1969
Bank Credit	2725.2	3068.8	+292.5	+343.6	+340.2	+337.0
Investments in Government securities ..	1008.6	1117.2	+ 53.9	+108.6	+ 74.2	+100.3
Other approved securities	169.4	210.6	+ 31.6	+ 41.2	+ 36.4	+ 40.8
Cash and balances with R.B.I.	273.6	269.2	+ 25.8	— 4.4	+ 5.7	+ 47.9
Aggregate deposits ..	3762.5	4224.5	+386.2	+462.0	+432.7	+471.6
(a) Demand	1779.9	1858.3	+200.2	+ 78.4	+197.1	+ 76.3
(b) Time	1982.6	2366.2	+186.0	+383.6	+235.7	+395.3
Borrowings from R.B.I.	7.6	45.0	+ 0.1	+ 37.4	— 35.8	— 0.7

Credit Policy

The credit policy of the Reserve Bank during 1968 continued to be characterised by selective liberalisation of credit controls with certain exemptions from the operational norms and procedures for encouraging assistance to the three priority sectors of exports, small-scale industries and agriculture. The Bank widened the scope of the refinance facilities in respect of credit to exporters of certain commodities like cashew nuts, jute goods, cotton textiles, coffee, hides and skins and allied products.

In June 1968, the banks were advised to make credit available to the deserving borrowers of small means where the banks were satisfied, *inter alia* about the integrity of the borrower, the productive nature of the loan, repaying capacity, etc. The refinancing facilities under the Bill Market Scheme for the 1967-68 busy season in respect of advances for foodgrains to the State Governments etc. were extended from end of June to end of September, 1968.

From September 14, 1968 the Reserve Bank extended the scope of the Bill Market Scheme to enable the eligible scheduled commercial banks to obtain refinance during the busy season for advances to co-operative banks to enable the latter to make advances to small-scale industries.

Industrial Loans

The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) liberalised in May 1968, its schemes of refinancing of industrial loans and rediscounting of bills, promissory notes arising out of sales of indigenous machinery to enable banks to grant further assistance to combat recessionary trends in the industrial sector. From July 2, the minimum amount of industrial loan eligible for refinance was reduced from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs and the refinance would be available to the full extent of the amount of the loans. For the benefit of larger units, the IDBI liberalised its scheme of rediscounting facilities in respect of sales of motor vehicles to road transport operators in the private sector. Similarly, the scheme of provision of rediscounting facilities was modified in respect of bills of exchange/promissory notes arising out of sales of indigenous machinery on deferred payment basis.

The IDBI announced on December 6, 1968 another scheme under which it offered its direct participation with approved commercial banks in appropriate cases for providing term finance and guarantee facilities to industrial concerns exporting capital and engineering goods and services on deferred payment basis.

Social Control over Commercial Banks

8

The main features of the scheme of social control over banks were outlined by the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance in his statement on December 14, 1967, in Lok Sabha. Subsequently, the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967, was introduced in Lok Sabha on December 23, 1967, to provide for the extension of social control over banks. The main features of social control, as envisaged, are given in the following paragraphs.

National Credit Council

To provide a forum for discussing and assessing credit priorities on an all-India basis, a high level body called the National Credit Council was set up in December 1967. The main functions of the Council are periodically (a) to assess the demand for bank credit from the various sectors of the economy; (b) to determine priorities for the grant of loans and advances or for investment, having regard to the availability of resources and requirements of the priority sectors, in particular, agriculture, small-scale industries and exports; (c) to co-ordinate lending and investment policies as between commercial and co-operative banks and specialised agencies to ensure the optimum and efficient use of the overall resources; and (d) to consider other allied issues as may be referred to it by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman.

The Council, composed of not more than 25 members, has five of them permanent, viz., Minister of Finance (Chairman), Governor of the Reserve Bank (Vice-Chairman); Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission; Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, and Chairman, Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The remaining 20 members will comprise representatives of commercial banks, the co-operative sector, large and small-scale industry, agriculture, trade, professional groups including economists. In its three meetings up to the end of March 1969, the Council laid down several guidelines for banking policy and operations.

The other important aspects of the social control scheme relate to the constitution of bank management and prohibition of advances to directors of banks. According to the provisions of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1968 every banking company has to reconstitute its Board of Directors so that not less than 51 per cent of members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in accountancy, agriculture, rural economy, small-scale industries, co-operation, banking, economics, finance, law and other subjects of use to a banking company. Each bank will have a professional banker and not an industrialist as a full time chairman. The Reserve Bank would have wider powers to appoint a director or observer on the Board of a commercial bank.

There would be a statutory prohibition on the grant of any new loans and advances, whether secured or unsecured, to directors (including members of any advisory committee constituted in India by any bank) and the concerns in which they are interested as directors, partners, managers, employees or managing agents or substantial share-holders.

Acquisition of Banks

Under specified conditions, Government would be empowered to acquire the business of a particular bank, after providing for compensation.

In the initial stages, the powers of social control would be exercised in respect of major banks with deposits of over Rs. 25 crores. Over a period of time, these would be extended to all banks.

The Banking Commission

The Government of India announced on January 29, 1969, the appointment of the Banking Commission with Shri R. G. Saraiya as Chair-

man to study matters which affect the development of banking on right lines. Under its terms of reference, the Commission has been asked to *inter alia* into the existing structure of the commercial banking system, having particular regard to size, dispersion and area of operation and to make recommendations for improving the structure.

The Commission is expected to submit its report by the end of 1971.

Nationalisation of Major Banks

On July 19, 1969, the President issued an Ordinance nationalising 14 major commercial banks with deposits of over Rs. 50 crores each. The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill, 1969 was passed by Lok Sabha on August 4, 1969 and by Rajya Sabha on August 8, 1969. The President gave his assent on August 9, 1969.

Credit Policy for 1968-69 Busy Season

The Reserve Bank's credit policy for 1968-69 busy season was a continuation of the policy for the preceding busy season. An important feature of the new policy was the widening of the definition of 'agriculture' to extend refinance facilities to loans to farmers (short and medium) and also finance for fisheries, dairies, poultries, cold storages, etc. Refinance for medium-scale industries covered by the Credit Guarantee Organisation and agriculture—instead of the previous total of advances to the three priority sectors—was available at the concessional 4½ per cent.

purpose of computing the credit-deposit ratio, their packing credit (pre-shipment) advances would not be taken into account. This facility was already available for post-shipment credit. Again, in November 1968, the Bank announced some modifications in the Export Credit (Interest Subsidy) Scheme which has been in force since March 1968, to simplify the operation of the Scheme and minimise the workload on banks.

Following a recent amendment to Section 17(3A) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, for export, the Bank introduced a new scheme known as 'Pre-shipment Credit Scheme' on January 20, 1969. The procedure for refinancing banks in respect of their pre-shipment (packing credit) advances, is now on a par with that for refinancing export bills.

Changes in Selective Credit Controls

The changes made during the year in the field of selective credit controls are outlined in the following paragraphs :

(i) *Oilseeds and vegetable oils* : In the light of the substantial increase in the output of groundnut crop during 1967-68 and the fall in prices of groundnuts relative to those prevailing a year ago, the Bank issued a directive on January 13, 1968, relaxing the control on advances against groundnuts and a few other oilseeds, and vegetable oils (including vanaspati). The minimum margin for advances against groundnuts to registered oil mills and against official warehouse receipts was fixed at 35 per cent and in respect of advances to 'others' at 50 per cent.

The Bank issued another directive on May 27, 1968 modifying the control on oilseeds. The minimum margin in respect of all oilseeds excluding cottonseeds was reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent for advances against official warehouse receipts and also for advances to registered oil mills. In respect of advances against oilseeds to others, the margin was lowered from 50 per cent to 35 per cent. The margin for advances to vanaspati manufacturers and registered oil mills was brought down on May 27, 1968 from 35 per cent to 25 per cent and for advances to others from 60 per cent to 35 per cent. The ceiling for 'other oilseeds' (other than groundnuts, gingelly seeds and cotton seeds) was revised from 75 per cent of 1964-65 level to 100 per cent of the corresponding level of 1967 with separate ceilings for warehouse and non-warehouse advances. Another directive in respect of oilseeds was issued on July 22, 1968 exempting from ceiling restrictions bank advances against the receipts of warehouses established by Central and State Warehousing Corporations on or after January 1, 1961 and by others satisfying certain prescribed conditions. In November 1968, the Bank tightened the control on advances against oilseeds owing to the anticipated shortfall in the output of oilseeds and the rise in prices of oilseeds and oils. An amending directive was issued on November 8, 1968, raising the margin on advances against all oilseeds (excluding cottonseeds) in varying degrees.

(ii) *Foodgrains* : In view of the comfortable supply position of 'other foodgrains' other than paddy and rice and wheat, the Bank issued a directive on May 27, 1968 relaxing the control on advances against 'other foodgrains'. Among other steps, the minimum margin for advances other than warehouse advances was reduced from 50 per cent fixed in August 1965 to 35 per cent and for warehouse advances from 40 per cent to 25 per cent.

Owing to the comfortable supply position in respect of wheat and the consequent fall in its prices, the Bank issued on August 7, 1968, a directive relaxing its control on advances against wheat; the minimum margin for advances other than warehouse advances was reduced from 50 per cent fixed in August 1965 to 35 per cent. The margin for advances was brought down to 25 per cent in respect of advances (i) against warehouse receipts,

(ii) to the authorised agents of Food Corporation of India and (iii) by

offices/branches in the State of Kerala to the authorised wholesale and fair price shop dealers in Kerala. The ceiling was raised to 110 per cent of the aggregate outstanding level of advances maintained by each bank in the corresponding two-month periods in 1967 or 100 per cent of 1964-65 (August-July), whichever was higher. Separate ceilings applicable for each two-month period commencing from August-September were fixed for advances in respect of offices and branches in the North Wheat Zone comprising Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and in respect of all other States and Union Territories taken together. A uniform additional limit of Rs. 50,000 was allowed for offices opened on or after January 1, 1966. The exemptions/concessions given under earlier directive were continued.

The Bank exempted the rice mills in North Bihar from the purview of credit controls in December 1968 owing to the fall in prices of paddy and rice, and their inability to obtain adequate bank finance for purchase and also shortage of paddy and rice in those areas.

(iii) *Raw cotton and kapas*: On account of the improved supply position of indigenous cotton and *kapas*, the Bank issued on April 2, 1968 an amending directive, fixing the ceiling on advances against the security of indigenous cotton and *kapas* during each three-month period commencing from April-June 1968 at 110 per cent of the peak level of credit actually maintained during the corresponding three-month period in 1967 and the minimum margin on such advances at 25 per cent of the relative value of stocks. On June 17, 1968, the minimum margin for advances to cotton mills against indigenous cotton and *kapas* was lowered to 20 per cent.

On November 26, 1968, the Bank removed the control on advances to cotton mills against indigenous cotton and *kapas*. For others the minimum margin continued at 25 per cent and the ceiling on advances was fixed on a six-monthly basis.

(iv) *Raw jute*: The anticipated short-fall in its output induced speculative purchases and rise in prices of raw jute and jute goods. To prevent hoarding, the Bank re-introduced control on October 26, 1968 on scheduled commercial banks' advances against raw jute and jute goods. Among measures taken were that a minimum margin of 35 per cent was prescribed for advances to traders and balers against raw jute and 50 per cent against pucca delivery orders for jute goods granted to parties other than, (i) exporters against export contracts registered with the Export Contracts Registration Committee and (ii) those having sale commitments to Director General of Supplies and Disposals.

No changes were affected in Bank's control over advances against sugar and gur during the year.

Number of Banks and their Offices

During 1968, one bank* was included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and another excluded therefrom (consequent upon the transfer of its liabilities and assets to another bank). The total number of scheduled commercial banks which stood at 73 at the end of 1967, therefore, remained unchanged at the end of 1968. The net increase in the number of offices of scheduled commercial banks (after adjustments for the offices closed/taken over as a result of amalgamation/taking over of liabilities and assets during 1968) came to 663, of which the State Bank of India accounted for 85. Consequently, the total number of offices of scheduled commercial banks at the end of December, 1968 stood at 7,479 as against 6,816 at the end of December, 1967.

*Bank of Karad Ltd. Karad.

†The Pungal Nayak Bank Ltd. Udipi.

Banking Legislation

The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1968 came into force on February 1, 1969. As a result, some banks reconstituted their Boards of Directors and/or appointed whole-time Chairmen even before the Amending Act came into force. Banks having deposits of less than Rs. 10 crores and those having deposits of less than Rs. 25 crores have been exempted, from the reconstitution of the Board of Directors and appointment of whole-time Chairmen, respectively, till February 1, 1970.

Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Deposit Insurance Corporation was established in January 1962, when a scheme of insurance as embodied in the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 was introduced to protect the interests of depositors, in particular, the small depositors of commercial banks in the event of a bank's inability to meet its liabilities. All functioning commercial banks covered by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 are registered as insured banks, their number being 88 at the end of 1968. The initial insurance cover provided under the scheme which was up to the end of 1967, Rs. 1,500 in respect of all deposits held by a depositor in the same capacity and right with the offices of a bank in India was raised to Rs. 5,000 from January 1968; the rate of premium payable by insured banks, however, remained unchanged at 5 paise per annum for every hundred rupees of their deposits. The deposits of Central and State Governments, foreign Governments and banking companies are excluded from the purview of the scheme. During the seven years of its operation, the scheme has been helpful in safeguarding the interests of small depositors and has contributed to the strengthening of public confidence in the banking system and the mobilisation of deposits by banks.

The Corporation has a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore which is held by the Reserve Bank of India. The Deposit Insurance Fund of the Corporation at the end of 1968 amounted to Rs. 11.13 crores. Although 201 banks were de-registered by the Corporation during the period 1962-68 as a result of consolidation of the banking system, the Corporation's liability for the insured deposits under Section 16 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 has so far arisen in respect of 11 banks only. Claims aggregating Rs. 56.85 lakhs have been met by the Corporation in respect of these banks. The Corporation received reimbursement from the concerned banks to the extent of Rs. 35.72 lakhs. Thus, the net amount of claims met by the Deposit Insurance Corporation during 1962-68 amounted to Rs. 21.13 lakhs only, indicating a favourable risk experience.

The Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1967, was passed in December 1968. The Amending Act extends the scheme of deposit insurance to eligible co-operative banks, viz., State, Central and primary co-operative banks with paid up capital and reserves of Rs. 1 lakh and over. The Amending Act has not been brought into force so far.

CORPORATE SECTOR

The total number of joint stock companies limited by shares incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and at work in India on January 1, 1969 was 27,681 accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 3598.0 crores. Of these, the number of public and private limited companies was 6,236 and 21,445 with paid-up capital of Rs. 1,618.5 crores and Rs. 1,979.5 crores respectively. In addition to these, the total number of associations not for profit (registered mostly as companies limited by guarantee) at work was 1,171. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the

companies at work at the end of March 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1967, and 1968 and December 1968.

TABLE 90
COMPANIES AT WORK

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year ending March	Companies with share capital						Associations not for profit (regd. mostly as companies limited by guar- antee)
	Public		Private		Total		
	No.	paid-up capital	No.	paid-up capital	No.	paid-up capital	
1951	12,568	566.5	15,964	208.9	28,532	775.4	1,213
1956	9,575	690.4	20,399	333.8	29,874	1,024.2	1,394
1961	6,702	948.2	19,447	870.3	26,149	1,818.5	1,169
1966*	6,428	1435.3	20,218	1585.7	26,646	3,021.0	1,161
1967*	6,332	1503.4	20,552	1723.4	26,884	3,226.8	1,152
1968*	6,275	1587.4	21,063	1858.0	27,338	3,445.4	1,160
December 1968*	6,236	1618.5	21,445	1979.5	27,681	3,598.0	1,171

Table 91 below shows the region/Statewise distribution of companies at work based on the location of their registered offices on March 31, 1968 and of the new companies registered during the period April to December, 1968. During April to December, 1968, 811 companies limited by shares with total authorised capital of Rs. 176.09 crores were registered under the Companies Act, 1956. Of these, 49 companies were public limited and 762 were private limited having an authorised capital of Rs. 130.07 crores and Rs. 46.02 crores respectively.

TABLE 91
REGION/STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES AT WORK

Region/State	Number of companies as on March 31, 1968	Companies registered during April-December 1968	
		Number	Authorised capital (in Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Eastern Region			
Assam	409	6	49
Bihar	372	11	48
Orissa	204	6	27
West Bengal	9,055	154	7,74
Manspur	6	1	4
Tripura	10	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	—
TOTAL	10,057	178	902
Northern Region			
Haryana	206	10	2,71
Punjab	594	45	1,78
Rajasthan	385	17	94
Uttar Pradesh	1,070	24	2,11
Chandigarh	53	2	12
Delhi	2,655	92	13,52
Humachal Pradesh	39	1	1
TOTAL	5002	191	20,69

*Provisional figures.

TABLE 91 (concl'd.)

1					2	3	4
<i>Southern Region</i>							
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	594	40	3,28
Kerala	..	..	..	..	974	30	3,32
Madras	..	..	..	..	2,849	65	3,26
Mysore	..	..	..	..	748	51	4,22
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	57	2	1
TOTAL					5,222	188	14,09
<i>Western Region</i>							
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	1063	46	17,64
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	366	8	29
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	5,546	198	114,32
Goa	..	..	..	..	81	2	4
TOTAL					7,056	254	132,29
Andaman and Nicobar Islands					1	—	—
GRAND TOTAL —					27,338	811	176,09

Capital Issues & Project Costs of Companies

During 1968, 73 non-Government public Ltd. companies (engaged in other than financial business) issued capital amounting to Rs. 53.85 crores, comprising Rs. 22.31 crores in the form of shares and Rs. 31.54 crores as debentures. This amount was a little lower than Rs. 57.63 crores issued during the preceding year. However, the amount in the form of debentures was Rs. 31.54 crores in 1968 which was higher than Rs. 14.03 crores during 1967. Out of the amount of Rs. 53.85 crores, an amount of Rs. 49.42 crores, forming about 92 per cent, was offered to the general public. A total amount of Rs. 49.02 crores was underwritten and Rs. 171.91 crores was estimated as prospective project costs of the companies during 1968.

Capital Raised

The amount of capital raised by the existing joint stock companies limited by shares during the year ending March 31, 1968 was Rs. 89.9 crores in respect of public companies and that Rs. 138.3 crores in respect of private companies. During the nine-month period April-December 1968, the amount of capital raised was Rs. 35.2 crores and Rs. 124.6 crores respectively.

Companies Ceased to Work

The number of companies which went into liquidation or were struck off under Section 247(5) of the Companies Act, 1913 or under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956 or otherwise became defunct or ceased to work during the last seven years was for 1961-62 : 2,841; 1962-63 : 825; 1963-64 : 749; 1964-65 : 714; 1965-66 : 915; 1966-67 : 802 and 1967-68 : 627.

Government Companies

The table below gives the number and paid-up capital of Government companies at the end of March during the last 10 years.

TABLE 92
GOVERNMENT COMPANIES AT WORK

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year ending March 31	Public		Private		Total	
	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital
1959	38	22.8	66	46.1	104	428.9
1960	37	26.4	88	450.8	125	477.2
1961	39	33.0	103	514.0	142	547.0
1962	41	23.5	113	606.2	154	629.7
1963	42	27.4	118	758.8	160	786.0
1964	50	39.4	126	921.4	176	960.8
1965	54	51.7	129	1,066.0	183	1,117.7
1966	60	58.4	152	1,082.9	212	1,241.3
1967	65	77.1	167	1,314.4	232	1,391.5
1968*	72	99.1	169	1,460.2	241	1,559.3
1968 (December 31)*	76	111.2	174	1,547.4	250	1,658.6

State-wise Distribution of Government Companies

Table 93 shows the State-wise distribution of Government companies based on the location of their registered offices. The Government companies in Bihar accounted for 48.3 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all Government companies at work as on March 31, 1968. Of these, the Hindustan Steel Ltd., alone had a paid-up capital of Rs. 557 crores accounting for about 33.6 per cent of the total paid-up capital.

TABLE 93
STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

State/Union Territory	Number of companies	Paid-up capital (in lakhs of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
Andhra Pradesh	9	15,99.62	1.0
Assam	12	5,93.93	0.4
Bihar	10	7,53,14.83	48.3
Gujarat	3	1,22.74	0.1
Jammu & Kashmir	1	11.31	—
Kerala	24	31,78.62	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	6	58,02.38	3.7
Maharashtra	19	1,15,46.35	7.4
Mysore	23	83,24.36	5.3
Orissa	43	19,73.39	1.3
Rajasthan	9	12,74.31	0.8
Tamil Nadu	10	1,22,09.18	7.8
Uttar Pradesh	8	6,35.99	0.4
West Bengal	15	49,06.73	3.1
Chandigarh	12	3,20.19	0.2
Delhi	31	2,79,82.39	18.0
Goa	1	60.07	0.2
Himachal Pradesh	3	49.26	
Manipur	1	14.08	
Tripura	1	9.99	
TOTAL	241	15,59,29.72	100.00

*Provisional

The following table shows the ownership pattern of Government companies at work at the end of March, 1968. Out of the total paid-up capital of Rs. 1,559.3 crores, Rs. 1,298.2 crores, i.e., about 83.3 per cent, was held by the Central Government.

TABLE 94
OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

Type of Companies	Number	Paid-up capital (in lakh of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
1. Central Government	59*	12,98,23.76	83.3
2. Central and State Governments	15**	87,07.73	5.6
3. Central and State Government and private interests	7	34,25.73	2.2
4. Central Government and private interests	8	31,82.64	2.0
5. State Governments	80†	90,72.57	5.8
6. State Government and private interests	72††	17,17.29	1.1
TOTAL	241	15,59,29.72	100.00

Foreign Companies

On March 31, 1968 there were 581 foreign companies (i.e. joint stock companies incorporated outside India but having a place of business in this country) at work. The distribution of these companies according to the country of their origin was UK : 363; USA : 92; Japan : 17; Pakistan : 13; West Germany : 12; Switzerland and France : 11 each; Canada and Netherlands : 7 each; Sweden, Italy and Hong Kong : 6 each; Panama and Australia : 4 each; Bahama Islands, New Zealand and Yugoslavia : 3 each; Thailand : 2; Belgium, Burma, Brussels, Ceylon, Holland, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Philippines, Tanzania and Uganda : 1 each.

Overall Position

Table 95 gives the total number of various categories of companies at work in the country as on December 31, 1968, which are subject to one or the other provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

TABLE 95
COMPANIES AT WORK—CATEGORY-WISE
(As on 31-12-66§)

Category	Total	Of which Government companies
1. Companies limited by shares		
(a) Public limited companies	6,236	76
(b) Private limited companies	21,445	174
2. Companies limited by guarantee	1,171	—
3. Foreign companies (Section 591 of the Companies Act.)	561	—
Total	29,413	250

*Includes 3 subsidiary companies of Central Government companies.

**Includes one subsidiary company in which the paid-up capital is held by fully owned Central Government company and the State of Rajasthan.

†Includes 5 wholly owned subsidiaries of State Government companies.

††Includes 3 subsidiary companies of companies where the paid-up capital is held by the State Governments and the private interest.

§Provisional

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments.

Fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India. In addition, the Life Insurance Corporation and certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees. With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business in India, but in terms of clause (f) of Section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in their commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting fire and miscellaneous (motor) insurance business, while the Government of Mysore is transacting miscellaneous (motor) insurance business.

Insurance Association of India

With the nationalisation of life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function. The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business. The Executive Committee of the Council has evolved a code of conduct for observance by general insurers with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended, *inter alia*, certain standards of solvency and the minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis. Most of the provisions in the said code have since been incorporated in the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1968 which received President's Assent on December 31, 1968.

Another wing of the Association is entrusted with the regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business. The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils. The Insurance (Amendment) Act 1968, now provides for the establishment of a statutory body by the name of Tariff Advisory Committee with the Controller of Insurance as the Chairman to replace the Tariff Committee.

Compulsory Reinsurance

The Insurance Act, 1938 was amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1961 which came into force on April 1, 1961. Provision has been made therein (a) for compulsory reinsurance with approved Indian reinsurers by every insurer of such percentages, not exceeding 30 per cent of his business, as may be specified by the Central Government, and (b) for constituting an Advisory Committee which has to be consulted by the Central Government before specifying the percentages of business to be

reinsured and the proportions of the reinsurance business to be allocated among the approved reinsurers.

Amendment of the Insurance Act, 1938

A bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over general insurance business and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, to make the provisions of that Act applicable to the employees of general insurance companies has been passed by both the House of Parliament and has also received the assent of the President on December 31, 1968. The new provisions shall come into force on such date(s) as the Central Government appoint in this behalf.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1968, there were 72 Indian insurers and 57 non-Indian insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below :

TABLE 96
NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class/Classes for which registered	Fire	Marine	Misc.	Fire & misc.	Fire, marine and misc.	Total
Indian	2	11*	8	6	45	72**
Non-Indian ..	4	3	2	3	45	57
TOTAL	6	14	10	9	90	129

General Insurance Business of L.I.C.

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for life, fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business. It commenced transacting general insurance business from April 1, 1964. It completed a gross direct premium of Rs. 1297.93 lakhs during 1967-68 as against Rs. 699.67 lakhs during 1966-67. The net premium amounted to Rs. 435.45 lakhs in 1967-68 and Rs. 313.80 lakhs in 1966-67. The particulars relating to the general insurance business of L.I.C. have not been included in Tables 97 and 98 and in the statement of particulars of assets and investments given on the next page.

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1967.

TABLE 97
GENERAL INSURANCE —BUSINESS STATISTICS

Item	Indian Insurers			Non-Indian Insurers		
	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous
Premium less re-insurances	31.04	14.45	35.95	6.81	3.67	5.35
Claims under policies less re-insurances	12.44	10.41	20.03	2.06	2.54	2.83
Net commission	6.27	1.42	6.03	0.06	0.10	0.60
Expenses of management	6.77	2.38	7.47	2.74	1.20	1.62

*These insurers are registered for marine (country craft) insurance business only.
**Excludes the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by and the net premium income of insurers operating in India for 1967.

TABLE 98
GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME 1967

(In crores of rupees)

Class of Insurance business	Gross premium written direct			Net premium income		
	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India
Fire	21.36	2.79	10.18	17.47	13.57	6.81
Marine	11.34	1.91	5.63	9.22	5.23	3.67
Miscellaneous ..	25.95	11.41	6.19	23.48	12.47	5.35
TOTAL ..	58.65	16.11	22.00	50.17	31.27	15.83

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1967 amounted to Rs. 145.50 crores as against Rs. 131.94 crores and Rs. 112.75 crores at the end of 1966 and 1965 respectively. The investments at the end of 1967 were as follows :

	(Per cent)
Central and State Government securities	5.2
Indian municipal, port and improvement trust securities .. .	0.1
Shares and debentures of Indian companies	36.6
Foreign government securities	1.3
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amounts due from others ..	22.8
Deposits, cash and stamps	19.6
Other assets	14.4
TOTAL	100.0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the controlled business of 245 insurers, including three State Insurance Departments.

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Corporation adopted the calendar year from 1958 to end of 1961, and the financial year thereafter.

On March 31, 1968, the Corporation had 36 divisional offices, 414 branch offices, 135 sub-offices and 152 development centres in India.

New Business

During the year ending March 31, 1968, 15,14,925 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 901.76 crores and 14,28,043 policies were issued (being 94.3 per cent of the proposals received) assuring Rs. 844.47 crores (93.6 per cent of the sums proposed). The figures for the preceding year were 14,92,317 proposals for Rs. 816.33 crores and 14,11,920 policies assuring Rs. 770.27 crores.

A total of 5,09,607 policies (35.8 per cent of the total number of policies issued in India) assuring Rs. 235.46 crores (28.2 per cent of the total new sums assured in India) were issued in the rural areas.

During the same period 6,64,013 policies (46.7 per cent of the total policies issued in India) assuring Rs. 197.75 crores (23.7 per cent of the total new sums assured in India) were issued under the non-medical schemes.

The following table shows the comparative figures of new business transacted during the last five accounting periods :

TABLE 99

LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

Year*	In India		Out of India		Total	
	No. of policies	Sum assured	No. of policies	Sum assured	No. of policies	Sum assured
		(Rs. crores)		(Rs. crores)		(Rs. crores)
1963-64	16,37,759	692.55	8,532	10.21	16,46,291	702.76
1964-65	14,35,601	690.03	8,751	11.05	14,44,352	701.08
1965-66	15,54,758	789.29	6,445	8.50	15,61,203	797.79
1966-67	14,06,033	757.94	5,887	12.33	14,11,920	770.27
1967-68	14,23,380	835.40	4,663	9.07	14,28,043	844.47

Total Business in Force

The following table gives the life insurance business in force (inclusive of group insurance business) at the end of each of the last five accounting periods :

TABLE 100

LIFE INSURANCE—TOTAL BUSINESS

Business in force on	In India		Out of India		Total	
	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured
	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)
31-3-1964	101.19	3,458	2.09	113	103.28	3,571
31-3-1965	106.30	3,766	1.92	112	108.22	3,878
31-3-1966	114.10	4,282	1.79	112	115.89	4,394
31-3-1967	119.98	4,593	1.24**	131**	121.22	4,724
31-3-1968	126.43	5,116	1.16	124	127.59	5,240

Foreign Business

The Corporation transacted new business in Fiji, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore, Uganda and the United Kingdom. The office in Aden was closed down in October, 1967.

During the year ending March 31, 1968, the Corporation received from these countries 5,110 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 10.00 crores and issued 4,663 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 9.07 crores as against 6,740 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 14.19 crores and 5,887 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 12.33 crores during the preceding year.

Financing of Housing Schemes

During the year ending March 31, 1968, loans amounting to Rs. 12 crores were advanced to State Governments for financing various housing

*Financial year i.e. April-Ma ch.

**Out of India figures exclude those relating to Pakistan and South Africa business.

schemes. A sum of Rs. 9.55 crores was advanced to co-operative housing finance societies and other authorities for financing housing co-operatives in various States. In addition, the Corporation granted a special loan of Rs. one crore to the Government of Maharashtra for rebuilding Koyana Nagär.

The 'Own Your Home' scheme continued to operate in 118 centres. It has been extended to Karad Municipal area. It now covers all the cities and towns in India having a population of one lakh and above and also some other centres with population less than one lakh. During the year, 958 loans amounting to Rs. 276.36 lakhs were sanctioned to the policy holders for construction or purchase of houses.

Other schemes for financing house construction include, (i) loans to public limited companies for the purpose of providing houses to their employees, and (ii) loans to co-operative housing societies of employees of public limited companies. During the year, a loan amounting to Rs. 15.00 lakhs was sanctioned to one company and loans amounting to Rs. 11.8 lakhs were sanctioned to two co-operative housing societies of the employees of public limited companies.

The Corporation also grants loans to co-operative housing societies formed by the employees of the Corporation and also to individual employees for purchase or construction of houses. During the year, 23 societies were formed at various centres bringing the total number of such societies to 150 on March 31, 1968. Applications for loans amounting to Rs. 95.00 lakhs were sanctioned to 18 societies during the period. 73 societies have so far taken advantage of this scheme and they have been sanctioned loans totalling Rs. 418.41 lakhs. Loans totalling Rs. 10.41 lakhs were also sanctioned to 73 employees during the year.

The total assistance given by the Corporation to housing development in India by way of loans to State Governments and co-operative housing finance societies and loans under other schemes and its own building construction up to March 31, 1968 amounted to over Rs. 184 crores.

Investments

The total book value of the investments of the Corporation at the end of March 1968 amounted to Rs. 1,207.16 crores. Of this, the total book value of the investments pertaining to the general business (including capital redemption and annuity certain business) was Rs. 4.71 crores and that pertaining to life business was Rs. 1,202.45 crores.

The break-up of the investments pertaining to the life business of the Corporation as on March 31, 1968 is given in the following table :

TABLE 101
L.I.C. INVESTMENTS

Investment	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	In India	Outside India
Central & State Government and other approved securities	667.00-99	—
Municipal securities not included above	1.85-96	—
Foreign Government, municipal, etc. securities	—	21.61-89
Shares and debentures of companies and of co-operatives	202.77-16	34-66
Total stock exchange securities	871.64-11	21.96-33
Loans to State Governments for housing schemes	94.46-85	—
Amount due from State Governments in respect of the controlled business taken over	3.57-38	—

TABLE 101 (concl'd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Investment	In India	Outside India
Loan to a State Government for water supply scheme	194.86	—
Loans to municipal committees guaranteed by Government	15,59.64	—
Loans to municipalities and other bodies in foreign countries	—	1,29.75
Loans to Government of India in foreign countries	—	11.44
Loans to co-operative housing finance societies guaranteed by Government	54,25.71	—
Loan to a housing board for financing housing co-operatives guaranteed by Government	35.20	38,10.91
Loans to a State Government for financing housing co-operatives of scheduled castes & tribes	3,50.00	—
Loan to a housing authority guaranteed by Government in a foreign country	—	7.24
Loans to industrial estates guaranteed by Government	72.18	—
Loans to co-operative sugar factories guaranteed by Government	1,75.00	—
Loans to improvement trusts guaranteed by Government	60.00	—
Fixed deposits guaranteed by Government	2,00.00	—
Loans to State electricity boards	69,30.00	—
Contribution to the initial capital of the Unit Trust of India	75.00	—
Loans to companies	17,55.15	—
Total stock exchange securities, loans & deposits and contribution to the initial capital of the Unit Trust of India	1,117,81.08	23,44.98
Loans on mortgage of property other than those including above under loans to State electricity boards and loans to companies or co-operatives	25,05.18	—
House property	34,88.41	125.79
TOTAL	1,177,74.67	24,70.77

OTHER INSURANCE

War Risks (Marine Hulls) Insurance Scheme

The War Risks (Marine Hulls) Insurance Scheme, which is a voluntary scheme, was introduced by the Government of India in September, 1965, when foreign re-insurers cancelled the war risks cover on Indian ships in the wake of hostilities with Pakistan, and re-instatement of the cover was possible only at very high rates of premium. All the ships borne on the Indian Register as well as mechanised sailing vessels are eligible for insurance under the Scheme. The Life Insurance Corporation of India, which act as the Government agent, issue the cover but the risk is wholly reinsured with the Government of India at the same rates of premium.

The policies under this Scheme are issued for a quarter at a time. The rates of premia for each quarter are fixed in advance by the Central Government. The rate in force since October, 1967 is 0.2 per cent per annum.

Emergency Risks (Goods/Factories) Insurance

The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962 and the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962 and the schemes framed

thereunder which were in operation since January 1, 1963 provided for compulsory insurance of goods (with certain exceptions), as well as of factories, inland vessels, plant and machinery of mines, oil installations, gas and electric supply, hydroelectric undertakings and standing tea crops. These schemes were framed to ensure normal commercial activity including production in factories and sale and movement of commodities without the fear of losses as a result of enemy action.

With the revocation of Proclamation of Emergency from January 10, 1968, the Acts and the schemes framed thereunder ceased to be in force on that date. However, the liability to pay arrears of premium as also the relevant claims that arose due to enemy action remaining unpaid continues.

CHAPTER XIV

PLANNING

Planning was advocated in India much before independence by individuals, groups, the Congress Party as well as the Government. A number of committees had been set up and proposals made for post-war reconstruction and development. It was, however, after independence that the Government of India set up the Planning Commission in March 1950, to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources". The First Five Year Plan, finalised in the light of public discussion, was submitted to Parliament in December, 1952.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life." Economic planning had to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional frame-work adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people".

The long-term objectives of doubling the national and per capita income (from the levels obtaining at the beginning of the First Plan) and raising the consumption standards were laid down in the First and Second Plans*, which were based on certain assumptions and prevailing conditions. In view of the very rapid growth of population in the 1951-61 decade, and the likely trends, the Third Plan laid down the following long-term objectives to be attained by 1975-76 : (i) a cumulative rate of growth as near as possible to 6 per cent per annum so as to secure more than a doubling of national income (from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 34,000 crores in 1975-76 at 1960-61 prices) and a 61 per cent increase in per capita income (from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to Rs. 530 in 1975-76)**; (ii) the creation of employment outside agriculture for more than 4.6 crore persons so as to reduce the proportion of population dependent on agriculture from about 70 per cent to about 60 per cent; and (iii) the provision of universal education up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitution.

A principal objective to be firmly kept in view was to stabilise the growth of population over a reasonable period. The step-up in the net investment rate would have to be from about 11 per cent of national income at the end of the Second Plan to 14-15 per cent, 17-18 per cent and 19-20 per cent per annum by the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively. The major part of the increase in investment would have to be financed by domestic savings; the net saving-income ratio would have to rise from about 8.5 per cent in 1960-61 to about 11.5 per cent, 15-16 per cent and 18-19 per cent at the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively.

Another objective was to ensure that the economy could, after a period of ten years or so, reduce substantially dependence on assistance from abroad. This also postulated a steady and sizeable increase in exports through appropriate policies and measures.

FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

The First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56), through its emphasis on agriculture, irrigation, power and transport, aimed at creating the base

*For more details, see "India 1962", p. 175.

**National and per capita income figures given here differ somewhat from those given in the Chapter on "Economic Structure" which are based on later computation.

for more rapid economic and industrial advance in the future. It also initiated some of the basic policies by way of social change and institutional reforms. The Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) carried these policies a step further and placed before the nation the goal of a socialist pattern of society. It laid emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries and defined the key role the public sector was to play in the economic development of the country.

Investment during the two Plans totalled Rs. 10,110 crores—Rs. 5,210 crores in the public sector* and Rs. 4,900 crores in the private sector—increasing the average annual level of investment in the economy from Rs. 500 crores at the beginning of the decade to Rs. 1,600 crores at its end.

Programmes for agriculture and irrigation took up 31 and 20 per cent of public sector outlay in the First and Second Plans, respectively. With the Second Plan shift of emphasis to industries, the share of industries and minerals was increased from 4 per cent in the First to 20 per cent in the Second Plan. For power, the allocations in the two Plans were 13 and 10 per cent. Transport and communications received equally high priority in both Plans, accounting for 27 and 28 per cent, while social services and miscellaneous took up 23 and 18 per cent of the outlays in the First and Second Plans.

Of the public sector outlay, Rs. 1,772 crores, or 90 per cent of the total of Rs. 1,960 crores in the First Plan, and Rs. 3,510 crores**, or 76 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores in the Second Plan, came from internal resources; the remaining comprised external assistance†.

During the Second Plan in particular, there was a substantial step-up in the tax effort. A number of new direct and indirect taxes were introduced. The gap in resources was made up through partly deficit financing and partly external assistance. Deficit financing during the Second Plan was roughly of the order of Rs. 948 crores.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) was formulated keeping in view the long-term objectives for the next fifteen years which have already been described. Its immediate aim was to: (i) secure an increase in national income of over 5 per cent per annum, and at the same time ensure a pattern of investment so as to sustain this rate of growth during subsequent Plan periods; (ii) achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports; (iii) expand basic industries like steel, chemicals, fuel and power, and establish machine-building capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialisation could be met within a period of ten years or so mainly from the country's own resources; (iv) utilise to the fullest possible extent the manpower resources of the country and ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities; (v) establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. National income would increase by about 30 per cent from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to about Rs. 19,000 crores by 1965-66 (at 1960-61 prices); per capita income would rise by about 17 per cent from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to about Rs. 385 in 1965-66.

*The public sector also incurred Rs. 1,350 crores on current outlay.

**Includes subscription to Government loans by (i) Reserve Bank, and (ii) State Bank out of PL 480 deposits.

†External assistance in the Second Plan was Rs. 1,090 crores: PL 480 funds in special securities by Reserve Bank in 1960-61.

Outlays and Allocations

The total cost of the physical programmes in the Third Plan, which included certain measures in preparation for the Fourth Plan, exceeded Rs. 8,000 crores for the public sector and was Rs. 4,100 crores* (estimated) for the private sector. The estimate of financial resources for the public sector, however, was placed at Rs. 7,500 crores. The following table shows the distribution of this financial outlay by major heads; the corresponding expenditure during the Second Plan is also shown for comparison.

TABLE 102
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS

Major Head	Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Total expenditure (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent
Agriculture and community development	530	11	1,068	14
Major and medium irrigation ..	420	9	650	9
Power	445	10	1,012	13
Village and small industries ..	175	4	264	4
Organised industry and minerals..	900	20	1,520	20
Transport and communications..	1,300	28	1,486	20
Social services and miscellaneous	830	18	1,300	17
Inventories	—	—	200	3
TOTAL	4,600	100	7,500	100

Of the total outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores in the public sector, investment (in the sense of expenditure on capital account) was estimated at Rs. 6,300 crores and current outlay at Rs. 1,200 crores. This does not include contribution in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works or the contribution of local bodies out of their own resources.

Investment by the private sector during the period of the Third Plan was estimated at Rs. 4,100 crores, thus making a total investment in the public and private sectors together of Rs. 10,400 crores.

The total expenditure in the public sector, during the Third Plan is now estimated at Rs. 8,577.2 crores. The break-up under major heads of development is given in Table 108 (p. 217) together with the expenditure during the Annual Plan periods 1966 to 1969 and the estimates for the Fourth Plan.

The expenditure of Rs. 8,577 crores over the five years of the Plan is Rs. 1,077 crores more than the original financial provision. The outlay had to be sharply increased from 1963-64 onwards.

In agriculture, community development and co-operation the increase between the initial financial provision and the anticipated expenditure was of Rs. 21 crores. In major and medium irrigation it was Rs. 14 crores.

*Excludes Rs. 200 crores, estimated transfer from the public to the private sector.

in power Rs. 240 crores, in industry and minerals Rs. 206 crores, (in village and small industries there was a shortfall of Rs. 23 crores and in miscellaneous Rs. 7 crores). The largest increase was under the major head transport & communication amounting to Rs. 626 crores. This was primarily the result of the substantial increases made in the road programmes and additions in railway and post and telegraph programmes consequent on the National Emergency following the Chinese aggression.

Table 103 indicates the financing of the Plan.

TABLE 103
FINANCING OF THE THIRD PLAN

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No	Item	Original scheme of financing			Actuals		
		Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
1.	Domestic Budgetary Resources	3,314	1,436	4,750	3,500	1,521	5,021
2.	Balance from Current Revenues at 1960-61 Rates of Taxation	410	140	550	(-)-642	223	(-)-419
3.	Surplus of Public Enterprises at 1960-61 Fares, Freights and Tariffs ..	400	150	550	331	104	435
4.	Railways	100	—	100	62	—	62
5.	Others	300	150	450	269	104	373
6.	Additional Taxation Including Measures to Increase the Surplus of Public Enterprises	1,100	610	1,710	2,277	615	2,892
7.	Loans from Public (net)*	475	325	800	307	516	823
8.	Small Savings	213	387	600	213	352	565
9.	Annuity Deposits, Compulsory Deposits, Prize Bonds and Gold Bonds	—	—	—	117	—	117
10.	State Provident Funds	183	82	265	236	100	336
11.	Steel Equalisation Fund	105	—	105	34	—	34
12.	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)	428	(-)-258	170	627	(-)-389	238
13.	Budgetary Receipts Corresponding to External Assistance (net) ..	2,200	—	2,200	2,423	—	2,423
14.	Other than PL 480 ..	—	—	—	1,339	—	1,339
15.	PL 480 Assistance ..	2,220	—	2,200	1,084	—	1,084
16.	Deficit Financing ..	524	26	550	1,004	129	1,133
17.	Total (1+13+16) ..	6,038	1,462	7,500	6,927	1,650	8,577
18.	Assistance for State Plans	(-)-2,375	2,375	—	(-)-2,515	2,515	—
19.	Aggregate Resources Plan Outlay	3,663	3,837	7,500	4,412	4,165	8,577

ANNUAL PLANS

The Third Five Year Plan was followed by three Annual Plans 1966—1969. This was primarily because severe strains had been developing in the economy; among the more important reasons were the hostilities of 1962 and 1965 and the steep fall in agricultural production over two successive years 1965-66 and 1966-67. Again, the devaluation of the rupee in mid-1966 was followed by a period of readjustment.

Table 108 (P. 217) gives estimates of the public sector outlay during the three years of the Annual Plans under major heads of development. Actual expenditure is likely to have been lower.

Table 104 gives data relating to the financing of the Annual Plans.

*Inclusive of net borrowings by public enterprises from the market and the LIC.

TABLE 104
FINANCING OF THE ANNUAL PLANS : 1966-1969

(Rs. crores.)

Sl. No.	Item	1966-68			1968-69		
		Original Scheme of Financing		Latest Estimates	Original Scheme of Financing		Total
		Centre	States		Centre	States	
1.	Domestic Budgetary Resources	1,887	839	2,726	1,296	861	2,157
2.	Issues from Current Revenues at 1965-66 Rates of Taxation	487	193	680	84	92	176
3.	Surplus of Public Enterprises at 1965-66 Fare, Freight and Tariffs	337	125	462	131	107	238
4.	Railways ..	5	—	5	(—) 350	—	(—) 350
5.	Others ..	332	125	457	181	107	288
6.	Additional Taxation Including Measures to Increase the Surplus of Public Enterprises	340	271**	611	309	149***	458
7.	Loans from Public (net)†	183	230	413	255	224	479
8.	Small Savings ..	75	196	271	75	153	228
9.	Annuity Deposits, Compulsory Deposits, Prize Bonds and Gold Bonds	55	—	55	57	—	57
10.	State Provident Funds ..	112	59	171	128	66	194
11.	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net) ..	298	(—) 235	63	257††	705††	327
12.	Budgetary Receipts Corresponding to External Assistance (net)	1,574	—	1,574	1,779	—	1,779
13.	Other than PL-430 ..	1,061	—	1,061	1,067	—	1,067
14.	PL-450 Assistance ..	513	—	513	712	—	712
15.	Deficit Financing ..	24	4	28	442	(—) 226	416
16.	Total (1+2+15)	3,485	843	4,328	3,517	815	4,332
17.	Assistance for State Plans	(—) 1,099	1,099	—	(—) 1,158	1,158	—
18.	Aggregate Resources—Plan Outlay	2,386	1,942	4,328	2,359	1,993	4,352
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*The latest estimates furnished by the State Governments place this surplus at Rs. 70 crores. Taking into account the yield from charges in bus fares and electricity tariffs and allowing for repayment of market loans, the net surplus amounts to Rs. 76 crores.

**This includes a gap of Rs. 88 crores to be met by further efforts by the States.

***Inclusive of share in additional taxation by the Centre. This is estimated at Rs. 78 crores for 1966-68 and at Rs. 64 crores for 1968-69.

†Includes net borrowings by public enterprises from the market and the L.I.C.

††After allowing for *ad-hoc* loans from the Centre to States amounting to Rs. 216 crores.

‡Figures in brackets are after adjustment for the change in the par value of the rupee.

PROGRESS SINCE THIRD PLAN

An account of achievements in selected important directions is given in Table 105 (p. 214) together with targets of the Fourth Plan.

National Income

During the Third Plan, national income (revised series) at 1960-61 prices rose by 20 per cent in the first four years and declined by 5.7 per cent in the last year. Per capita real income in 1965-66 was about the same as in 1960-61; the growth of population at 2.5 per cent per annum completely neutralised the growth in the national income. In 1966-67, following a severe drought, national income rose nominally by 1.1 per cent but in 1967-68, with a significant increase in agricultural output the national income went up by 9 per cent. In 1968-69, the rise in national income has been estimated at 3 per cent over the preceding year, the rise in industrial production being 6 per cent.

Agriculture

During the first three years of the Third Plan, agricultural performance was not satisfactory. The erratic output was principally responsible for fluctuations in the national income. A record harvest was raised, however, in 1964-65 which was a year of favourable weather conditions. In the subsequent two years, the output fell sharply due to widespread drought conditions. As a result of the new strategy of agriculture—increased use of high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and irrigation coupled with the incentive of higher prices—agricultural production showed a sharp increase in 1967-68 and maintained that level in 1968-69. Even so the maximum levels of production realised during 1961-69 in foodgrains, oil seeds and cotton fell short of the targets in the Third Plan.

Developments in more recent years, such as adoption of the new strategy in agriculture, research in plant breeding, a new awareness of the importance of irrigation, intensive use of sub-soil water, of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, insecticides and other inputs, have changed the situation and the possibility of an upward surge in agricultural production seems to have been established.

Industry

Output in the organised industry increased by 8 to 10 per cent during the first four years of the Third Plan. In 1965-66 it came down to 4.3 per cent, because of the Indo-Pak conflict and the consequent disruption in the flow of foreign aid. Over the Plan period, therefore, the growth rate works out to about 7.9 per cent per year compared to a target of 11 per cent envisaged in the Plan.

In 1966-67, the index of industrial production (base 1960=100) increased by 1.7 per cent and in 1967-68 by just 0.3 per cent. The declaration was accompanied by an increase in the unutilised capacity in a number of industries. This was caused by the set-back in the agricultural production which resulted in reduced purchasing power, stagnation in investment, and shortage of foreign exchange for industry consequent on abnormally high imports of foodgrains and raw materials. The stagnation was most pronounced in capital goods industries; the growth rate in some other important industries was satisfactory. From the beginning of 1968 an all-round industrial recovery started as a result of several measures taken by Government—import liberalisation following devaluation, decontrol of commodities like steel, coal, paper, fertilisers, commercial vehicles, etc., de-licensing of a number of industries, and some increase in the public sector's demands for domestic manufactures, as well as a rise in the exports of engineering goods.

Overall, a notable feature in industry has been a continuous increase and diversification of production capacity in spite of fluctuations and stagnation conditions in recent years. Steel, aluminium, a wide range of machine tools, industrial machinery, electrical and transport equipment, power generators, fertilisers, drugs and pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, cement, minerals and several consumer goods have witnessed remarkable increases in production capacity. As a result, the industrial structure has been strengthened and potential has been created for sustained industrial progress in the future.

Social Welfare and Justice

Marked progress has been achieved in the spread of education, both general and technical, even though the Constitutional directive regarding free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 has yet to be fulfilled. Thus, school enrolment increased from about 2.5 crores in 1950-51 to over 7 crores in 1967-68. Eight out of 10 children of 6-11 years of age are now at school. The rapid spread of facilities for secondary and higher education has been mainly responsible for facilitating verticle mobility of labour. Technical and engineering courses have been widely introduced; there are 138 colleges of engineering besides 284 institutions for diploma courses. About a sixth of students attending colleges receive scholarships and stipends.

A large programme of training helps to meet the demand for skilled workers. About a lakh are being trained every year.

Extensive public health measures have been a notable feature of the planning era. The expectation of life at birth increased from 35 years in 1950-51 to 52 in 1967-68 which is the result of the expansion of hospital and medical facilities, including primary health centres, into the interior of the country, the control or eradication of epidemics and diseases like Malaria, Cholera, Plague, Small-pox, Influenza, Tuberculosis, etc., and the sharp decline in infant mortality. The success of these measures has, however, accentuated the problem of population growth, which eats up the gains of economic advance. India has, therefore, launched one of the world's largest and most widespread programmes of education and motivation in family planning. The aim is to check and bring down the birth rate from 40 to 25 per thousand in a decade.

Special programmes have been devised to ameliorate the conditions of scheduled castes and tribes and the weaker sections of the society. Assistance has been given to village and small industries in different ways.

Minimum wages have been prescribed for many categories of labour, and considerable progress has been made in legislation relating to industrial relations and labour welfare.

A variety of land reform measures have been adopted in the country providing for security of tenants, imposition of ceiling of land holdings, abolition of intermediaries, etc. Panchayati Raj institutions have been established and comprehensive programmes of cooperative action have been launched.

The extension of the public sector, industrial licensing and taxation measures have been among other steps taken in the direction of reduction of concentration of wealth and economic power.

Prices

Up to 1962-63, the rise in whole-sale prices was mild. It became sharp thereafter. In 1965-66, the general index of whole-sale prices was 32 per cent higher than in 1960-61, mainly because of higher prices of food articles. In the drought year 1966-67, whole-sale prices increased by 16 per cent and of food articles by 18 per cent. In 1967-68, the respective increases were

11 per cent and 21 per cent. The substantial increase in foodgrain production in 1967-68 together with the restraint on expenditure resulted in relative stability in prices in 1968-69. Thus, the general index on February 8, 1969 was 205.8 as against 208.2 on February 10, 1968. The consumer price index (1949=100) rose from 124 in 1960-61 to 169 in 1965-66, 191 in 1966-67 and 213 in 1967-68. Many factors contributed to a rise in the cost of production and a reduction in the profitability of enterprises.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan states that the basic strategy of Indian planning as defined at the beginning of the Second Plan is not at fault. The Fourth Plan has to provide the next step forward in attaining the accepted aims and objectives.

The current tempo of economic activity is insufficient to provide productive employment to all, extend the base of social services and bring about significant improvement in living standards of the people. The Plan aims at accelerating the tempo of development in conditions of stability and reduced uncertainties particularly in respect of agricultural production and great dependence on foreign aid.

Sizable buffer stocks of foodgrains will be built to even out the supplies, and stabilise foodgrain prices and the price level in general. It is planned to do away with PL-480 imports within two years. Planned increases in the production of foodgrains, raw materials and manufactured goods will enable to limit the growth of other imports to manageable proportions. A sustained 7 per cent increase annually in exports is another objective to secure balance of foreign account and approach speedily the goal of self-reliance.

National self-reliance and growth with stability can be attained only if additional effort is put forward at every level. In the financing of the Plan, emphasis is placed on additional mobilisation of internal resources in a manner which would not give rise to inflationary pressures.

The attainment of objectives of social justice and equality requires more comprehensive planning and command of Government over resources greater than has been attempted so far. Income disparities can to some extent be reduced through fiscal measures. But in a poor country, the social objectives can be reached by more rapid growth of the economy, greater diffusion of enterprise and of ownership of the means of production, increasing productivity of the weaker units and widening opportunities of productive work and employment to the common man and particularly to the underprivileged people.

A major objective of the Plan is to create employment opportunities in the rural and urban sectors on an increasing scale. The approach of area development, dispersal of economic activity, extension of irrigation and multiple cropping should result in a considerable increase in the demand for agricultural labour. An important aspect of the Plan is to give support at much higher level to institutional finance for rural development.

Fuller employment and social justice will not be realised without stricter economic discipline and greater readiness by the relatively well-to-do to accept restraints on their rising consumption in order to release resources for the faster development of the economy. Speedier progress towards social justice also postulates more radical policies of income distribution.

Targets

Table 105 presents selected targets of the Fourth Plan together with the achievements since 1960-61.

Outlay : Size and Pattern

The Draft Fourth Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 24,398 crores, comprising Rs. 14,398 crores outlay in the public sector and Rs. 10,000 crores investment in the private sector. The public sector outlay includes Rs. 12,252 crores of investment and the balance of Rs. 2,146 crores for current outlay. The total investment in both sectors for the creation of productive assets thus amounts to Rs. 22,252 crores.

The estimates of development outlays do not include most of the expenditures by local bodies financed out of their own resources or on maintenance of services and institutions established during earlier Plans which would be provided for in the normal budgets.

Table 106 shows the outlay and investment under major heads. Table 107 gives the pattern of investment in the Fourth Plan together with corresponding data for the Third Plan.

Table 108 gives the break-up under major heads of public sector outlays in the Fourth Plan with expenditure in Third Plan and Annual Plans 1966-1969 given for comparison.

Table 109 gives the distribution of the outlay under Centre, States and Union Territories.

Resources

The scheme of financing the Fourth Plan is given in Table 110.

TABLE 105
ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

Item	Unit	1960-61 actuals	1965-66 actuals	1968-69 estimated	1973-74 targets
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors					
Foodgrain production	lakh tonnes	8,20	7,20	98,0	12,90
Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	lakh tonnes	1,12	1,21	12,0	15,0
Oilseeds	lakh tonnes	70	63	85*	1,05
Cotton	lakh bales	53	48	60*	80
Jute	lakh bales	41	45	62*	74
Tea	lakh tonnes	3,21	3,65	4,18	4,50
Tobacco	lakh tonnes	3,07	2,98	3,80	4,80
High yielding varieties (area covered) ..	lakh hectares	—	—	85	2,41
Plant protection (area covered) ..	lakh hectares	65	1,65	5,40	8,00
Consumption of fertilisers :	thou. tonnes				
Nitrogenous (N) ..		2,10	5,50	14,00	37,00
Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅) ..		70	1,30	4,00	18,00
Potassic (K ₂ O) ..		26	80	1,80	11,00
Short and medium term loans advanced by primary co-operative credit societies ..	Rs. crores	2,02	342	4,50	7,50
Membership of agricultural co-operative credit societies ..	lakhs	1,70	2,60	3,00	4,20
Area irrigate (gross) : ..					
Major and medium ..	lakh hectares	131	152	170	212
Minor	lakh hectares	143	170	190	222
Agricultural pumpsets energised	'000 numbers	1,91-8	5,13-4	10,69	12,409

*Base level.

TABLE 105—(concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Industry and Minerals					
Steel ingots ..	lakh tonnes	35	65	65	1.08
Alloy and special steels	'000 tonnes	—	40	43	2.70
Aluminium ..	'000 tonnes	18.2	62.1	1.20	2.20
Machine tools ..	Rs. crores	7	29	25	65
Sulphuric acid ..	lakh tonnes	3.68	6.62	10.20	35
Caustic soda ..	lakh tonnes	1.01	2.18	3.14	5
Soda ash ..	lakh tonnes	1.52	3.31	3.90	5.50
Refining capacity in terms of crude throughput ..	lakh tonnes	60.92	97.5**	161.3**	260
Petroleum, crude ..	lakh tonnes	4	30	58	97
Paper and paper board	lakh tonnes	3.5	5.7	6.4	9.6
Plastics ..	'000 tonnes	9.5	31	53	2.10
3. Fertiliser Production					
Nitrogenous (N) ..	lakh tonnes	1.01	2.32	5.50	30
Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅) ..	lakh tonnes	0.53	1.23	2.2	15
4. Cement					
.. ..	lakh tonnes	80	1.08	1.25	1.80
5. Cloth					
Mull made ..	crore metres	464.9	440.1	440.0	510.0
Man-made fibre fabrics	crore metres	546**	870**	975	150.0
Handloom, powerloom and khadi ..	crore metres	206.7	314.1	340.0	425.0
6. Minerals					
Iron ore ..	crore tonnes	1.1	2.45	2.6	5.3
Coal (excluding lignite)	crore tonnes	5.57	6.77	6.95	9.35
7. Electricity					
Installed capacity ..	lakh W.	56	1.02	1.45	2.20
8. Transport					
Railway freight carried	crore tonnes	15.6	20.3	20.3	26.5
Surfaced roads ..	lakh km.	2.36	2.87	3.17	3.67
Commercial vehicles on road ..	lakh Nos.	2.25	3.33	3.80	5.85
Shipping tonnage ..	lakh GRT	9	15	21	35
9. Education					
General education : Students in schools	lakh Nos.	4.47	6.48	7.52	9.72
Technical Education : admission capacity	'000 Nos.	—	—	—	—
Degree ..	'000 Nos.	13.8	24.7	25.0	25.0
Diploma ..	'000 Nos.	25.8	48.0	48.6	48.6
10. Health and Family Planning					
Hospital beds ..	'000 Nos.	185.6	240.1	255.7	281.6
Doctors practising ..	'000 Nos.	70.0	86.0	102.5	137.9
11. Family Planning Centres					
Rural ..	numbers	1,100	3,676	4,840	5,225
Urban ..	numbers	549	1,331	1,856	1,856

**Relates to calendar year.

TABLE 106
OUTLAY AND INVESTMENT IN FOURTH PLAN : PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

(Rs. crores)

SL. No.	Head of Development	Public Sector					Private Sector		Total Investment (4+6)	Public and Private Sectors	
		Total outlay	Current outlay	Investment	Percentage of total outlay	Investment	Percentage distribution	Total outlay (2+6)		Percentage distribution	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	2,217	550	1,667	15.4	1,800	18.0	3,467	4,017	16.5	
2.	Irrigation and Flood Control	964	14	950	6.7	..	..	950	964	3.9
3.	Power	2,085	..	2,085	14.4	..	..	2,135	2,135	8.7
4.	Village and Small Industries	295	111	184	2.1	500	5.0	684	795	3.3	
5.	Industry and Minerals	3,090	35	3,055	21.5	2,150	21.5	5,205	5,240	21.5	
6.	Transport and Communications	3,173	40	3,133	22.0	1,010	10.1	4,143	4,183	17.2	
7.	Education	802	539	263	5.6	50	0.5	313	852	3.5	
8.	Scientific Research	134	41	93	0.9	..	..	93	134	0.5
9.	Health	437	305	132	3.0	..	..	132	437	1.8
10.	Family Planning	300	250	50	2.1	..	..	50	300	1.2
11.	Water Supply and Sanitation	339	2	337	2.4	..	..	337	339	1.4
12.	Housing and Urban Development	171	..	171	1.2	2,680	26.8	2,851	2,851	11.7	
13.	Welfare of Backward Classes	134	134	..	0.9	..	..	..	134	0.5
14.	Social Welfare	37	37	..	0.3	..	..	..	37	0.2
15.	Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training	37	18	19	0.3	..	..	19	37	0.2
16.	Other Programmes	183	70	113	1.2	1,760	17.6	1,943	1,833	7.2	
17.	Inventories	..	..	..	..	10,000*	100.0	22,252	1,760	7.2
18.	Total ..	14,398	2,146	12,252	110.0	..	..	22,252	24,398	100.0

*Exclusive of transfers of public funds.

TABLE 107

PATTERN OF INVESTMENT : FOURTH AND THIRD PLAN

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Percentage Distribution
1	Agriculture and Allied Sectors ..	1,667 (660)	1,800 (800)	3,467 (1,460)	15.6 (14.0)
2	Irrigation and Flood Control	950 (650)	.. (..)	950 (650)	4.3 (6.3)
3	Power	2,085 (1,012)	50 (50)	2,135 (1,062)	9.6 (10.2)
4	Village and Small Industries ..	184 (150)	500 (275)	684 (425)	3.1 (4.1)
5	Industry and Minerals	3,055 (1,520)	2,150 (1,050)	5,205 (2,570)	23.4 (24.7)
6	Transport and Communications ..	3,133 (1,486)	1,010 (250)	4,143 (1,736)	18.6 (16.7)
7	Social Services and Other Programmes	1,178 (622)	2,730 (1,075)	3,908 (1,697)	17.5 (16.3)
8	Inventories .. .. .	.. (200)	1,760 (600)	1,760 (800)	7.9 (7.7)
9	Total	12,252 (6,300)	10,000* (41,00)	22,252 (10,400)	100.0 (100.0)

Note :—Figures in brackets are for the Third Plan.

TABLE 108

PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAYS IN THE FOURTH PLAN AND EXPENDITURE IN THE THIRD PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1966-69

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Third Plan	1966-69 (Estimate)	Fourth Plan
	1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	1,039.0	1,166.6	2,217.5
2.	Irrigation and Flood Control	663.7	457.1	963.8
3.	Power	1,252.3	1,182.2	2,084.5
4.	Village and Small Industries	240.8	144.1	294.7
5.	Industry and Minerals	1,726.1	1,575.0	3,089.9
6.	Transport and Communications	2,111.7	1,239.1	3,173.1
7.	Education	588.7	322.4	801.6
8.	Scientific Research	71.4	51.1	134.0
9.	Health	225.9	140.1	437.5
10.	Family Planning	24.9	75.2	300.0
11.	Water Supply and Sanitation	105.7	100.6	338.9
12.	Housing and Urban Development	127.5	63.4	170.7
13.	Welfare of Backward classes	99.1	68.5	134.3
14.	Social Welfare	19.4	12.1	37.2
15.	Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training	55.8	35.5	37.1
16.	Other programmes	175.0	123.5	182.8
17.	Total	8,577.2	6,756.5**	14,397.6

*Exclusive of transfers of public funds.

**This actual expenditure is likely to be lower.

TABLE 109
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAYS: CENTRE, CENTRALLY
SPONSORED, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Head of development	Centre	Centrally sponsored	Union Territories	States	Total
1.	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	694.3	100.0	69.8	1,353.4	22,17.5
2.	Irrigation and Flood Control	23.5	—	11.8	928.5	963.8
3.	Power	252.0	14.0	74.2	1,744.3	2,084.5
4.	Village and Small Industries	145.0	5.1	10.2	134.4	254.7
5.	Industry and Minerals	2,910.0	—	3.5	176.4	3,089.9
6.	Transport and Communications	2,610.0	40.0	85.7	437.4	3,173.1
7.	Education	231.0	28.0	50.3	492.3	801.6
8.	Scientific Research	134.0	—	—	—	134.0
9.	Health	53.5	176.5	19.3	188.2	437.5
10.	Family Planning	—	300.0	—	—	300.0
11.	Water Supply and Sanitation	0.3	2.0	33.3	303.3	335.9
12.	Housing and Urban and Regional Development	34.0	—	20.6	161.1	170.7
13.	Welfare of Backward Classes	0.5	59.5	4.2	70.1	134.3
14.	Social Welfare	23.3	2.0	1.8	10.1	37.2
15.	Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training	9.2	—	2.8	25.1	37.1
16.	Other Programmes	86.6*	—	10.4	86.4†	182.8
17.	Total	7,206.6	727.1	397.9	6,066.0	14,397.6

TABLE 110
ESTIMATES OF RESOURCES FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Item	Centre	States	Total
1.	Budgetary resources other than negotiated loans from LIC and State enterprises market borrowings	6,868	1,114	7,982
2.	Balance from current revenues at 1968-69 rates of taxation	2,355	100†	2,455
3.	Surplus of public enterprises at 1968-69 fares, freights and tariffs	1,175	555	1,730
4.	Railways	265	—	265
5.	Others	910	555	1,465
6.	Retained profits of Reserve Bank	133	32††	165
7.	Market borrowings of Central and state Governments (net)	750	416	1,166
8.	Small savings	274	526	800
9.	Annuity deposits, compulsory deposits, prize bonds and gold bonds	(—)104	—	(—)104
10.	State provident funds	343	297	640

*Break-up is as follows: Rehabilitation (Rs. 66 crores), Statistics (Rs. 4.4 crores), Information and Publicity (Rs. 5 crores), Expansion of printing capacity (Rs. 10 crores), and research programmes committee (Rs. 0.6 crore).

†Inclusive of outlays for special and backward-areas, information and publicity, state capital projects, evaluation, etc.

TABLE 110—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Item	Centre	States	Total
11.	Miscellaneous capital receipts (net) ..	1,942	(—)812†	1,130†
12.	Loans from LIC and State enterprises market borrowing (gross)	..	343	343
13.	LIC loans to State Governments for housing and water supplies	—	96	96
14.	Market borrowings of State enterprises ..	—	116	116
15.	LIC loans to State enterprises	—	131	131
16.	Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance (net)	2,514	—	2,514
17.	Other than PL 480	2,134††	—	2,134
18.	PL 480 assistance	380	—	380
19.	Total budgetary resources (1+12+16) ..	9,382	1,457	10,839
20.	Additional resources mobilisation	1,600@	1,109	2,709
21.	Deficit financing	850	—	850
22.	Aggregate resources (19+20+21)	11,832	2,566	14,398
23.	Assistance for State Plans	(—)3,500	3,500	—
24.	Net resources—Plan outlay (22+23) ..	8,332	6,066	14,398

Resource Mobilisation

Additional resources for the Fourth Plan are expected to amount to about Rs. 2,700 crores. Of this, the State Governments have indicated their intention to raise about Rs. 1,100 crores; Rs. 1,600 crores are to be mobilised by the Central Government. This figure is net of the States' share of additional taxation at the Centre, which may amount to Rs. 200 crores.

For the mobilisation of additional resources required, the draft Plan has indicated the broad areas for specific measures to be taken. Among the more important are :

To raise the return on capital employed in electricity undertakings as recommended by the Committee on the Working of State Electricity Boards;

To obtain resources from that section of the agricultural sector which benefits directly from irrigation projects, as recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means of Improving Financial Returns from Irrigation Projects;

To raise the rate of return on capital employed by industrial and commercial undertakings other than public utilities to 15 per cent;

To float rural debentures or adopt similar devices to mobilise resources in the rural sector;

To secure further resources from the agricultural sector through the means of agricultural income tax—by developing the tax in States where it is in force, introducing it in States where it has not been imposed so far and attaining parity of rates between the States as well as with the Union tax on non-agricultural income—or through surcharge at progressive rates levied on land revenue;

To step up commodity taxation to restrain conspicuous consumption, generate exportable surpluses, bring about a desirable allocation of productive resources and to mop up producers' surplus in certain areas;

To obtain larger revenue and prevent the growth of disparities by a

† This estimate pertains to four States only and assumes that other States will balance their non-Plan revenue budgets.

†† Reserve Bank loans to State Governments for participation in share capital of co-operatives.

‡ Inclusive of local bodies' contribution of Rs. 50 crores and loan repayments by State Government enterprises.

††† Net of loan repayments only. Interest payments have been allowed for in calculating the balance from current revenues.

@ Net of States' share.

more efficient realisation of taxation of income and wealth and taxation of unearned income like increase in land values.

Savings and Investment

Domestic savings during the Fourth Plan period would have to amount to Rs. 19,700 crores—Rs. 13,900 crores being private savings and Rs. 5,800 crores public savings. To mobilise this order of domestic savings, the average rate of savings in the economy will have to be stepped up from the 1968-69 level of 9 per cent to 12.6 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Private Investment

On a rough calculation, the private sector is expected to generate savings amounting to Rs. 13,900 crores during the Fourth Plan. The household and co-operative sectors will contribute Rs. 12,040 crores and the balance of Rs. 1,860 crores will be contributed by the corporate sector. The Central and State Governments will draw on this pool of private savings by as much as Rs. 3,930 crores for the public sector Plan. Private savings thus available for private investment would amount to Rs. 9,970 crores. Adding to it the net amount of foreign funds directly flowing to the private sector, the total resources available for private investment would aggregate to Rs. 10,000 crores. The break-up of this total is given in the following table :

TABLE 111
RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Sl. No.	Item	(Rs. crores)
		Fourth Plan investment
		13,900
1.	Private savings	1,860
2.	Corporate savings	12,040
3.	Household and co-operative savings	3,930
4.	Central and state Government draft on private savings	9,970
5.	Private savings available for private investment (1-4)	300
6.	Gross loans and investment from abroad	270
7.	Repayment of foreign loans	30*
8.	Net inflow of foreign funds	10,000
9.	Total resources available for private investment (5+8)	

External Resources

The estimate of budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance indicated in the scheme of financing for the public sector Plan and the net inflow of foreign funds for the private sector represent only a part of the economy's requirements of foreign exchange resources. They refer only to public and private investment during the Plan period. The total requirement and availability of foreign exchange resources are much larger.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan the economy will require total imports valued at about Rs. 9,630 crores. Of this, Rs. 7,830 crores will be maintenance imports or imports of raw materials and components required for stepping up the rate of growth of industrial and agricultural production. Another Rs. 1,300 crores will be required to finance project imports or imports of plant and machinery for expansion or creation of additional capacity in selected lines which cannot be met from domestic sources of supply. The balance of Rs. 500 crores would be the cost of food imports during the first two years of the Plan.

*Net of loan repayments only. Interest payments have been taken into account under item 1.

Excluding official grants and interest payments, invisible transactions during the Fourth Plan are expected to result in a net outgo of Rs. 140 crores.

The total debt service payments (amortisation plus interest on foreign loans) are estimated at Rs. 2,280 crores. In addition, there would be repayments due to the International Monetary Fund amounting to Rs. 280 crores during the Fourth Plan.

Exclusive of debt servicing, the total requirement of foreign exchange during the Fourth Five Year Plan will, therefore, be Rs. 10,050 crores. This will have to be met out of the net receipts from external assistance plus export earnings.

During the Third Plan, the net external assistance was approximately Rs. 3,500 crores (at post-devaluation exchange rate). The annual average during the three Annual Plans (1966-1969) also corresponded more or less with the average level reached in the Third Plan.

In accordance with the policy objective of the Plan, the aggregate external assistance, net of debt servicing, required during the Fourth Plan is estimated to be Rs. 1,750 crores. This will be available only if gross aid utilisation in the economy is of the order of Rs. 4,030 crores, comprising PL-480 food aid of Rs. 380 crores and the project and non-project aid of Rs. 3,650 crores.

The balance of foreign exchange requirement amounting to Rs. 8,300 crores will have to be met out of export earnings. This will require export earnings to go up from the expected level of Rs. 1,340 crores in 1968-69 to around Rs. 1,900 crores in 1973-74, or at a compound rate of about 7 per cent per annum.

External Assistance

The amount of gross external assistance for the Fourth Plan of the public sector has been taken at Rs. 3,730 crores. Deducting Rs. 1,216 crores of repayment of external loans—Rs. 1,036 crores by the Central Government and Rs. 180 crores by public enterprises—external assistance available for the Plan is estimated at a net figure of Rs. 2,514 crores.

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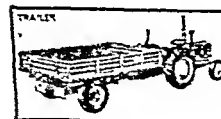
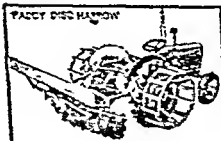
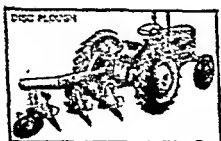
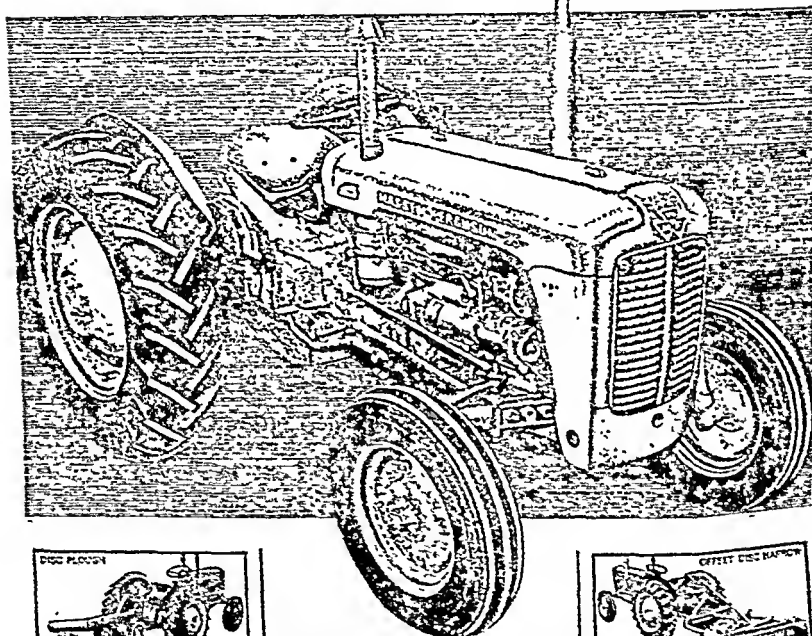
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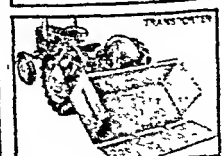
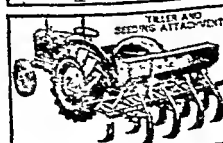
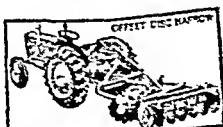


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CHAPTER XV

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. Agriculture supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as cotton and jute textiles and sugar and provides a large proportion of the country's exports.

LAND UTILISATION

Land utilisation statistics are available for 30.56 crore hectares or 93.5 per cent of the total area of 32.68 crore hectares. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1965-66.

TABLE 112
LAND UTILISATION

		(in crore hectares)	
Particulars		1950-51	1965-66*
Total geographical area		32.68	32.68
Total reporting area for land utilisation		28.43**	30.56†
Forests		4.05	6.03
Not available for cultivation—			
(i) Area put to non-agricultural uses		1.12	1.53
(ii) Barren and uncultivable land		3.63	3.54
TOTAL ..		4.75	5.07
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands—			
(i) Permanent pastures and grazing lands		0.67	1.49
(ii) Land under tree crops and groves		1.99	0.41
(iii) Culturable waste		2.29	1.72
TOTAL ..		4.95	3.62
Fallow lands—			
(i) Current fallows		1.07	1.33
(ii) Others		1.74	0.93
TOTAL ..		2.81	2.26
Net area sown		11.87	13.58
Area sown more than once		1.32	1.91
Total cropped area		13.19	15.49

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, 19 per cent is irrigated. During the period 1950-51 to 1965-66, the net irrigated area increased by 55 lakh hectares as shown in the following table :

*Provisional.

**Does not include data for Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Nagaland, NEFA and Pondicherry, which were non-reporting.

†Does not include data for Dadra and Nagar Haveli which are non-reporting.

TABLE 113
AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(in crore hectares)

Source of irrigation	1950-51	1965-66*	Increase(+) or decrease(-)
Canals	0.83	1.10	+0.27
Tanks	0.36	0.44	+0.08
Wells	0.60	0.84	+0.24
Other sources	0.30	0.26	-0.04
TOTAL	2.09	2.64	+0.55

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. The table below shows the area under major crops in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

TABLE 114
AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(in thousand hectares)

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1966-67**	1967-68†
Rice	3,08,10	3,15,21	3,41,28	3,52,51	3,67,22
Jowar	1,55,71	1,73,62	1,84,12	1,80,54	1,86,39
Bajra	90,23	1,13,38	1,14,69	1,22,39	1,25,39
Maize	31,59	36,96	44,07	50,74	55,77
Ragi	22,03	23,07	25,15	23,16	23,51
Small millets	46,05	53,35	49,55	45,84	47,56
Wheat	97,46	1,23,67	1,29,77	1,28,38	1,49,17
Barley	31,13	34,18	32,05	28,25	33,26
TOTAL CEREALS	7,82,30	8,73,44	9,20,18	9,31,81	9,88,18
Gram	75,70	97,79	92,76	80,03	82,36
Tur	21,81	22,87	24,33	25,21	26,81
Other pulses	93,40	1,11,50	1,18,54	1,15,97	1,17,49
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	9,73,21	11,05,60	11,55,81	11,53,02	12,14,84
Potatoes	2,40	2,80	3,75	4,73	5,04
Sugarcane	17,07	18,47	24,15	23,01	20,37
Black pepper	80	89	1,03	1,02	1,02
Chillies	5,92	6,04	6,67	7,21	7,60
Ginger	17	16	19	23	22
Tobacco	3,57	4,10	4,01	4,24	3,98
Groundnut	44,94	51,33	64,63	72,99	75,53
Castorseed	5,55	5,74	4,66	4,01	3,90
Sesamum	22,04	22,93	21,69	27,94	26,87
Rapeseed and mustard	20,71	25,56	28,83	30,06	32,04
Linseed	14,03	15,29	17,89	14,95	16,71
Cotton	58,82	80,86	76,10	78,36	80,47
Jute	5,71	7,04	6,29	7,97	8,85
Mesta	N.A.	2,31	2,74	3,22	3,14
Tea	3,14	3,16	3,31	3,45	3,48
Coffee	91	1,01	1,14	N.A.	N.A.
Rubber	58	70	1,29	N.A.	N.A.
Coconut	6,22	6,47	7,17	8,94	N.A.

* Provisional

** Partially revised estimates.

† Final estimates.

N. A. : Estimates not available..

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons, (i) kharif and (ii) rabi. The major kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rapeseed and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below:

TABLE 115
CROP SEASONS

Crop					Season	Duration*	
Rice†	..	..	..	..	Winter	5½—6	Months
					Autumn	4—4½	"
					Summer	2—3	"
Wheat	..	..	..	..	Rabi	5—5½	"
Jowar	..	..	..	..	Kharif	4½—5	"
					Rabi	4½—5	"
					Zaid Kharif	2½	"
Bajra	..	..	..	..	Kharif	4½	"
Maize	..	..	..	..	Kharif	4—4½	"
Ragiti	..	..	..	..	Kharif	3½	"
Barley	..	..	..	..	Rabi	5—5½	"
Gram	..	..	..	..	Rabi	6	"
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	Perennial	10—12	"
Sesamum	..	..	..	..	Kharif	3½—4	"
					Rabi	5	"
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	Kharif Early	4—4½	"
					Late	4½—5	"
Rapeseed and mustard	..	..	..	..	Rabi	4—5	"
					Zaid Rabi	4	"
Linseed	..	..	..	..	Rabi	5—5½	"
Castor	..	..	..	..	Kharif Early	6	"
					Others	8	"
Cotton	..	..	..	..	Kharif Early	6—7	"
					Late	7—8	"
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	Kharif	7	"
Jute	..	..	..	..	Kharif	6—7	"

*Denotes the number of months for which the crop is on land.

†Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below:

Assam	—	Autumn or Ahi or Aus	Mysore	—	Winter or kharif or Kartiki crop
		Winter or Sali or Bho			Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop
		Spring or Boro.			
Bihar	—	Autumn or Bhadoi	Madhya Pradesh	—	Early
		Winter or Aghani			Late
West Bengal	—	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus	Tamil Nadu	—	First crop
		Winter or Aman			Second crop
		Summer or Boro			Third crop
Orissa	—	Autumn or Bhadoi	Uttar Pradesh	—	Early
		Winter			Late

Plan Outlays

Outlays for agriculture and allied sectors during the Third Plan, the three Annual Plans and the Fourth Plan are given in the following table :

TABLE 116
ALLOCATION FOR AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS
(Third Plan onwards)

S. No.	Programme	(Rs. crores)		
		Third Plan	Three Annual Plans* (1966-69)	Fourth Plan
1.	Agricultural production (including ICAR schemes relating to research and education)	203	252	510
2.	Minor irrigation	270	314	476
3.	Soil conservation	77	88	151
4.	Area development	2	13	29
5.	Animal husbandry	43	34	91
6.	Dairying and milk supply	34	26**	45
7.	Fisheries	23	37	84
8.	Forests	46	44	92
9.	Warehousing, marketing and storage ..	27	15	65
10.	Food processing and subsidiary foods ..	..	..	19
11.	Central support to financial institutions (agricultural sector) .. .. .	..	40†	263
12.	Buffer stocks of agricultural commodities ..	..	140	125
13.	Co-operation	76	64	151
14.	Community development and panchayats ..	288	99	116
15.	TOTAL	1,089	1,166	2,217

Production

A record foodgrain crop of 9.56 crore tonnes was harvested during 1967-68 after two successive years of widespread drought. This was 2.14 crore tonnes or 28.8 per cent higher than the production of 7.42 crore tonnes during 1966-67 and 66 lakh tonnes or 7.4 per cent higher than the previous record of 8.9 crore tonnes attained in 1964-65. This increase which resulted from the 'new strategy of agricultural development'—based on intensive use of fertilisers and high yielding varieties of seeds—coupled with good monsoon, was shared by all the cereals and pulses. Wheat production reached a level of 1.66 crore tonnes marking an increase of 35 per cent over the previous record of 1.23 crore tonnes attained in 1964-65. Among the commercial crops, production of oilseeds, jute, cotton and sugarcane also increased by 28, 19, 12 and 5 per cent respectively as compared to the preceding year. The target for 1968-69 crop was estimated at 9.8 crore tonnes.

* Actuals for 1966-67, revised estimates for 1967-68 and Plan outlay for 1968-69.

** Includes expenditure on animal husbandry at Centre.

† Covers only the outlay on support to debentures of land development banks.

Table 117 shows the production of principal crops during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1966-67 and 1967-68 and Table 118 shows the all-India index numbers of agricultural production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for these years.

TABLE 117
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1966-67*	1967-68**
Rice (cleaned) ..	'000 tonnes	2,05,76	2,75,57	3,45,74	3,04,38	3,78,58
Jowar	"	54,95	67,26	98,14	92,24	1,01,07
Bajra	"	25,95	34,28	32,83	44,68	51,32
Maize	"	17,29	26,02	40,80	48,94	62,75
Ragi	"	14,29	18,46	18,38	16,31	20,31
Small millets ..	"	17,50	20,70	19,09	14,88	19,12
Wheat	"	64,62	87,60	1,09,97	1,13,93	1,65,68
Barley	"	23,78	28,16	28,19	23,48	34,69
TOTAL CEREALS	"	4,24,14	5,58,05	6,93,14	6,58,84	8,33,52
Gram	"	36,51	54,18	62,50	36,22	70,42
Tur	"	17,19	18,61	20,66	11,30	17,35
Other pulses ..	"	34,41	37,66	43,88	35,95	44,59
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	"	5,08,25	6,68,50	8,20,18	7,42,31	9,55,88
Potatoes	"	16,60	18,59	27,19	35,22	42,33
Sugarcane (cane) ..	"	5,70,51	6,05,43	11,00,01	9,28,26	9,68,84
Black pepper ..	"	21	28	28	23	23
Chillies (dry) ..	"	3,51	3,61	4,19	4,18	4,87
Ginger (dry) ..	"	15	16	18	21	20
Tobacco	"	2,61	3,03	3,07	3,53	3,44
Groundnut (nuts in shell) ..	"	34,81	38,62	48,12	44,11	58,29
Castorseed ..	"	1,03	1,25	1,07	1,10	1,07
Sesamum	"	4,45	4,67	3,18	4,16	4,22
Rapeseed and mustard	"	7,62	8,60	13,47	1,228	14,82
Linseed	"	3,67	4,20	3,98	2,60	3,98
Cotton (lint) ..	'000 bales†	28,75	39,49	52,93	49,73	55,62
Jute (dry fibre) ..	"	33,09	42,32	41,34	53,58	63,69
Mesta (dry fibre) ..	"	N.A.	11,62	17,29	12,21	11,30
Tea	'000 tonnes	2,75	2,85	3,21	3,76	3,83
Coffee	"	25	34	43	N.A.	N.A.
Rubber	"	14	23	25	N.A.	N.A.
Coconut	core nuts	3,58	4,23	4,64	5,19	N.A.

TABLE 118
INDEX NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(Base: Agricultural Year 1949-50=100)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1966-67*	1967-68**
A. FOODGRAINS						
Rice	35.3	87.0	114.2	137.7	120.9	150.4
Wheat	8.5	101.1	131.3	162.8	168.8	245.5
Total cereals‡	58.3	90.3	114.9	138.3	129.5	165.1
Gram	3.7	98.0	138.9	160.4	93.0	155.1
Total pulses§	8.6	91.7	118.4	129.0	85.3	125.0
Total—Foodgrains ..	66.9	90.5	115.3	137.1	123.8	159.9

*Partially revised estimates.

**Final estimates.

†180 kgs. each.

‡Includes jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barley besides rice and wheat.

§Includes gram, tur and other pulses.

N.A. Data not available.

TABLE 118 (Concl'd.)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1966-67	1967-68
B. OTHER CROPS						
Total other crops	33.1	105.9	119.9	152.6	148.5	165.7
Total Oilseeds*	9.9	98.5	108.6	134.0	125.7	159.6
Groundnut	5.7	101.4	112.4	142.1	133.6	176.6
Total Fibres**	4.5	108.6	149.7	176.0	181.6	203.9
Cotton	2.8	110.7	153.9	202.1	191.1	213.1
Jute	1.4	106.3	135.8	125.3	162.4	193.1
Total Plantation						
Crops	3.6	104.0	113.2	129.2	158.0	155.1
Tea	3.3	103.8	107.2	120.9	141.5	144.0
Coffee	0.2	112.3	196.1	264.4	345.1†	251.3†
Rubber	0.1	93.8	146.1	167.0	328.5†	328.5†
Total Miscellaneous***	15.1	110.3	120.1	163.4	151.4	160.8
Sugarcane (gur)	8.7	113.7	119.8	183.9	158.1	165.7
Tobacco	1.9	97.3	112.9	114.3	133.9	130.3
GENERAL INDEX (All commodities)	100.0	95.6	116.8	142.2	132.0	161.8

Food Situation

With a record foodgrain crop the food situation in the country remained generally comfortable during 1968. The increase in foodgrain production resulted in increased market availability, significant fall in prices, appreciable decline in the offtake from the public distribution system and increase in procurement on Government account.

Internal Procurement

Procurement operations were intensified in 1967-68 as a measure of support to the market particularly in the surplus areas. Procurement of all foodgrains on government account rose to a record figure of 67 lakh tonnes being over 20 lakh tonnes higher than that of the preceding year. The total quantity of rice procured amounted to 32.59 lakh tonnes (9.07 lakh tonnes for Central pool and 23.52 lakh tonnes on State Governments' account) including paddy which was 8 lakh tonnes higher than that of the preceding year.

There was a phenomenal increase in the production of wheat particularly in the States of Punjab and Haryana. To avoid undue fall in prices Government undertook massive purchases of wheat. The total procurement of wheat out of 1967-68 crop on both Central and State Governments' account amounted to 22.7 lakh tonnes. In addition about 7.73 lakh tonnes of kharif coarse grains and 1.24 lakh tonnes of rabi coarse grains were purchased.

The procurement targets for kharif cereals for the 1968-69 season were considered at Chief Ministers' Conference held in September, 1968. It was decided to fix the overall procurement target at 43 lakh tonnes, comprising 35 lakh tonnes of rice and 8 lakh tonnes of coarse grains. By about the middle of March, 1969, about 26 lakh tonnes of kharif coarse grains (22 lakh tonnes of rice and 4 lakh tonnes of kharif coarse) had been procured during the current kharif marketing season.

The methods followed in different States are : (i) monopoly procurement, (ii) graded levy on producers, (iii) levy on millers and traders, and (iv) pre-emptive/open market purchases. The system of levy on producers is being followed in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Gujarat and West Bengal

*Includes groundnut, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard, linseed and castorseed.

**Includes cotton, jute and mesta.

***Comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger.

†Provisional estimates.

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The procurement prices per quintal fixed for 1967-68 and 1968-69 are given below :

TABLE 119
PROCUREMENT PRICES

(In Rs.)

Crop	1967-68	1968-69
Paddy	45.00—56.25	45.00—56.25
Rice	72.69—99.00	72.69—99.00
Jowar	47.00—56.00	47.00—56.00
Bajra	47.00—55.00	47.00—55.00
Maize	47.00—55.00	47.00—55.00
Ragi	47.00—55.00	47.00—55.00
Wheat	65.00—95.00*	76.00—81.00

Import of Foodgrains

There was a decline in the imports of foodgrains from 86.72 lakh tonnes, valued at Rs. 523.81 crores in 1967 to 56.94 lakh tonnes, valued at approximately Rs. 361 crores during 1968.

Wheat and milo corn were imported from the U.S.A., mainly under PL 480 agreements, a small quantity having been imported on commercial basis also. From Australia, wheat was imported on commercial basis and also under the Food Aid Convention of International Grains Arrangement, 1967. From Canada, wheat was imported under Canadian International Food Aid Programme and also on commercial basis. Imports of rice on commercial basis were made from Burma, Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand and U.A.R.

The following table shows the import of cereals into India in 1956 and 1962 to 1968.

TABLE 120
IMPORT OF CEREALS

(In thousand tonnes)

Cereals	1956	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Rice	3.30	3.90	4.83	6.45	7.83	7.87	4.53	4.46
Wheat and wheat flour	11.13	32.50	40.73	56.21	65.83	78.33	64.00	47.66
Other cereals	—	—	—	—	96	17.38	18.19	4.82
TOTAL	14.43	36.40	45.56	62.66	74.62	103.58	86.72	56.94

Rationing

With the improvement in supplies, statutory rationing of foodgrains was discontinued in Siliguri, Kanpur, Delhi, Hyderabad and Secunderabad during 1968. In Greater Calcutta, Madras, Coimbatore, Visakhapatnam, Greater Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Nagpur, Asansol and Durgapur complex, where statutory rationing continued to be in force, the State Governments were advised to increase the overall quantum of ration to 2,500 gms. per adult per week by raising the quantum of foodgrains other than rice. The entire

*In Bihar higher procurement price of Rs. 95.00 for wheat was paid because of scarcity conditions.

TABLE 118 (Concl'd.)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1966-67	1967-68
B. OTHER CROPS						
Total other crops	33.1	105.9	119.9	152.6	148.5	165.7
Total Oilseeds*	9.9	98.5	108.6	134.0	125.7	159.6
Groundnut	5.7	101.4	112.4	142.1	133.6	176.6
Total Fibres**	4.5	108.6	149.7	176.0	181.6	203.9
Cotton	2.8	110.7	153.9	202.1	191.1	213.1
Jute	1.4	106.3	135.8	125.3	162.4	193.1
Total Plantation						
Crops	3.6	104.0	113.2	129.2	158.0	155.1
Tea	3.3	103.8	107.2	120.9	141.5	144.0
Coffee	0.2	112.3	196.1	264.4	345.1†	251.3†
Rubber	0.1	93.8	146.1	167.0	328.5†	328.5†
Total Miscellaneous***	15.1	110.3	120.1	163.4	151.4	160.8
Sugarcane (gur)	8.7	113.7	119.8	183.9	158.1	165.7
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Maize — — — — —	47.00—55.00	47.00—55.00
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State of Kerala and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry continued to be under informal rationing. In Hyderabad and Secunderabad rice was derationed from April 1, 1968. In other areas foodgrains continued to be distributed through fair price shops on the basis of identity cards. The number of fair price shops and ration shops in the country stood at 1.36 lakhs at the end of 1968 as against 1.42 lakhs at the end of 1967. The total population covered under statutory rationing at the end of 1968 was about 2.54 crores and that under informal rationing 23.32 crores making a total of 25.86 crores as against 27.7 crores at the end of 1967.

Price Policy

In January 1965, the Government of India appointed the Agricultural Prices Commission to advise it on a continuing basis on price policy for agricultural commodities, particularly paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, gram and other pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute, with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer.

Fixation of minimum support prices for major foodgrains has been an essential feature of Government policy over the last several years. These prices are in the nature of a long-term guarantee to the cultivators that in the event of a heavy fall in market prices consequent on excess production, their incomes will not be allowed to fall unduly. Consistent with this policy, the minimum support prices are announced.

Food Corporation of India

The Food Corporation of India came into being on January 1, 1965. Its main functions are to undertake purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains and other foodstuffs, to promote the production of foodgrains and to set up or assist in the setting up of rice mills, flour mills and other such undertakings for processing foodgrains and other foodstuffs.

The Corporation is the biggest wholesale trader in foodgrains and maintains a strategic position in the foodgrains trade of the country. It continued to expand substantially its activities during 1968 both in respect of areas of its operation and the commodities handled. It is now functioning in all States except Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland. Its operations have greatly expanded to cover beside all cereals, a number of pulses, groundnut and groundnut oil and a variety of miscellaneous products. It also undertakes the manufacture of processed food and their distribution.

The Corporation purchased about 41 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, besides 23 thousands tonnes of groundnut oil during the kharif (November 1967-October 1968) and rabi (April 1968-March 1969) marketing seasons, of which 19.81 lakh tonnes were rice and 18.585* lakh tonnes were wheat. In the current kharif season commencing from November, 1968, the Corporation has purchased upto the end of January, 1969, about 10.39 lakh tonnes of rice, 8.86 lakh tonnes of maize and 2.69 lakh tonnes of jowar.

The Corporation produced 17.4 thousand tonnes of *Balahaar*, a nutritious protein-rich food for children for distribution in schools. Wheat products valued at Rs. 31.9 crores were marketed by the Corporation during 1968.

The Corporation has undertaken to instal 24 rice milles in a phased programme by 1970-71, of which two have already started working. A drier for maize is also being set up at Khanna (Punjab).

*Up to January, 1969.

The Corporation handled 58.58 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, both indigenous and imported, valued at Rs. 438 crores during the financial year 1967-68, as compared to 39.08 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 241.87 crores during 1966-67. The quantity handled during 1968-69 is likely to be even more.

Storage Capacity

The storage capacity owned by the Food Corporation of India at the end of 1968 stood at 16.89 lakh tonnes as compared to 15 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. It also hired accommodation of 14.4 lakh tonnes and utilised about 9.5 lakh tonnes capacity of Central and States Warehousing Corporations. It has almost completed the programme of construction of godowns of 75,000 tonnes capacity in Punjab and Haryana taken up in the first phase. Further construction of godowns of 7.30 lakh tonnes capacity approved in most of the States and Union Territories is under execution.

The Government of India had a total storage capacity of 23.13 lakh tonnes at the end of 1968, of which 15.64 lakh tonnes capacity had been transferred to Food Corporation of India by December 1968. Another 1,500 tonnes capacity has been transferred to the Assam State Warehousing Corporation. The balance capacity available with the Government is 7.48 lakh tonnes. Construction of godowns of a total storage capacity of 1.433 lakh tonnes by the Food Department is in progress. The hired storage capacity with the Department came down to 2.85 lakh tonnes at the end of 1968 as compared to 4.49 lakh tonnes at the beginning of January, 1968.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Under the "New Strategy for Agricultural Development" adopted since 1966-67, the development programmes have been reoriented to respond effectively to the new dynamism of Indian farmer. In the first place, the production and supply of improved seeds, particularly of the high yielding varieties, have been adequately organised. Secondly, there has been distinct improvement in the availability of inputs and credits. Thirdly, various programmes have been launched to bring science and latest technology closer to the farmer. Fourthly, the problems following bumper crops in certain parts of the country have been faced and special attention is being given to the problems of harvesting, storage, transport and marketing of foodgrains. Finally, the Central Government has taken special measures to step up the availability of agricultural credit and strengthen the existing agencies and promote new ones to carry the benefits of credit to the small farmer. The targets and achievements of principal agricultural development programmes are given in the following paragraphs:

Minor Irrigation

The Third Plan target of benefiting 51.80 lakh hectares of area through minor irrigation was fully achieved. The expansion of irrigation by tubewells was continued. Against a total area of 9.95 lakh hectares irrigated in 1960-61, the area irrigated during the year 1965-66 was 14.25 lakh hectares. The number of tubewells actually working in the States at the end of 1965-66 had increased to 11,194 from 9,188 at the end of the Second Plan.

The drought of 1965-66 and 1966-67 underlined the importance of minor irrigation, particularly wells, tubewells and pumpsets which provide quick and assured irrigation. Accordingly stress was laid during 1967 on the development of minor irrigation. The resources of non-Government agencies like land mortgage, commercial and co-operative banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Agro-Industries Corporations were also

harnessed. The total expenditure on minor irrigation schemes both from Government and non-Government agencies during 1967-68 was estimated at Rs. 156 crores.

The number of diesel and electric pumping sets increased from 9.79 lakhs in 1965-66 to 14.24 lakhs in 1967-68 and was expected to reach the level of 16.70 lakhs during 1968-69. The number of private tubewells and filter points also rose from 1.13 lakh in 1965-66 to 1.95 lakh in 1967-68 and was estimated to rise to 2.71 lakhs in 1968-69. The number of State tubewells also increased from 12 thousands in 1965-66 to 14 thousands in 1967-68 and was estimated to have risen to 16 thousands in 1968-69. About 2.12 lakhs dug wells would also be constructed in 1968-69 as compared to 1.97 lakh wells constructed in 1967-68.

The total budget provision made by the States for development of minor irrigation during 1968-69 was Rs. 95.81 crores. Agricultural credit for minor irrigation is being given by the Land Development Banks and Central Co-operative Banks. Besides the Agricultural Finance Corporation sanctioned 112 schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 112.67 crores during 1967-68 and 1968-69 (up to February, 1969). The total institutional investment on minor irrigation works including Agricultural Refinance Corporation's contribution during 1968-69 is expected to be Rs. 100 crores as against Rs. 70 crores during the preceding year.

The additional area likely to be benefited by the minor irrigation schemes during the year 1968-69 was 14.6 lakh hectares as compared to 13.7 lakh hectares during the preceding year. The Fourth Plan target is to extend minor irrigation facilities to new areas of 32 lakh hectares for which a total allocation of Rs. 476 crores has been provided.

As part of the rural electrification programme to provide cheap electric power for lift irrigation, nearly 2.5 lakh electric pumpsets were energised during 1965-66 and 1966-67. Efforts were made to mobilise financial resources from non-Government agencies also for the implementation of the programme in 1967-68. By 1968-69, about 10.69 lakh pumps were estimated to have been in operation.

The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, whose main function is to carry out ground water exploration in various parts of the country planned to carry out such explorations in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh during 1968-69. Its programme is to construct 90 deposit wells (18 in Gujarat and 72 in Bihar) and to sink 72 exploratory bores and 45 observation bores. By the end of January 1969, the Organisation had completed 12 exploratory bores, 51 deposit wells and 4 observation bores. It is also operating 31 rigs in various States. The Organisation also continued in association with the United Nations Development Programmes (Special Fund), the extensive pre-investment groundwater surveys in Rajasthan.

Soil Conservation, Dry Farming and Land Reclamation

An outlay of about Rs. 77 crores was provided in the Third Plan for the execution of various soil conservation programmes as against Rs. 1.6 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 18 crores in the Second Plan. The Fourth Plan allocation for soil conservation scheme is Rs. 151 crores.

During the Third Plan, about 44 lakh hectares were protected with various soil and water conservation measures. Dry farming measures were adopted on about 70 lakh hectares. During 1968-69 soil conservation schemes benefited about 14.4 lakh hectares. The Fourth Plan target is to cover an additional 56 lakh hectares.

Under the land reclamation programme, about 19 lakh hectares were reclaimed during the Third Plan. The Fourth Plan estimate is of 22 lakh hectares available for reclamation and cultivation. Of this 10 lakh hectares is likely to be reclaimed.

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of reclamation of waste lands and resettlement of landless agricultural labourers taken up during the Third Plan, 1.09 lakh families had been resettled on 1.92 lakh hectares of land up to the end of 1968.

Manures and Fertilisers

The use of fertilisers is significantly increasing because of cultivators becoming increasingly conscious of its utility. A large part of the demand is being met through imports while efforts are being made to build up the indigenous production capacity.

Consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers had risen to 10.35 lakh tonnes during 1967-68, as compared to 7.38 lakh tonnes in 1966-67 and 5.75 lakh tonnes during 1965-66. For 1968-69 its estimated consumption was 14 lakh tonnes and the target for 1969-70 is fixed at 20 lakh tonnes.

The indigenous production of nitrogenous fertilisers which was 3.6 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 and 3.1 lakh tonnes in 1966-67, was expected to go up to 5.5 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. During 1968-69, 10.1 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers was likely to be imported.

Consumption of phosphatic fertilisers increased from 1.32 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 to 2.5 lakh tonnes in 1966-67 and further to 3.35 lakh tonnes in 1967-68. The likely consumption for 1968-69 was 4 lakh tonnes and the target for 1969-70 6.5 lakh tonnes. The use of potassic fertilisers had also risen from 1.14 lakh tonnes in 1966-67 to 1.7 lakh tonnes in 1967-68, the likely consumption for 1968-69 being 1.8 lakh tonnes and the target for 1969-70 three lakh tonnes.

For development and utilisation of local resources of organic manure, three schemes are in operation as State Plan schemes, namely, rural compost scheme, green manuring and urban compost and sullage utilisation.

Rural compost production during 1967-68 was estimated at 12.26 crore tonnes and likely production in 1968-69 at 14.39 crore tonnes. The coverage under green manuring during 1967-68 was estimated at 72.3 lakh hectares while the anticipated coverage in 1968-69 was 84.6 lakh hectares. Under the urban compost scheme, 40 lakh tonnes of town compost was expected to be distributed during 1968-69. As regards schemes for utilisation of sewage/sullage, an area of about 13,000 hectares is being irrigated.

Promotional measures to encourage the use of fertilisers are also being undertaken. Control on the fertilisers produced by the indigenous factories was liberalised from October 1966, which resulted in the release for direct sale of 30 per cent of the indigenous production. This quota was further increased to 50 per cent in October 1967, and again to 70 per cent in October 1968. From 1969, all fertiliser produced by public and private sectors has been allowed free sale.

The Government of India continued to provide to the State Governments short-term loans repayable in six months to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of pool fertilisers to help the stocking of fertilisers by the distributors. Short-term loans to the extent of 1/6th of the cost of fertilisers, distributed in the shape of taccavi loans to the cultivators who are not members of co-operative societies, are also given.

Improved Seeds

The country has attained self-sufficiency in seeds of high yielding varieties and is in a position to even export these seeds to other countries. During 1968-69, shortage of seeds in hybrids of maize, jowar and bajra was overcome for the first time.

Roles of different agencies in the seed production have been defined. The research institutions will supply breeder seeds in accordance with the prescribed standards. The National Seeds Corporation (NSC) would be

responsible for foundation seeds of varieties of all-India importance and hybrid and the State Governments would make arrangements for the foundation seeds of local varieties in their farms. The NSC would utilise the Central, State and University farms.

The National Seeds Corporation has diversified its activities and entered new fields like cotton seeds, flower seeds etc. It is also trying to enter the export market. It earned a net profit of Rs. 21.55 lakh during 1967-68 as against Rs. 13.21 lakh during 1966-67. To augment the Corporation's financial resources, the Government of India proposed to give to the Corporation a further loan of Rs. 12 lakhs and another Rs. 18 lakhs towards the share capital.

The proposed Terai Seed Development Project for which negotiations with the World Bank have been finalised would, on completion, produce 56,000 tonnes of seeds per annum. Estimated to cost about Rs. 20 crores, this project will bring 16,200 hectares under seed production of high yielding and other improved varieties.

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage assists the States and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 17 regular Central plant protection stations. During 1968-69 these Central stations loaned 6,307 plant protection machines for 13.3 lakh machine days and supplied 45,989 kgs. and 1,170 litres of pesticides to States agricultural departments, farms and others. Spraying operations against pests and diseases were conducted over 6.75 lakh hectares.

Out of 50 pesticides used in India, about 30 are manufactured in the country and 20 are imported. There are about 20 formulating plants in the organised sector and about 100 in the small scale industries sector with a formulation capacity of over one lakh tonnes.

During 1968-69, the Government of India provided short-term loans of Rs. 2.48 crores to various State Governments for the purchase of pesticides. Liberal foreign exchange allocations were also made for the import of pesticides, raw materials, equipment, etc., for the manufacture of pesticides.

The agricultural area benefited by plant protection measures increased from 1.66 crore hectares in 1965-66 to 3.61 crore hectares in 1967-68 and to 5.46 crore hectares in 1968-69. The Fourth Plan target is to cover 8 crore hectares.

The Central plant protection centres imparted training in plant protection methods and techniques to 9,427 persons during 1968-69. At the Plant Protection Training Institute Hyderabad, 160 persons have so far been given training.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP)

To exploit fully the production potentialities of some favourable areas with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards, a scheme entitled 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme' (Package Programme) was sponsored during 1961-62. The main object of this programme was to increase food production by demonstrating the use of improved practices and making available to the farmers wherewithal of production like credit, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, implements etc. Under this programme, about 13 lakh cultivating families, belonging to 25,639 villages in 15 selected districts were covered by the end of 1967-68. The total cultivated area covered by these districts is 32 lakh hectares.

Five IADP districts viz., Ludhiana, West Godawari, Sambalpur, Rajpur and Thanjavur have been designated as "Innovative Districts". From 1964-65 onwards, a similar approach—but with the extension staff on a reduced

in Mysore under the Tungabhadra Project ayacut, in Maharashtra under a number of medium irrigation projects, in Tamil Nadu under Parambikulam Aliyar Project ayacut and in Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Canal Project ayacut.

Central State Farms

The Central State Farms at Suratgarh (established in 1956) and at Jetsar in the Rajasthan Canals area (established in 1964-65), which operated as a combined unit for some time, have been made separate units with effect from January, 1969 for more efficient working. An area of 1,475 hectares during the *khari* and 7,169 hectares during the *rabi* seasons of 1968-69 was sown at Suratgarh as compared to 1,797 and 7,961 hectares respectively during the preceding year. An area of 967 hectares during the *khari* and 779 hectares during the *rabi* seasons of 1968-69 was sown at Jetsar Farm as compared to 1,985 and 240 hectares respectively during the preceding year. The Suratgarh Farm had yielded a profit of Rs. 49.52 lakh during 1967-68.

Under an agreement signed in November 1966, the USSR Government was to supply machinery worth Rs. 1.5 crores free of charge for setting up five State farms. Three of these have started in the periphery area of Hirakud reservoir in Orissa, at Hissar (Haryana) and at Jullundur (Punjab). The other two will be set up in Mysore and Kerala States.

Agricultural Technology

Agricultural technology plays an important role in agricultural production. A number of steps were taken to facilitate organisation and development of agricultural research. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) was reorganised in 1966 to which the research institutions administered by Department of Agriculture were transferred. Nine agricultural Universities to provide extension and research facilities besides education and training have, so far, been set up.

To consolidate and intensify research at selected centres in different parts of the country representing different soil and climatic regions, 38 all India co-ordinated research projects have been taken up by the ICAR.

Agro-Industries Corporations

In order to accelerate development of efficient agriculture by ensuring prompt and adequate supply of inputs like farm machinery, improved implements, etc., processing and storage of agricultural produce and to promote such other activities, Agro-Industries Corporations have been set up under the Companies Act 1956 in 13 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Assam. The Central Government and the State Governments concerned have subscribed in their share capital on 51 : 49 basis.

The Bihar Corporation has already launched a massive programme for the supply of tractors, pumpsets, power threshers and other agricultural machinery to cultivators on hire-purchase terms. The Maharashtra Corporation has taken steps to set up a superphosphate plant, an N.P.K. granular fertilizer plant, cattle and poultry feed compounding factories and maize milling plant. The Corporation of Uttar Pradesh has undertaken the production of different types of agricultural implements and assembly of Zetor-2011 tractors.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation was set up under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act 1963, for granting medium-term and long-

term credit by way of refinance or otherwise, for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture and poultry farming.

The Corporation's authorised capital is Rs. 25 crores divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 10,000 each. The issued and subscribed capital is Rs. 5 crores consisting of 5,000 shares of Rs. 10,000 each, fully paid-up and held by (i) Reserve Bank of India, (ii) Central land mortgage banks and State co-operative banks, (iii) scheduled banks, Life Insurance Corporation of India, insurance and investment companies and co-operative insurance societies. The shares of the Corporation are guaranteed by the Central Government as to the repayment of the principal and payment of a minimum annual dividend. The dividend has been fixed at 4½ per cent in the case of the first issue. The shares of the Corporation are deemed as trustee securities and approved securities for the purpose of the Insurance Act, 1938, and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Soon after the establishment, the Government of India had given the Corporation an interest-free loan of Rs. 5 crores, the repayment commencing after 15 years. The Corporation has since drawn another loan of Rs. 3 crores from the Government of India on which interest is payable. It is also authorised to accept deposits for periods exceeding 12 months and to issue bonds and debentures. The maximum borrowing power of the Corporation is limited to 20 times its paid up capital and revenue fund.

The management of the Corporation vests in a nine-member Board of Directors including the Managing Director with the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in charge of agricultural credit as Chairman. Other directors include three representatives of the Government of India, a representative of the Reserve Bank, one representative each from (i) Central land mortgage banks, (ii) State co-operative banks, and (iii) scheduled commercial banks, Life Insurance Corporation and insurance and investment companies.

Assistance from the Corporation is available for financing, (i) the reclamation and preparation of land so that facilities for irrigation, in particular, are fully utilised, (ii) the development of special crops such as arecanut, coconut, cashew-nut, cardamom, coffee, tea, rubber, etc., (iii) the development of mechanised farming, use of electricity through tubewells, pump sets, etc., and (iv) the development of animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture (including co-operative fisheries) and poultry farming.

Central co-operative land mortgage banks, State co-operative banks and scheduled banks which are shareholders of the Corporation are eligible for refinance facilities from the Corporation.

Refinance facilities are available for both medium-term and long-term loans. Medium-term financial assistance is available for periods of three to five years. Long-term assistance, i.e. refinance or loans for periods exceeding five years are restricted to a maximum period of 15 years and in exceptional cases up to 20 years on merits.

Under Section 22(4) of the Act, the repayment of principal and payment of interest on the loans granted by the Corporation are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Government. However, the Corporation may waive the requirements of Government guarantee in cases in which 'other security' to the satisfaction of the Board is provided.

During the five years since its inception in 1963-64 till January 31, 1969, the Corporation had sanctioned 199 development schemes involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 156.85 crores.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection carries out various schemes for (a) grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, (b) regu-

lation of markets and market practices, (c) marketing research and surveys, (d) training of personnel in agricultural marketing, (e) market extension, and (f) administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955 and of Cold Storage Order, 1964.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce both for internal and export trade is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937. The commodities for export compulsorily graded under the Sea Customs Act, 1962 are unmanufactured tobacco, sannhemp, wool, bristles, goat hair, lemongrass oil, palmrosa oil, sandalwood oil, myrobalans, walnuts, chillies, cardamom, black pepper, turmeric, ginger, onions, garlic, tendu leaves, table potatoes, animal casings, vegetable oils and their products and pulses. The total value of commodities graded before export amounted to Rs. 87.4 crores during 1967-68 and to Rs. 37.5 crores during April-September 1968.

Grading in respect of commodities for internal consumption is being carried out on a voluntary basis for ghee, vegetable oils, butter, cotton, eggs, wheat flour, rice, potatoes, gur, bura, arecanuts, fruits and honey, pulses, chillies and ground spices like turmeric, coriander and curry powders. It has also been extended to seed potatoes grown in Himachal Pradesh.

To provide adequate laboratory facilities for fixing grade standards for new commodities and for revising old grade standards, where necessary, a Central Agmark laboratory at Nagpur and eight regional Agmark laboratories at Guntur, Madras, Cochin, Kanpur, Rajkot, Calcutta, Bombay and Sahibabad (Ghaziabad) are functioning. Two wool testing houses are also functioning at Bombay and Rajkot.

With a view to ensuring adequate return to the producer-seller for the quality of his produce, 444 grading units for grading at the producer's level are functioning in the country. Of these, 255 are in the regulated markets, 160 in the selected marketing co-operatives and 29 in the warehouses.

Regulation of Markets

Regulation of markets and market practices in India is done under the Agricultural Produce Markets Act, except in a few States i.e., Kerala, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir. The total number of such markets in the country is 1,880.

Marketing Investigations and Surveys

The Market Research and Survey Wing of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection carries out countrywide marketing surveys for important agricultural, horticultural and livestock commodities. During 1968, marketing survey reports in respect of hides, temperate fruits, rapeseed and mustard, potatoes and minor spices were published.

The Market Extension Cell of the Directorate in collaboration with State Marketing Departments, organises effective services for the dissemination of information regarding marketing services, regulatory measures, handling and storage of agricultural produce, etc. among the producers, traders and consumers. The Cell has been conducting publicity through different media for popularising Agmark products. It also conducted a marketing information workshop for officers during 1968.

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are five courses for training of personnel in agricultural marketing, viz., (i) eleven-month course at Nagpur for training superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments, (ii) five-month course organised at Sangli, Lucknow and Hyderabad for the training of marketing secretaries and mar-

keting superintendents of regulated markets, (iii) three-month course for training graders, grading supervisors and assessors at Nagpur and Madras, (iv) six-month course for tobacco grading at Guntur and, (v) six-month course for livestock and livestock products. During 1968, 367 persons were trained under these five courses.

Administration of Fruit Products and Cold Storage Orders

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, enforcement of quality control and rendering advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines was carried out as before and up to September, 1968 licences were granted to 1,073 firms for the manufacture and sale of fruit and vegetable products. The Inspectorate staff carried out 2,240 inspections of processing units, detected 96 unauthorised manufacturers, suspended 28 licenses and detained 27,949 kgs., seized 2,923 kgs. and destroyed 6,478 kgs. of sub-standard products. The Cold Storage Order, 1964 issued under the Essential Commodities Act 1955, came into force from January, 1965. The Order makes it obligatory for all cold storages with a capacity of 8.5 cubic metres or more storing food articles, to take out licenses from the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India. Up to September 1968, 934 cold storages were licensed in the country.

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 7.53 lakh sq. km., that is about 23 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area works out at only 0.2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller, but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per hectare per annum is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33.3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains. The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE 121
AREA UNDER FORESTS

Description	(sq. kilometres)				
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1963-64*	1964-65*
1. From out-turn point of view					
(a) Merchantable	5,84,599	5,64,936	5,29,443	5,94,447	5,90,064
(b) Inaccessible	1,33,431	1,38,725	1,60,116	1,52,854	1,62,918
TOTAL	7,18,030	7,03,661	6,89,559	7,47,301	7,52,982
2. By legal status					
(a) Reserved	3,44,405	3,59,468	3,16,094	3,27,176	3,27,181
(b) Protected	1,17,928	1,68,523	2,40,544	2,16,979	2,26,027
(c) Unclassed	2,55,697	1,70,241	1,32,921**	1,82,067	1,79,412
TOTAL	7,18,030	7,03,661†	6,89,559	7,47,301‡	7,52,982‡†

Provisional

*Includes an area of 20,793 sq. km. for which separate break-up into reserved, protected and unclassified is not available.

†Includes 5,429 sq. km. for which details are not available.

‡Includes 21,079 sq. km. of Jammu and Kashmir for which break-up into reserved, protected and unclassified is not available.

‡‡Includes 20,362 sq. km. of Jammu and Kashmir for which break-up into reserved, protected and unclassified is not available.

TABLE 121 (concl'd.)

Sq. Kilometre

Description	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1963-64*	1964-65*
3. By composition					
(a) Coniferous	36,304	25,216	44,351	45,074	46,144
(b) Broad leaved					
(i) Sal	1,05,535	1,03,389	1,13,509	95,247	97,818
(ii) Teak	43,470	58,132	87,503	89,906	91,222
(iii) Misch.	5,32,721	5,06,495	4,44,196	5,17,074	5,17,798
TOTAL	7,18,030	7,03,661†	6,89,559	7,47,301	7,52,982

Production

Table 122 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE 122
PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

Year	Quantity (thousand cubic metres)						Total value (thousand rupees).
	Timber	Round wood	Pulp and match-wood	Fire-wood	Charcoal wood	Total	
1950-51	29.92	8.37	13	1,11.66	7.81	1,57.89	19,08.07
1955-56	33.94	7.20	42	92.33	15.76	1,49.65	27,68.82
1960-61	45.94	7.54	80	1,13.51	2.93	1,70.96**	49,74.08
1963-64*	65.43	5.96	14	1,22.59	2.27	1,96.39	59,45.02
1964-65*	59.26	5.13	12	1,25.74	1.86	1,92.11	58,56.30

Apart from providing the raw material for paper, match-wood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export. Table 123 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE 123
VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

(in thousand rupees)

Year	Bamboos and canes	Fibres & flosses	Gum and resins	Other minor products	Total
1950-51	1,52.00	52	41.93	4,98.03	6,92.48
1955-56	1,36.78	43	1,01.42	5,63.11	8,01.74
1960-61	2,16.99	43	2,04.78	6,91.75	11,13.95
1963-64*	2,09.51	42	2,70.26	10,32.45	15,12.64
1964-65*	2,05.44	29	3,13.39	10,66.82	15,85.94

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Measures for improving the productivity of forests gained momentum during 1968-69 with greater emphasis on schemes regarding raising of forest plantations, development of forest communications, farm forestry and fuelwood plantations, survey of forest resources and improvement of logging techniques. During 1968-69, plantations of economic species, such as, teak, sal, sissoo, eucalyptus and conifers were expected to be raised over 53,920 hectares at a cost of Rs. 3.87 crores. In addition, 60,000 hectares at a cost of Rs. 3 crores were to be planted with quick growing species for meeting the raw material requirements of wood-based industries such as pulp and paper.

A Centrally sponsored project for 'Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources' has been in operation since 1965, with the assistance of the

*Provisional.

†Includes 5,429 sq. km. for which details are not available.

**Includes 24,000 cubic metres for which details are not available.

United Nations Special Fund, to investigate the economic availability of raw materials for the development of wood-based industries in the Northern, Central and Southern Zones covering an area of about 30 lakh hectares. Under the logging training centres project which is also being implemented since 1965, with assistance from U.N. Special Fund, 48 courses were conducted and over 500 persons were trained in the use of modern logging equipment and mechanised means of timber extraction and transportation.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

Table 124 shows the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural machinery according to the quinquennial censuses of 1956 and 1961 and provisional census of 1966.

TABLE 124
LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Description					1956 census	1961 census	1966* census
					(crores)	(crores)	(crores)
A—Livestock							
1. Cattle							
(a) Males over 3 years					6.5	7.25	7.33
(b) Females over 3 years					5.0	5.42	5.47
(c) Youngstock					4.4	4.88	4.80
TOTAL CATTLE					15.9**	17.55	17.60
2. Buffaloes							
(a) Males over 3 years					0.7	0.77	0.82
(b) Females over 3 years					2.2	2.50	2.61
(c) Youngstock					1.6	1.85	1.86
TOTAL BUFFALOES					4.5	5.12	5.29
3. Sheep					3.9	4.02	4.20
4. Goats					5.5	6.09	6.45
5. Horses and ponies					0.1	0.13	0.11
6. Other livestock†					0.7	0.72	0.71
TOTAL LIVESTOCK					30.6	33.64	34.37
B—Poultry					9.5	11.4	11.5
C—Agricultural machinery							
1. Ploughs					(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
(a) Wooden					3,61.42	3,83.72	3,99.29
(b) Iron					13.76	22.98	31.71
2. Carts					1,09.68	1,20.72	1,26.13
3. Sugarcane crushers					23	33	43
(a) worked by power					5.45	5.90	6.38
(b) worked by bullocks					1.23	2.30	4.49
4. Oil engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes)					47	1.60	3.90
5. Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes)					21	31	54
6. Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)							
7. Ghanies					96	78	74
(a) five kgs. and more					2.12	1.72	1.58
(b) less than five kgs.							

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The development programmes of animal husbandry have a three-fold objective, namely, to increase the supply of protective foods, to provide draught power for farm operations and to improve the output of certain

*Provisional

**Includes 86,200 for which details are not available.

†Comprises mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

products of commercial importance, such as, wool and hides. They meet the need for improving nutritional standards and generally enriching the rural economy. Efficient animal husbandry has, however, to be pursued as an integral part of a sound system of agriculture. The combination of crop production with livestock raising enables fuller utilisation of farm by-products, increase in income, conservation of soil fertility and fuller employment.

Cattle Development

The salient features of cattle development programmes are: selective breeding in recognised breeding tracts, increase in milk production among the draught breeds, upgrading of non-descript with recognised dairy breeds and cross breeding with exotic breeds in hilly and other areas having facilities for rearing and maintaining high yielding milch animals. The number of Intensive Cattle Development Projects throughout the country is 32 which covered the breedable female bovine population of 27 lakh cows and she-buffaloes. The programme includes improved methods of breeding, provision of feed and fodder and disease control. Each Project is linked up with a major dairy scheme. Six Central cattle, breeding farms and some selected farms are proposed to be set up in different States for bringing about progressive genetic improvement in cattle and buffaloes, out of which the establishment of three viz., at Chiplima (Orisa), Suratgarh (Rajasthan) and Ankleshwar (Gujarat) have been undertaken.

The Committee on Cow Protection, set up in June 1967, had collected the necessary data and evidence and it was expected to submit its report by mid-1969. The total number of key village blocks, established up to December 1968, was 480 which cover about 48 lakh adult cows/she-buffaloes.

Poultry Development

An intensive programme for poultry development by the production of genetically superior stock has been launched. The regional poultry farms at Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar and Kamlahi have taken up a co-ordinated poultry breeding programme. These farms were expected to produce 22.5 lakh eggs and 5.72 lakh chicks and distribute 4.75 lakh breeding stock to the States and private individuals by the end of 1968-69 as against 20.75 lakh eggs produced. 5.29 lakh chicks hatched and 4.64 lakh breeding stock distributed during 1967-68.

Under the Applied Nutrition Programme, 207 blocks were expected to be set up during 1968-69, bringing the total number of such blocks to 775.

Other measures so far taken for the development of poultry are, setting up of 92 existing and 8 proposed egg and poultry production-cum-marketing centres and a poultry dressing plant at Poonza (Maharashtra) which has been commissioned. Fifteen poultry dressing plants have also been procured and given to various States.

Piggery Development

Under a co-ordinated piggery development scheme, 7 bacon factories, 27 pig breeding farms and 105 piggery development blocks have so far been set up in various States. The bacon factories were expected to be commissioned during 1968. The Bacon factory at Haringhatta went into production and sold pork products worth 1.61 lakh during 1967-68. The bacon factories in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have also been completed and commissioned. Others are nearing completion and will be commissioned during 1968-69.

Sheep and Wool Development

Sheep development has the main objective of increasing the supply of wool and improving the quality of clip. The policy is to cross local breeds

with rams of exotic fine woolled types in the Western Himalayan regions and in selected areas of Deccan Plateau. Arrangements are made for importing exotic fine-woolled sheep from other countries. In north Indian plains, the emphasis is on selective breeding among indigenous types.

A programme of sheep shearing, wool grading and marketing is under implementation in Rajasthan with UNDP (Special Fund) assistance. Wool grading and marketing centres function at Bikaner, Jaipur and Jodhpur. This programme is proposed to be extended to other important wool producing States. Under the Centrally sponsored schemes, sites for the establishment of two large scale sheep breeding farms, one each in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, have been approved. A proposal for the establishment of a large sheep breeding farm with Australian assistance is under consideration by the Central Government.

Dairy and Milk Supply

The various dairy projects included under the Five Year Plans have a two-fold objective of providing remunerative market for the producer and assured supply of milk to the consumer at reasonable price.

The total number of dairy plants in operation during 1968-69 increased to 91, comprising 47 liquid milk plants, 37 pilot milk schemes, 4 milk powder factories and 3 creameries.

During 1968-69, the average daily through-put of milk of all plants was about 18 lakh litres as against 16 lakh litres in the preceding year. Manufacture of dairy equipment has developed satisfactorily and most of the equipment is now being manufactured indigenously.

The four milk powder factories at Anand, Amritsar, Mehsana and Rajkot together with a plant at Delhi produced on an average 27 tonnes milk powder including infant milk food daily. The three creameries at Aligarh, Barauni and Junagadh, together with the plants at Anand, Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar, Mehsana and Rajkot manufactured on an average 20 tonnes of table butter and ghee per day. The construction of a milk products plant at Miraj and a milk powder factory at Vijayawada is complete and that of an infant milk food plant in co-operative sector at Moradabad (U.P.) is progressing satisfactorily. Three more milk powder plants, two in Punjab and one in Haryana are proposed to be set up under Yugoslav Credit Programme.

The six centres at Karnal, Bangalore, Aarey, Allahabad, Anand, and Haringhata impart training to dairy personnel.

FISHERIES

The production of fish during 1967 was 14 lakh tonnes as against 13.67 lakh tonnes in 1966. The following table shows the production and disposal of fish from 1965-1967. The production during 1968 was 14.2 lakhs tonnes approximately.

TABLE 125
PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FISH

(in thousand tonnes)

Year	Total catch and landings	Disposal			Reduction
		Fresh marketing	Cured		
			Sun-dried	Salted	
1965	1,332	909	126	216	55
1966	1,367	963	158	141	53
1967	1,400	963	143	132	78

The value of exports of fish and fish products was Rs. 20.20 crores in 1968 as against Rs. 17.96 crores in 1967 and Rs. 13.13 crores in 1966.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Fisheries development programmes fall into two parts, marine fisheries and inland fisheries. Schemes for the former consist of mechanisation of fishing craft, exploratory and experimental fishing to locate new grounds, improvement of fishing methods, increasing the supply of fishery requisites and provision of facilities for landing, preservation, transport and marketing of fish. Schemes relating to the development of inland fisheries aim at increasing production through surveys, introduction of fish culture techniques, investigation of fish seed resources and development of reservoir fisheries.

Mechanisation of fishing craft and the development of suitable designs of mechanised craft for different coastal regions were undertaken during the first two Plans. About 6,800 mechanised fishing boats were operating in the country during 1967-68 to which 750 were expected to be added during 1968-69. With a view to augmenting exploratory fishing and fishing in distant waters it is proposed to acquire 2 large vessels of 106 ft. length and to construct 40 shrimp trawlers of 57 ft. length. Besides, three large fishing vessels have been received from Norway under the Indo-Norwegian Project.

The construction of fishing harbours at Bhatkal and Beypore taken up during 1966-67 has been completed while that at Porbander, Umbergaon, Karwar, Cannanore, Baliapatnam, Vizhinjam, Tuticorin and Cuddalore (II stage) is in progress. A project for pre-investment survey of fishing harbours has also been started under the auspices of United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund).

Fisheries Extension and Training

The Fisheries Extension Units conduct short-term training courses on various fishery subjects, in which persons drawn from State fisheries departments, community development blocks, fish farmers and fishermen receive training. The Extension Units conduct surveys for the location of fish seed collection centres on rivers and render technical assistance on various specific problems and demonstrate improved techniques of fish breeding, live fish transport, deweeding, etc. They also conduct exhibitions, film shows and distribute publicity pamphlets.

Training of fisheries administrative personnel is carried out at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay and at the training school attached to the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore. Additional training courses have been instituted at the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives.

Fish Marketing and Co-operatives

The Central Fisheries Corporation set up by the Central Government in 1965 has organised a network of collection and distribution centres mainly with a view to supplying fish to Calcutta market. It procured 1,108 tonnes of fish during 1967-68. The Corporation has taken over on lease the fisheries of Damodar Valley Corporation.

In addition to six broad gauge refrigerated vans already in operation, one broad gauge and two metre gauge vans were introduced during 1968-69. Besides 14 ice plants, 20 cold storages, 2 freezing plants and 2 frozen storages have been commissioned.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1950-51 in 800 villages covering a sample of 11,000 agricultural labour families. The reports of the enquiry were published in 1954-55. The second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1956-57 in 3,600 villages and data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and

indebtedness were collected from about 28,560 sample agricultural labour households. One of the main objects of the enquiry was broadly to assess the impact of developmental schemes undertaken during the First Plan on the condition of agricultural labourers.

The all-India report of the second enquiry was published in 1960. A summary of the main results of the second enquiry along with a comparison with the corresponding data of the first enquiry has been published in the earlier editions of this *Reference Annual* (INDIA 1961—1965).

Rural Labour Enquiry

In the course of this enquiry, which was conducted during 1963-65 through the agency of National Sample Survey, data were collected on consumption, expenditure, income, employment, unemployment, earnings and indebtedness of rural labour households (including agricultural labour households). The processing of data relating to consumption, expenditure and income have already been done and that on employment, unemployment, earnings and indebtedness are nearing completion.

Minimum Wage Fixation in Agriculture

One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which *inter alia* applies to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed in all the States and Union Territories except Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra where such wages have so far been fixed in some specified areas. The Central Government has also fixed minimum wages for workers in certain agricultural institutions, military farms and archaeological gardens.

Revision of Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 also provides for review of minimum wages taking into consideration the increase in the cost of living since its last fixation at suitable intervals, within a period not exceeding five years and for revision of the rates wherever considered necessary. In 11 States and 2 Union Territories, the wages initially fixed have been revised. The Central Government has also revised minimum rates of wages in respect of various farms/institutes.

CHAPTER XVI

LAND REFORM

Under the Constitution, the main responsibility for land legislation and its implementation is that of the State Governments. The land policy laid down in the Plans is a broad common approach to be adopted in the States in accordance with local conditions, needs and requirements of each.

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development, and set out a broad outline of the policy to be followed in the States*. The policy was re-stated in the Second Plan and the objectives aimed at were, first, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arose from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities.

The Third Plan envisaged as the main task during this period the completion of the implementation of policies evolved during the Second Plan and embodied in legislation of the various aspects of land reform undertaken by the States in pursuance of the accepted policies.

Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of the legislation in various States. The progress was reviewed by the National Development Council in November 1963. The Council called upon all State Governments to complete implementation of land reform before the end of the Third Plan, and set up a committee to suggest measures for strengthening and improving the implementation. In 1966, the Land Reforms Implementation Committee presented a review to the National Development Council the broad conclusion of which was that the progress in land reforms has not been uniform in the country.

A conference of Chief Ministers was held in July 1967 where it was emphasised that measures should be taken for expeditious and effective implementation of land reforms particularly regarding security of tenure, revaluation of rents, etc., so that the cultivating tenant could effectively participate in agricultural production programmes. It also recommended that land reform measures, to be really effective, should be supported by provision of a minimum infrastructure of irrigation facilities and supply of fertilisers, high yielding varieties, credit, etc., to cultivating tenants and small-holders. The recommendations were taken into account in the formulation of the proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan. In the draft Fourth Plan, it has been stated that there are many gaps in the legislation on land reforms in certain States and almost everywhere implementation is far from satisfactory. It has, therefore, underlined the need for, among other things, making existing tenancies non-resumable; providing penalties for wrongful eviction; effective transfer of ownership rights to the tenant particularly in the new context of agricultural production; regulating rents in kind based on crop-sharing, and periodic evaluation of the programme.

The measures so far taken regarding land reform relate to (1) abolition of intermediary tenures, (2) tenancy reforms including regulation of rents, security of tenure and giving opportunities to the tenants to become owners, (3) ceiling on land holdings, and (4) consolidation of holdings and pre-

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, see Chapter XXI of 'India 1958'.

vention of fragmentation. The progress and problems relating to these aspects are outlined below.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

Intermediary tenures like zamindaris, jagirs and inams were prevalent in about 40 per cent area of the country. The abolition of such intermediary tenures has been almost completed. Over 2 crore farmers have become owners. A considerable area of cultivable waste-lands belonging to intermediaries has been vested in the State and distributed to landless agriculturists. The main problem now engaging the attention of the State Governments is the building up of the revenue agency and preparation of land records. In a number of States this has been completed. Action is still pending in States like Bihar and Orissa. This has resulted in delay in the assessment of the payment of compensation to ex-intermediaries. In the country as a whole, about Rs. 320 crores has so far been paid as compensation, out of an estimated total of Rs. 570 crores including rehabilitation grants and interest.

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reforms recommended in the Plans are (i) security of tenure, (ii) reduction of rent, and (iii) ownership for tenants. The progress made in these directions in different States is outlined below.

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, the existing provisions for security of tenure are of a temporary nature and ejection of all tenants has been stayed. The rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for irrigated lands (28-1/3 per cent for lands irrigated by baling) and 45 per cent of produce for dry lands. In the Telangana area, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act applies. The Act conferred protected tenancy rights on tenants who were in continuous possession of land on specific dates. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for irrigated lands and one-fifth in other cases, or 3 to 5 times the land revenue according to the class of soil, whichever is less.

The optional right of purchase under the Hyderabad Act was exercised by 14,284 tenants in the Telangana region in respect of 1.05 lakh acres. The provision of compulsory transfer of ownership to tenants has been enforced in Khammam District and in the Mulug Taluq of Warangal District, and 18,700 tenants have been made owners of about one lakh acres. (Recently orders have been issued for conferring compulsory ownership on protected tenants in the remaining districts of Telangana with effect from August 15, 1968.)

Assam

Under-*raiyats* and share croppers (*adhiars*) have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. Each under-*raiyat* or *adhiar* is, however, to be left with 3-1/3 acres until he is allotted alternative land of equivalent value in the locality.

The rights of resumption expired on February 18, 1963 and under-*raiyats* and *adhiars* now enjoy complete security of tenure. The crop share payable by the *adhiar* is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord and one-fifth where the cost is met by the *adhiar*.

Bihar

The tenant acquires occupancy rights on 12 years' possession. The tenant holding land on a written lease is liable to ejection on the expiry

of the term of the lease. Tenants holding land on oral lease cannot be evicted except for misuse or non-payment of rent. Most of the tenants (bataidars) hold land on oral lease and, therefore, have security of tenure in law. In practice, they are tenants-at-will. An under-raiyat of a landlord possessing more than the ceiling limit (20 to 60 acres depending upon the class of land) has been given fixity of tenure, subject to the landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. A minimum area is, however, to be left with the tenant. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce. Recently, legislation was enacted conferring the right of simple mortgage for obtaining institutional credit for agricultural development for tenants belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and backward classes.

Gujarat

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume land on the condition that every tenant generally retains half the area leased. The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 5 times the assessment, or one-sixth of the gross produce, whichever is less. In the former Bombay area, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 provides for conferment of ownership in respect of non-resumable area. The transfer of ownership is almost complete. 7.30 lakh tenants now own 20.60 lakh acres. The Gujarat Government also framed rules to advance *Taccavi* loans to needy tenants. So far Rs. 1.1 crores has been advanced.

Haryana

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to the land-lord's right of resumption. The tenant is to be left with at least five standard acres, unless he is allotted alternative land by the State. The tenants have been given optional right to purchase in specified cases and about 80,000 acres have been purchased by them.

Jammu and Kashmir

Tenants have fixity of tenure, subject to the land-lord's right to resume a limited area. A landlord whose holding exceeds 12½ acres is entitled to receive as rent one-fourth of the produce for wet land and one-third of the produce for dry land. Smaller land-holders can receive up to half the produce as rent.

Under the law, which has recently been amended, tenants-in-possession have the right to purchase. Government has also framed rules to grant *Taccavi* loans to tenants to enable them to acquire ownership of the land.

Kerala

The Kerala Land Reforms Act provided for fixity of tenure for tenants, subject to the land-lord's right to resume land for personal cultivation in specified cases. The right of resumption has since been suspended. The rate of maximum rent has been laid down for various crops. For paddy lands the fair rent normally is one-fourth of the gross produce. For fixation of fair rent, out of the 89,392 applications filed, 85,633 have been disposed of. Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable land. The optional right of purchase came into force on April 1, 1964. Provisions relating to compulsory vesting of land-lord's rights in respect of non-resumable land have yet to be enforced. In 1966 a President's Act was enacted to strengthen the provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, relating to voluntary surrenders, and provide for punishment to land owners trying to dispossess a tenant in contravention of the provisions of the Act. In 1967, legislation was enacted to stay

eviction of tenants and Kudikidappukars and proceedings for recovery of arrears of rent, for restoration of possession of tenants and for extending the provisions relating to rent regulation to tenants of small owners as well.

The Kerala Government had set up a high powered committee to review the working of the Land Reforms Act and suggest suitable modifications. On the basis of the recommendations of the committee it introduced the Kerala Land Reforms Bill, 1968 to confer further rights on tenants and Kudikidappukars.

Madhya Pradesh

Tenants have been conferred fixity of tenure in respect of a minimum area of 5 to 25 aeres, depending on the class of land and the period of lease. The period in which a land-lord could resume land held by a tenant in excess of this area has expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times the land revenue. Provision has been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable lands; 4.2 lakh tenants have been conferred ownership of 9.40 lakh acres.

Maharashtra

Tenants have been given fixity of tenure. The land-owners were permitted to resume a limited area for personal cultivation. The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has already expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 5 times the assessment or one-sixth of the produce, whichever is less.

Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants. In the former Bombay area, ownership in respect of 16.5 lakh tenants would be transferred. Out of these about 14 lakh enquiries have been completed and nearly 7.25 lakh tenants have acquired ownership of 15 lakh acres of land. The law has been amended to give another opportunity to such tenants to acquire ownership as have failed to make payment for purchase so far. In the Vidarbha area, about 22,984 tenants have acquired ownership of about 2.22 lakh acres. In the Marathwada area even ordinary tenants in possession of non-resumable land were to be conferred compulsory ownership, on issue of a notification, on specified conditions. The provisions have been enforced and about 8,989 ordinary tenants have acquired ownership of 76,000 acres. Another 36,087 protected tenants now own 4.90 lakh acres of land. In Maharashtra, 7.93 lakh tenants own 22.9 lakh acres of land.

Mysore

A comprehensive legislation applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was enacted in 1961, providing for fixity of tenure, subject to the land-lord's right to resume up to half the leased area. The fair rent is not to exceed one-fourth to one-fifth of the gross produce, depending on the class of land. The Act has since been amended to remove certain defects, and enforced from October 1965. The last date to exercise the right of resumption has expired. So far, 13,000 of the 85,000 applications for resumption have been disposed of. Twentyfour independent tribunals have been appointed to expedite disposal of pending applications.

Orissa

A comprehensive legislation was enacted and later amended in 1965, which provides for fixity of tenure, subject to the landlord's right to resume land not exceeding half the leased area; fair rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce. Tenants in non-resumable area are to be provided with ownership rights. Provisions relating to regulation of rent came into force in October and resumption for personal cultivation in December 1965.

Punjab

Tenants have been given security of tenure, subject to land-lord's right of resumption. The tenant is to be left with at least 5 standard acres unless he is allotted alternative land by the State. The maximum rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce. Tenants have been given optional right to purchase in specified cases. They have acquired ownership of 60,237 acres.

Rajasthan

Tenants have been given complete security of tenure for a minimum area varying from 15.6 to 125 acres in different parts of the State. The land owner was permitted, up to October 1953, to resume land held by a tenant in excess of this area. Provision has been made for transfer of ownership for non-resumable area. The rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the produce. 1.37 lakh tenants now own 7.91 lakh acres of land.

Tamil Nadu

An interim measure for protecting tenants from eviction was enacted in 1955, giving tenants security, subject to the landlord's right to resume land under specified conditions. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of the produce for irrigated land (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation) and 33-1/3 per cent in other cases.

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State and given complete security.

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-raiyats and tenants have been brought into direct relationship with it. Crop sharers (*bargadars*) do not get tenancy status but have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume two-thirds of the area leased. In case a person owns less than 7½ acres, he can resume the entire area from the *bargadars*. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if the land-lord contributes the cost of cultivation and 40 per cent if he does not. The land reforms organisation has been reinforced and sub-divisional land reforms committees were set up at various places to facilitate implementation of the Land Reforms Act, particularly relating to protection to *bargadars*, and imposition of ceiling on holdings. Legislation has also been enacted for protecting the right of *bargadars* in the crops they cultivate.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. In special cases, where tenancies continue, rent is not to exceed one-fifth of the gross produce or four times the land revenue.

In Himachal Pradesh, tenants of owners paying more than Rs. 125 as land revenue have been brought into direct contact with the State. The land-lord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy, subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres. In the non-resumable area, tenants have a right to acquire ownership and 34,000 tenants have already done so in respect of 33,000 acres. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce. In the areas transferred from Punjab, measures have been undertaken for the protection of tenants.

In Manipur and Tripura, comprehensive legislation has been enacted providing for fixity of tenure to tenants, subject to land-lord's right to resume, and conferring ownership rights in non-resumable areas. Rent is not

to exceed one-fifth to one-fourth of the produce or four times the land revenue.

In Goa and Pondicherry, interim protection has been given to tenants, pending comprehensive legislation. In Mahe, comprehensive legislation has been enacted on the lines of the Kerala Act. Rent has been fixed at one-sixth of the produce. Tenants have been conferred security of tenure.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

Ceiling has two aspects, namely (i) ceiling on future acquisition, and (ii) ceiling on existing holdings. Laws imposing ceiling have been enacted in all States except in the former Punjab area where Government has the power to settle tenants on land in excess of the permissible limit.

The levels of ceilings vary in different States, in different regions of the same State in certain cases, and for different classes of land. Ceilings imposed in different States and Union Territories are as follows.

State/Union Territory	Future Acquisition	Existing Holdings
Andhra Pradesh	18 to 216 acres	27 to 324 acres
Assam	50 acres	50 acres
Bihar	20 to 60 acres	20 to 60 acres
Gujarat	19 to 132 acres	19 to 132 acres
Haryana	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Jammu & Kashmir	22-3/4 acres	22-3/4 acres
Kerala	15 to 36 acres	15 to 36 acres
Madhya Pradesh	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres
Maharashtra	18 to 126 acres	18 to 126 acres
Mysore	18 to 144 acres	27 to 216 acres
Orissa	20 to 80 acres	20 to 80 acres
Punjab	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Rajasthan	22 to 336 acres	22 to 336 acres
Tamil Nadu	24 to 120 acres	24 to 120 acres
Uttar Pradesh	12-1/2 acres	40 to 80 acres
West Bengal	25 acres	25 acres
Delhi	24 to 60 acres	24 to 60 acres
Himachal Pradesh	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs. 125 in other areas.	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs. 125 in other areas.
Manipur	25 acres	25 acres
Tripura	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres.
Mahe	15 to 36 acres	15 to 36 acres.

Implementation of legislation has been taken up in several States. In Jammu and Kashmir, where implementation has been completed, 4.5 lakh acres were acquired and distributed. In Maharashtra, 2.58 lakh acres have been declared surplus and 1.60 lakh acres have been distributed. In West Bengal, about 7.9 lakh acres have been declared surplus, out of which the Government has taken possession of 4.35 lakh acres of agricultural land which is being leased out temporarily to share-croppers and landless persons pending final disposal. In U.P., over 2.41 lakh acres are judged surplus of which 1.20 lakhs acres have been distributed. In Assam about 45,000 acres, in Gujarat about 41,000 acres, in Madhya Pradesh about 75,000 acres, in Andhra Pradesh 73,692 acres and in Tamil Nadu about 24,000 acres have been either declared surplus or taken possession of by the State Governments concerned. Taking all the States together, about 2.8 lakh hectares have been declared surplus and taken possession of by the States. In Kerala, provisions relating to ceiling on land holdings will be enforced after non-resumable areas have been determined and fair rents fixed. However, provisions for disregarding transfers for purposes of determining surplus areas have been enforced. In Mysore, it will take some more time to determine the surplus area that might vest in Government. In Manipur, surplus

land will be taken over and distributed after the record of rights has been completed. In Bihar and Rajasthan steps have been taken to determine surplus lands. In Orissa, provisions relating to ceiling have been held up due to legal difficulties. In other States and Union Territories they have either yet to be enforced or preliminary steps have been taken to implement them.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Progress has been made in consolidation of holdings in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Till the end of 1968-69, 2,957 crore hectares had been consolidated. During the Fourth Plan another 2,835 crore hectares are likely to be consolidated. The work of consolidation of holdings has been completed in Punjab and Haryana.

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance and unregulated transfers and leases have resulted in sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this tendency by regulating transfers, partitions and leases.

Legislation has been enacted for this purpose in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, the former Hyderabad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The role of co-operative farming in the reconstruction of rural economy was emphasised in the First and Second Plans. The goal indicated in the Second Plan was that such essential steps were to be taken as would provide sound foundations for the development of co-operative farming, so that over a period of ten years or so, a substantial proportion of agricultural land was cultivated on co-operative lines. During the Plan period, 5,501 co-operative farming societies with membership of 1,18,835 covering 5,83,768 acres of land were organised. In 1966-67, 521, in 1967-68, 449 and in 1968-69 (up to the end of 1968) another 150 societies were formed.

During the Third Five Year Plan, 318 pilot projects, each comprising 10 co-operative farming societies, were to be organised in selected community development blocks in the country. Their purpose was to demonstrate to farmers that by pooling their land, manpower and other resources, they could increase agricultural production, develop agro-industries, improve employment opportunities and raise their standard of living. Societies formed outside the pilot areas also to be encouraged and assisted. During 1966-67, 521 farming societies were organised. In 1967-68, 449 co-operative farming societies came up, including the societies formed before the Third Plan. There were 8,582 societies having 2,14,400 members covering about 11 lakh acres of land in March 1968.

The Third Plan had laid down that preference should be given to co-operative farming societies in the grant of lands reclaimed by Government and cultivable waste lands under the management of Government or village panchayats and in the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings. The Dandakaranya Development Authority took a decision to organise co-operative farming societies for the benefit of the displaced persons. A special scheme was formulated for lands located in the Tungabhadra irrigation project area in Mysore State. The Andhra Pradesh Government formulated a Master Plan under which 135 co-operative farming societies were established in Konaseema (E. Godavari district) and 73 Deviseema (Krishna-district), mostly on erstwhile waste or river-island

A Committee of Direction, constituted to assess the performance of pilot projects, had suggested that, for the Fourth Plan, an intensive approach should be adopted in relation to both the established successful areas and the potentially successful areas. It also emphasised the need for wider efforts in other areas to help disseminate the ideology. The programme of co-operative farming was reviewed by the Planning Commission in the light of these recommendations.

The National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board plans and promotes the programme of co-operative farming. In January 1968, the Board recommended that (i) State Governments should give priority to revitalisation—new societies should be organised only in areas having favourable circumstances for growth of the programme, (ii) every society should have a definite programme of total pooling of lands, (iii) joint cultivation must be practised in respect of all lands of the society, and (iv) financial assistance should be given only if a society adheres to the principles laid down for the programme. The Consultative Committee on Co-operation has endorsed the view that higher priority should be given to revitalisation of weak societies in the Fourth Plan period, but setting up of new societies should not be suspended.

Most States have also set up advisory boards. Co-operative farming wings have been set up in selected extension training centres to train secretaries and managers of co-operatives. These centres also organise orientation courses for extension staff and assist in the organisation of village camps for present and prospective members of co-operative farming societies.

BHOODAN

The *Bhoodan* or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Explaining the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave said: "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustment can be corrected without serious conflicts."

In its practical application, *Bhoodan* takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land from owners for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms, such as *Sampattidan* (donations of money or other resources), *Buddhidan* and *Jivandan* (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the *Bhoodan* ideals), *Sadhandan* and *Grihadan*.

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, covers the length and breadth of India. The target is to obtain 5 crore acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has widened out into *Gramdan*, i.e. donation of village, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

Under the *Bhoodan* movement, 42.7 lakh acres were received in donation out of which about 12 lakh acres had been distributed to landless agriculturists up to March 1967. Nearly 39,672 villages had joined the *Bhoodan* movement till August 1967.

Several States have promoted legislation for facilitating transfers of land offered in *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan* and for the management of lands thus transferred. Bye-laws have been framed in some States for the management of *Gramdan* lands under the Co-operative Societies Act. Under a centrally sponsored programme, an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs as loan and Rs. 2 lakhs as grant) was sanctioned by the States of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh for assisting selected *Gramdan* villages.

CHAPTER XVII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, which aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 1,300 sq. kms. with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance and initiative in the village community, whose efforts are encouraged through people's institutions like panchayats, co-operative societies, vikas mandals and others.

Agriculture, the mainstay of about 70 per cent of the rural population, receives the highest priority in the programme. Other activities include improvement of communications, health, sanitation, housing, education, women's and children's welfare, cottage and small-scale industries, etc.

The programme is implemented in units of blocks, each comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 400—500 sq. kms., and a population of sixty to seventy thousand. Before April 1958, the programme was being carried out in three different phases. Under the revised pattern, on completion of the first stage of intensive development for five years the block enters the second stage during which development is continued with a relatively reduced budget provision under the Community Development Programme for another five years but with increased provision from the respective subject-matter departments. By the time a block completes stage II phase it establishes itself as a channel for normal developmental expenditure and so separate provision as such is made under the Community Development Programme. The departmental funds routed through the block organisation amounted to 215 crores during 1967-68. Before entering on the first stage, every block has to undergo a "pre-extension phase" of one year with the programme exclusively confined to agricultural development.

Coverage

Of the 5,26½ community development blocks into which the entire rural India stood delimited as on January 1, 1969, 693 blocks were in Stage I, 2496½ in Stage II, and 2071½ in the post-Stage II phase, while four blocks still in the pre-extension phase are expected to come under stage I soon. In addition, two pre-extension blocks have been allotted to the North East Frontier Agency from October, 1968.

Besides the 43 special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks started during the Second Plan and the 415 Tribal Development Blocks in the Third Plan, 31 blocks were set up in different States during 1966-67. No new Tribal Development Blocks were allotted thereafter.

Table 126 gives details of the coverage and State-wise distribution of community development blocks as at the beginning of 1969.

New Policy and Approach

The working of the Community Development blocks and Panchayati Raj institutions was discussed at the conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj at Madras in June, 1968. There was general agreement that both Community Development and Panchayati Raj were necessary programmes and should be streng-

TABLE 126
COVERAGE AND STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS
(as on January 31, 1969)

State/Union Territory	Total No. of delimited Blocks	No. of Blocks allotted (as on January 31, 1969)				Total	Population covered (in lakh Nos.)	Villages covered ('00 Nos.)	Area covered ('00 sq. km.)
		Pre-extension	Stage I	Stage II	Post-stage II				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	443*	—	—	236	209	445	334	271	2,749
Assam	160	—	43	76	41	160	118	257	1,220
Bihar	575	—	127	197	251	575	452	877	1,739
Gujarat	224	—	50	68	106	224	194	186	1,870
Haryana	82	—	2	33	47	82	70	71	436
Jammu and Kashmir	70	—	—	50	20	70	32	66	1,233
Kerala	143	—	34	46	63	143	162	16	387
Madhya Pradesh	416**	—	—	248	168	416	309	704	4,431
Maharashtra	425	—	121	173	131	425	328	359	3,066
Mysore	268	—	24	115	129	268	217	264	1,920
Nagaland	21	4	5	6	6	21	4	8	165
Orissa	307	—	35	184	88	307	174	465	1,558
Punjab	116	—	3	54	91	116	91	129	617
Rajasthan	232	—	58	75	99	232	189	322	3,423
Tamil Nadu	375	—	1	197	177	375	303	141	1,302
Uttar Pradesh	899***	—	—	553	346	899	690	1,126	2,936
West Bengal	341	—	159	117	65	341	301	385	874
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	—	3	2	5	5	0.6	4	83
Chandigarh	1	—	—	2	—	1	0.2	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	1	—	2	0.6	1	5
Delhi	5	—	—	—	5	5	3.0	3	15
Goa, Daman & Diu	11	—	—	11	—	11	5.5	2.5	37
Himachal Pradesh	69†	—	4	27†	37†	69	45	117	448
Manipur	14	—	2	6	6	14	6.7	19	223
N.E.F.A.	41	—	16	13	12	41	3.4	22	814
Pondicherry	4	—	1	1	2	4	3.7	4	5
Tripura	15	—	5	6	4	15	9.4	49	105
ALL INDIA	5,265†††	4	693	2,496-3/4	2,071‡	5,265‡	4,046	5,669	31,661

* Since re-delimited into 321 Blocks.
† Provisional.
‡ Excludes 101 additional C.D. Blocks on account of T.D. Blocks allotted to different States/U.T.s viz., Pradesh 3, Bihar 12, Gujarat 26, Madhya Pradesh 34, Maharashtra 17, Orissa 7 and Tripura 2.

*** Since re-delimited into 678 Blocks.

Andhra

* Since re-delimited into 321 Blocks.

** Since re-delimited into 218 Blocks.

† Excludes 101 additional C.D. Blocks on account of T.D. Blocks allotted to different States/U.T.s viz.,

Pradesh 3, Bihar 12, Gujarat 26, Madhya Pradesh 34, Maharashtra 17, Orissa 7 and Tripura 2.

‡ Since re-delimited into 678 Blocks.

Andhra Pradesh 3, Bihar 12, Gujarat 26, Madhya Pradesh 34, Maharashtra 17, Orissa 7 and Tripura 2.

thened. On a recommendation by the conference a Study Group re-examined the issue of norms for transition of blocks from one stage to another. Its main finding was that the question of norms for transition of blocks from one operational stage to another would arise after they had functioned for some time on the basis of financial assistance even in the post stage II phase.

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each block area, development schemes are conditioned by a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from people in cash, kind or labour. When State assistance is offered for execution of such projects, expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3 : 1 in the case of non-recurring items. For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land, etc., necessary funds are advanced by the Centre to the States in the shape of loans. The Central Government also bears half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in the blocks.

People's Contribution

People's contributions in the first three Plans were Rs. 25.1 crores, Rs. 77.3 crores and Rs. 48.9 crores respectively. In 1966-67, it was Rs. 4.7 crores and Rs. 2.4 crores during 1967-68. There has been a steady fall in the voluntary contributions which constituted 54%, 41%, 19%, 12% and 10% of Government expenditure out of Community Development budget during the respective periods. This has been mainly due to the fall in the Government expenditure on community works and amenities programmes which attract public contributions and the increased taxation by the Panchayati Raj bodies during the recent years.

Expenditure Under the Plans

Expenditure incurred during the First and Second Plans amounted to Rs. 233.1 crores. The outlay for the Third Plan was Rs. 321.9 crores, of which Rs. 287.7 crores were earmarked for the C.D. programmes, Rs. 28.2 crores for the panchayats and Rs. 6 crores for Central schemes. The total expenditure incurred during the Third Plan on C.D. programme was Rs. 269.1 crores.

The sub-heads under which this expenditure was incurred are indicated below :

TABLE 127
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(Rs. lakhs)

Expenditure Head	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68*
Block headquarters (including transport, office building, equipment, etc.)	10.51	54.76	80.99	13.80	10.61
Agriculture and animal husbandry ..	3.55	11.00	30.31	6.59	4.25
Irrigation and reclamation	10.83	48.59	58.67	6.08	4.03
Village industries	2.18	7.01	13.53	1.86	1.58
Health and rural sanitation	3.79	16.87	23.18	2.67	2.70
Education	3.44	12.06	14.06	1.31	1.11
Social education	2.00	10.19	13.79	1.07	1.17
Communications	5.16	12.61	18.48	4.31	2.87
Housing	1.73	10.90	11.67	1.00	.93
Unclassified (including imported equipment, suspense charge etc.) ..	2.79	3.13	2.84	1.70	.81
TOTAL	45.98	187.12	267.32	40.30	30.06

Data for Jammu and Kashmir & Dadra and Nagar Haveli are not included.

ORGANISATION

The Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan (Aug. 1966) had indicated an outlay of Rs. 260 crores for the programmes out of which an outlay of Rs. 190 crores was earmarked for the C.D. programme. Due to the stringent resources position only 52 per cent of the requirements of outlay was approved in 1966-67 and 42 per cent in 1967-68. For 1968-69, the outlay approved by the Planning Commission amounted to Rs. 21.44 crores against the schematic requirements of Rs. 39.38 crores. Outlays approved for different schemes for 1968-69 are: panchayats Rs. 1.39 crores; training and publicity (Central provision only) Rs. 19.75 lakhs; rural manpower programme Rs. 3.35 crores; applied nutrition programme (Central provision only) Rs. 60 lakhs, development of Gramdan areas Rs. 12 lakhs and lok karya kshetra (rural) Rs. 12.40 lakhs.

Provisions for the different programmes are generally on the level of 1967-68 except for rural manpower programme where the funds provided are less than in the preceding year, due to stringent resources.

At the Centre

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy go before a high powered Central Committee set up under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Food and Agriculture. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees.

In the State

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of development departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates the activities of all development departments.

In the District

The statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts. The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and MPs and MLAs of the district.

In the Block

At the block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme. The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanches (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes. The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension Officers, who are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, etc., work under the direction of the Samiti. Voluntary associate organisations, like the youth clubs, farmers' forum, mahila mandal, etc., supplement the work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres. At the village level, while the panchayat is in overall control of the programme helped by associate organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multipurpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village levels is two-fold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the

villages. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals, etc.

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, MPs and MLAs representing the area, function in States where decentralisation has not yet been brought about. By convention the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the areas concerned.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Rural Manpower Programme

It seeks to provide additional employment to agricultural workers, especially landless, during the slack seasons through a works programme based on community action to create community assets. At present it covers 998 Community Development Blocks. During the Third Plan Rs. 19.33 crores were spent on the programme which generated employment of 8.25 lakh mandays in constructive programmes, such as creation of minor irrigation facilities, soil conservation and afforestation measures, flood protection, anti-waterlogging and land reclamation measures and inter-village road construction.

Owing to limitations of resources it has not been possible to cover additional areas, during the last few years. Presently, emphasis is on consolidation of the programme in the existing blocks. The desirability of taking up community irrigation works as also lift irrigation schemes, on a loan-cum-grant basis through panchayats with proper integration of the allied departmental schemes, has been commended to the States.

Expenditure incurred and employment generated under the programme in 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 5.51 crores and 1.99 crore mandays, respectively. Evaluation studies made by several States have revealed that, even on its present modest scale, the programme has provided some relief to the unemployed and underemployed while the cost of providing employment per manday has been less than under the normal departmental arrangements.

Well Construction Programme

This programme seeks to provide simple sources of drinking water in the deficient villages. Hitherto a Centrally sponsored programme, known as the Local Development Works Programme, it now forms part of the State Plans and is based on local initiative and resources. The cost of the schemes is shared 50-50 by the Central Government and public contributions or State Governments concerned. Preference is accorded to scarcity-affected, backward or predominantly tribal areas. During the Third Plan 1,16,506 wells/hand-pumps were dug with the help of a Central grant of Rs. 20.75 crores and public contribution of Rs. 12.76 crores. During 1967-68, Central grants aggregating Rs. 32.77 crores were released to the different States.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The programme of Applied Nutrition, implemented in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO and WHO, seeks to educate the rural people in improved nutrition by promoting production and consumption of protective foods like fruits, vegetables, fish and poultry. Progress has been achieved particularly in the horticulture, poultry and pisciculture components of the programme in different States.

The programme covered 221 blocks by the end of the Third Plan; 134 additional blocks were taken up in 1966-67, 177 in 1967-68 and 203 in 1968-69. During the Fourth Five Year Plan 450 additional blocks are proposed to be taken up. Of these, 94 blocks have been allotted during 1969-70. Besides 31 Special Applied Nutrition Blocks were allotted in the scarcity affected areas of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Mysore with the assistance from voluntary agencies abroad received through UNICEF. The overall coverage of the Applied Nutrition Programme extends to 829 blocks spread out in various States in the country.

OTHER PROGRAMMES

The working of the community development programme in the States is regularly assessed by the Central Government through a system of periodic reports. An appraisal of progress made in selected activities in the Blocks during the year ending with September 1968 reveals an upward trend, as compared to the corresponding previous year, in the distribution of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides and holding of farm demonstrations; also improvement in land reclamation, castration of animals and artificial insemination.

Agriculture

Planning for agricultural production is a specific function assigned statutorily to Panchayati Raj bodies in all the States where Panchayati Raj legislation has been enacted. Their functions include *inter alia* the development of agriculture and horticulture, popularisation of improved agricultural techniques and improved implements, encouragement of fruit and vegetables cultivation, propagating and assisting plant protection measures, laying out demonstration farms and working out better methods of farm management. The new strategy is based chiefly on intensification of efforts in selected areas having the maximum potential and concentration of the needed inputs, credit and organisational support in those areas. The field agency for implementation whether in the intensive or non-intensive areas, is the Block organisation; popular support is mainly mobilised through the Panchayati Raj institutions. Preparation of the village plans and their implementation is the responsibility of the Village Panchayat and, for plans at the block and district levels, of the Panchayat Samiti and the Zila Parishad respectively.

Minor Irrigation

Programmes for minor irrigation works receive high priority. Such works carried out in the blocks provided additional irrigation potential of 13 lakh hectares during 1967-68. The average area per block provided with additional irrigation worked out to 266 and 286 hectares during the same period.

Village and Small Scale Industries

In pursuance of the programme for village industries sponsored by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the target of a minimum of four cottage industries per block has been reached in almost all States; attempt is now being made to set up eight industries per block.

Health and Family Planning

Family Planning has been accorded high priority in block programmes. 7,118 rural family welfare planning centres were functioning in the blocks by the end of 1968-69.

Area Planning

Under a Third Plan scheme for evolving suitable techniques for local planning, 28 districts in 12 States had been selected as pilot areas for studying the processes involved in, and evolving appropriate techniques for formulation of integrated area plans. The work is proposed to be taken up in 50 selected districts including those where it has been already initiated in the previous Plan period.

Tribal Development Blocks

During the Third Plan period, Tribal Development Blocks* were constituted in areas with concentration of two-thirds or more of tribal population; areas with 50 per cent tribal concentration are now to be covered by such blocks.

TRAINING

A proper understanding of the basic concepts and objectives underlying the community development and panchayati raj programmes with their changing emphasis in field programmes requires training of both officials and non-officials connected with these programmes.

The National Institute of Community Development, made autonomous three years ago, pursues the realisation of its four-fold objectives, namely, (i) function as an apex institute, for providing orientation and training in the philosophy and aims of community development and Panchayati Raj to senior officials as well as non-officials, working at policy-making levels; (ii) promote a programme of study and research in applied social sciences, with particular emphasis on planned change through community development; (iii) provide academic guidance to the training centres in different parts of the country and impart necessary training to the instructors of these training centres in teaching techniques and methods; and (iv) function as a clearing house of information on community development and Panchayati Raj.

During 1968-69, the Institute conducted seven orientation courses for 157 senior officials and non-officials; the participants included 7 foreigners.

The National Institute has been awarding research fellowships tenable at universities for studies in the field of Community Development and Panchayati Raj. It has also rendered financial assistance to universities for conducting research studies on subjects relating to these programmes. Seminars bearing on subjects relating to community development and panchayati Raj were organised by a number of universities with assistance from the special fund of Rs. 10 lakhs, set up under the University Grants Commission, with equal contributions from the Ministry and the Commission. Research Projects covering aspects of Community Development were assigned to some fifteen universities.

The existing middle level training institutions have been reorganised to provide emphasis on area-based special programmes and secure closer association of State Governments. Composite Training Centres have been established roughly one in each State. The Central Government continues to provide necessary financial assistance. Altogether, 3094 persons of different categories had received training at these centres. A total of about 14,000 officials and non-officials involved in applied nutrition programme have so far been trained.

*Also see Chapter X.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements in selected items of activity under the Community Development Programme are given in Table 128.

TABLE 128

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—PROGRESS UNDER
SELECTED ITEMS OF ACTIVITY

Item	Total achievements during year ending		Average achievement per reporting block during year ending	
	Sept. 1967	Sept. 1968	Sept. 1967	Sept. 1968
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Agriculture				
1. Improved seeds distributed (quintals)	44,76,500	46,55,700	965	979
2. Chemical fertilisers distributed (quintals)	2,84,70,100	3,87,95,000	6,135	8,159
3. Chemical pesticides distributed (quintals)	3,24,399	3,77,631	70	79
4. Improved implements distributed (Nos.)	7,04,333	4,61,083	152	97
5. Agricultural demonstrations (Nos.)	7,48,200	10,97,900	161	231
6. Compest pits dug (Nos.)	34,07,300	22,53,400	734	474
II. Land Improvement				
1. Net addl area likely to be irrigated (Hect.)	13,54,976	12,55,411	292	266
2. Land reclaimed (Hect.)	3,96,511	4,70,273	85	99
3. Area bunded & terraced (Hect.)	16,26,416	14,73,362	350	310
III. Animal Husbandry				
1. Improved animals supplied (No.)	39,150	31,706	8.4	6.7
2. Improved birds supplied (No.)	15,73,757	14,28,249	339	300
3. Animals castrated (Nos.)	34,14,800	34,98,500	736	736
4. Animals artificially inseminated (Nos.)	12,11,427	14,48,006	263	306
IV. Health & Rural Sanitation				
1. Rural latrines const. (Nos.)	59,154	47,286	12.7	9.9
2. Pucca drains const. (Meter)	19,62,025	11,41,583	423	240
3. Village lanes paved (sq metre)	14,39,207	11,33,624	380	291
4. Soakage pits const. (Nos.)	1,60,448	1,19,671	24.6	25.2
5. Drinking water wells const. (Nos.)	30,609	24,549	6.6	5.2
6. Drinking water wells renovated (Nos.)	42,397	25,410	9.1	5.3
V. Social Education				
1. Adult literacy centres started (Nos.)	41,620	43,704	9.7	9.9
2. Adults made literate (Nos.)	9,68,397	14,80,115	209	311
3. Functional gram sahitya camps organised (Nos.)	17,726	8,891	3.8	2.0
4. Leaders trained (Nos.)	4,61,509	3,05,924	99	64

*Estimated

TABLE 128 (concd)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VI. Communications				
1. New kacha roads const. (kms.)	30,554	27,957	6.6	5.9
2. Existing kacha roads improved (kms.)	49,139	40,889	10.6	8.6
3. Culverts constructed (Nos)	19,132	16,260	4.1	3.4
VII. Village & Small Industries				
1. Value of improved tools & appliances distributed:				
(a) Blacksmithy (Rs.)	6,05,904	2,65,712	131	59
(b) Carpentry (Rs.)	6,05,020	3,71,378	130	78

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Study Team on Community Development and National Extension Service, of the Committee on Plan Projects, with Balwantrao Mehta as Chairman, had recommended that "there should be a devolution of power and a decentralisation of machinery, and that such power be exercised and such machinery controlled and directed by popular representatives of the local area".

On January 12, 1958, the National Development Council endorsed the recommendations on democratic decentralisation and laid down broad principles for the establishment of Panchayati Raj, a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies, at the village, block and district levels. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Coverage

Village panchayats have since been established in all States and almost all Union Territories. The higher tier bodies viz., Panchayat Samities at the block level and Zila Parishads at the district level, have also been established in most of the States, except Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh and parts of Bihar:

The panchayat, the co-operative and the school are the basic institutions at the village level for carrying out the programme. The elected panchayat has charge of all development programmes in the area. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere, and the village school, which is also a community centre, looks after educational, cultural, recreational and allied fields. Associate organisations, such as women and youth organisations, farmers' and artisans' associations, etc., functioning in their respective spheres, are linked up with the panchayat in its development activities and are supported in turn by the panchayat in their own work.

With most of the country covered by Panchayati Raj, the emphasis now is on consolidation of these institutions and bringing into sharper focus their role in the rural development effort. Review of the working of the Panchayati Raj bodies for strengthening them at various levels is a continuous process. The States have also reviewed from time to time their own legislative provisions, organisational arrangements and administrative procedures with a view to improving them, as necessary.

Taxation

The Panchayati Raj institutions have their own powers of taxation under the respective legislations. The table given below shows the tax collections realised by Panchayati Raj institutions in the reporting States.

TABLE 129
TAX COLLECTIONS BY PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS
(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Zila Parishads		Panchayat Samities		Panchayats		Total tax collected
	No. of States covered by the data	Tax collected	No. of States covered by the data	Tax collected	No. of States covered by the data	Tax* collected	
1961-62 . .	1	23.56	3	1,13.50	9	9,03.46	10,40.52
1962-63 ..	2	1,80.21	3	1,70.28	8	9,72.78	13,23.27
1963-64 ..	3	3,62.08	4	3,13.27	10	11,39.37	18,14.72
1964-65 ..	3	4,05.35	5	4,84.45	9	13,81.29	22,71.09
1965-66 ..	3	575.17	6	507.92	13	1171.75	2254.84
Total-Third Plan ..		1639.33		1593.03		5340.60	8577.96
1966-67 ..	1	404.30	1	28.50	5	462.40	895.20
1967-68 ..	1	438.00	1	29.40	1	90.20	557.60
1968-69 .. (Estimates)	1	445.10	3	69.40	6	665.60	1180.10

Nyaya Panchayats

Nyaya (judicial) Panchayats are functioning in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, parts of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Mysore, West Bengal and entire rural area in Manipur. In Assam, Nyaya Panchayats are proposed to be constituted after the expiry of the current term of the Panchayats in 1968. Legislation for this purpose is to be enacted in Tamil Nadu.

Training

An Evaluation Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Ramachandran, M.P., has recommended strengthening the existing Panchayati Raj Training Centres after readjusting their numbers to ensure optimum utilisation.

The Central Institute of Panchayati Raj which was responsible for training instructors from Panchayati Raj Training Centres was closed in April 1967. The training of the few remaining instructors has now been entrusted to the National Institute of Community Development.

*Information includes non-tax revenue of Panchayats in respect of one State.

CHAPTER XVIII CO-OPERATION

An integrated programme of co-operative development was first drawn up for the Second Plan period. Earlier* virtually restricted to the provision of credit, the movement was eventually extended to encompass other spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. In November 1958, the National Development Council resolved that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and that responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat. The targets suggested for the Fourth Plan as against the achievements of the earlier Plans are as follows :

TABLE 130
PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Particulars	Achievements under Second Plan (1960-61)	Achievements under Third Plan (1965-66)	Revised targets for Fourth Plan
Number of primary credit societies (lakhs) ..	2.1	1.97	1.20**
Membership (crores)	1.7	2.70	4.0
Coverage of villages (per cent)	75	90	—
Coverage of agricultural population (per cent) ..	30	45	60
Loans through co-operatives :			
Short-term and medium-term (Rs. crores) ..	203	346	820
Long-term (outstanding) (Rs. crores) ..	38	165	700***

The more important developments in the field of co-operation during 1968 are indicated below :

The role of co-operative credit in special schemes for improved agricultural production was stressed at the annual conference of States' Chief Ministers and Ministers for Co-operation held in Madras in June 1968. Some of the important subjects discussed at the conference related to (a) measures for curbing vested interests in the co-operative movement, (b) diversification of the sources of production credit within the movement for agricultural production and (c) formation of cadres of co-operative personnel.

The crop loan system has been accepted as a basic feature of the programme of co-operative development. Provision of short-term credit under the system is related to the cost of cultivation of each crop including the value of inputs such as fertilisers, etc., subject to the repaying capacity of the borrower, which is judged in relation to the expected value of produce rather than the security which he can offer. Efforts were made during the year for the reorganisation of the co-operative credit structure on the basis of viability and adoption of crop loan system to ensure an adequate flow of credit for the programme of intensive agricultural development.

The Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act, 1965, which came into force from March 1966 brought co-operative banks within

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the co-operative movement till 1956, see Chapter XXII in 'India 1962'. Also, for information on co-operative farming, see Chapter XVI on 'Land Reform'.

**Reduction on account of reorganisation of societies on the basis of viability.

***Aggregate of loans to be advanced during the entire Plan period.

the purview of the general banking legislation of the country. Some of the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, relating to licensing of banks, maintenance of cash reserves and liquid assets, regulation of advances, issue of directions, etc., also became applicable to co-operative banks. The voluntary inspection of co-operative banks by the Reserve Bank has been replaced by statutory inspection under the Banking Regulation Act. The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act was passed in December 1968, incorporating certain amendments to Part V of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the Reserve Bank of India Act. Forty-eight new societies came under the purview of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and 276 societies were excluded from the list. In December 1968 there were 1,376 co-operative banks coming under the purview of the Act as against 1,514 a year earlier.

The All India Rural Credit Review Committee set up by the Reserve Bank in July 1966 for reviewing the supply of rural credit made interim recommendations in February 1969 relating to the (i) establishment of a Small Farmers Development Agency (ii) setting up of a Rural Electrification Corporation, and (iii) the role of a Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

As recommended by the Reserve Bank's Standing Advisory Committee on Rural and Co-operative Credit, a Working Group on Industrial Financing by Co-operative Banks was set up in June 1967 to study the problem of ensuring an adequate flow of funds for industrial finance through co-operative banks. The Working Group submitted its first part of the Report containing its recommendations in August 1968. The recommendations on the organisational aspect relate to reorganisation of the existing industrial co-operative societies to ensure that each of them as well as the new societies to be set up function as viable unit; and organisational arrangements within the co-operative banks which would enable them to play an effective role in developing and financing industrial societies, and removal of restrictive provisions in the by-laws of urban co-operative banks for enabling them to play a prominent role in financing small—scale industrial units.

The recommendations in regard to financial accommodation relate mainly to : (a) strengthening of the capital structure and financing the block and working capital requirements of industrial co-operative societies, and (b) the role of the Reserve Bank of India with reference to these recommendations.

The Reserve Bank had, with the approval of the Committee of the Central Board of Directors, recognised for financial accommodation 22 broad groups of cottage and small-scale industries in addition to the weaving industry and powerlooms in the co-operative sector already recognised for the purpose. Most other recommendations of the Working Group have generally been accepted by the Central Board of Directors of the Bank.

The State Agricultural Credit Corporations Act was passed in December 1968. It enables the establishment of Agricultural Credit Corporations in the States of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Rajasthan and in the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura.

The Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act was passed in December 1968. The Act seeks to extend the benefit of deposit insurance to co-operative banks under specified conditions.

In order to provide adequate financial assistance to the co-operatives to take up the distribution of fertilisers on an increased scale, the Reserve Bank indicated its willingness to sanction short-term credit limits to state co-operative banks at Bank rate against Government guarantee under section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act for financing, stocking and distribution of chemical fertilisers. Certain relaxations were also made in the procedure for sanctioning long-term loans from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund to State Governments for contribution

to the share capital of primary agricultural credit societies. Accordingly, viable primary agricultural credit societies are eligible for share capital contribution up to Rs. 10,000 without any matching contribution by their members.

Certain relaxations were introduced by the Reserve Bank in the sphere of medium-term loans also. Thus the facility of medium-term loans for purchase of share by cultivators was extended to three additional types of processing societies besides co-operative sugar factories, viz., cotton ginning and pressing units, groundnut oil mills and rice mills. Poultry farming activities were also included as an approved purpose for utilisation of the Reserve Bank's medium-term credit limits.

Commercial banks showed increasing desire to enter the field of agricultural credit in a big way. They enlarged their contribution to the debentures of central land development banks very considerably. During 1967-68 these banks contributed Rs. 18.13 crores as compared with Rs. 3.85 crores in 1966-67. The National Credit Council set up by the Central Government emphasised at its second meeting in July 1968 that commercial banks should involve themselves more in financing of agriculture. The banks should increase their assistance by Rs. 35-40 crores for financing the distribution of fertilisers and other inputs and for meeting the short and medium-term needs of the farmers.

The salient features of the movement and the main operations of the societies for selected years between 1951-52 and 1966-67 are indicated in the table below :

TABLE 131
NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67*
Number of societies	1,85,650	3,41,841	3,46,183	3,32,400
Membership of primary societies (in thousands)	1,37,92	3,78,36	5,02,84	5,26,21
Working capital ** (in lakhs of rupees)	3,06,34	15,34,78	28,00,25	28,25,10
(a) Share capital	49,08	2,59,69	4,50,85	5,10,88
(b) Reserve and other funds	43,51	1,09,10	1,90,92	2,26,99
(c) Loans from :				
(i) Central financing agencies	49,77	4,76,78	8,35,26	9,73,19
(ii) Government	14,12	69,06	1,51,98	1,60,31
(iii) Other sources	9,73	2,39,11	3,70,04	4,01,98
(d) Deposits from :				
(i) Central societies	4,76	38,06		
(ii) Primary societies	15,58	67,37	6,34,61	6,59,63
(iii) Individuals and other sources	96,44	223,87		
(e) Deposits held by marketing societies	—	3,99	9,67	10,44
(f) Debentures of land mortgage banks	7,91	47,74	1,78,38	2,32,02

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may be estimated that by the end of June 1966, roughly 25.06 crores of the population was served by the co-operative movement.

CREDIT SOCIETIES

The earliest co-operative societies formed in India were credit societies, which even today constitute the most important class of societies, both in number and membership. The credit societies have a three-tier structure consisting of the State co-operative banks at the State level, central co-operative

*Provisional.

**Excludes figures relating to general insurance societies.

banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. In some States, grain banks give loans in kind to agriculturists. Long-term credit for agricultural purposes is provided by central and primary land banks while the banking and credit needs of urban people are met by urban banks and employees' credit societies. There was a decrease in the number of societies in 1966-67 as compared to that of 1965-66 which is partly due to the reorganisation of primary agricultural credit societies on the basis of viability. The membership of primary societies increased from 50,284 to 52,621 while the working capital increased from Rs. 2,80,025 lakhs to Rs. 2,82,510 lakhs during the above period. There was an increase in the societies' borrowings from outside agencies, deposits and the debentures of land mortgage banks held by them.

State Co-operative Banks

The number of co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52, 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1966-67 are given below :

TABLE 132
STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67
Number	16	21	22	25
Membership (in lakhs of rupees)	23,272	30,458	21,010	21,457
Share capital	1.90	21.26	28.83	31.16
Reserve and other funds	2.36	7.59	16.13	24.48
Deposits	21.18	81.44	1,46.51	1,47.38
Other borrowings	11.27	1,45.79	1,98.52	1,99.93
Working capital	36.72	2,56.09	3,89.98	4,02.95
Cash in hand and with banks	2.81	20.05	25.93	19.97
Investments:				
Government and other Trustee				
Securities	10.52	26.18	42.17	47.99
Others	78	17.53	2.07	4.78
Loans advanced	55.27	2,56.29	4,07.88*	4,50.75
Loans outstanding	20.01	1,96.51	3,07.93	3,25.16
Loans overdue	3.22	8.10	9.34	16.92

Though the loans advanced by State co-operative banks during 1965-66 increased to Rs. 4,07,88 lakhs as compared to Rs. 2,58,29 lakhs in 1961-62, their advances decreased to Rs. 4,50,75 lakhs in 1966-67. In respect of other items there has been a general upward trend.

Central Co-operative Banks

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as the balancing centre of their affiliated societies and to provide finance to the primary societies. Table below gives details relating to central co-operative banks.

TABLE 133
CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67
Number	509	387	346	346
Membership	2,31,319	3,95,600	3,62,156	3,52,363
Loans advanced (Rs. lakhs)	1,05.64	3,84.40	5,54.96*	6,25.41
Working capital (Rs. lakhs)	60.11	3,52.65	5,83.52	6,38.30

* Instead of gross advances, limits sanctioned have been taken into consideration.

The composition of their working capital is shown below :

TABLE 134
COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL
CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Particulars	Amount (Rs. crores)		Percentage of working capital	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
Owened funds	101.94	115.64	17.5	18.1
Deposits	236.59	259.32	40.5	40.6
Other borrowings ..	244.99	263.34	42.0	41.3

Loans outstanding in 1966-67 were Rs. 4,99,35 lakhs while the overdues amounted to Rs. 1,24,17 lakhs.

The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural credit societies for selected years between 1951-52 and 1966-67.

TABLE 135
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67
Membership per society	44	91	136	149
(In rupees)				
Share capital per society	827	3,190	6,009	7,195
Share capital per member	19	35	44	48
Deposits per society	408	820	1,797	2,187
Deposits per member	9	9	13	15
Working capital per society	4,190	15,126	28,481	34,980

Grain Banks

At the end of June 1966, there were 6,847 grain banks with a membership of 9.11 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 5.92 crores. Orissa State had the highest number of grain banks at 874 as in June 1967. Loans advanced by all grain banks in the country during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 1.99 crores.

Central Land Development Banks

The central land development banks which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land development banks, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. The debentures are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. There were 19 banks in June 1967 with a working capital of Rs. 2,63.58 lakhs in the country. Table 136 indicates the progress made by central land development banks between 1951-52 and 1966-67.

TABLE 136
CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67
Number	6	17	18	19
Membership	34,579	2,99,383	4,02,934	7,72,526
(in lakhs of rupees)				
Share capital	44	5,73	15,39	18,93
Reserve fund	25	74	1,57	1,92
Other funds	12	56	1,08	1,61
Debentures	7,83	47,74	17,837	2,32,03
Borrowings (including deposits)	1,53	5,46	7,26	9,09
Working capital	10,17	61,70	20,06,59	2,63,58
Sinking fund investments	1,27	10,92	38,07	49,41
Investments including cash and bank balances	77	3,62	9,06	12,06
Loans advanced	2,51	1,475	56,41	58,85
Loans recovered	44	3,93	11,00	16,01
Loans due	8,05	47,90	1,63,26	2,07,37

Primary Land Development Banks

Of the 707 primary land development banks in the country at the end of June 1967, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu continued to account for the bulk of the total. The membership stood at 12.55 lakhs and working capital at Rs. 173.59 crores. The outstanding loans of these banks amounted to Rs. 154.67 crores at the end of June 1967 as against Rs. 124.33 crores at the end of 1966. The table below indicates the progress made by primary land development banks between 1951-52 and 1966-67.

TABLE 137
PRIMARY LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS
(in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67
Share capital	58	2,83	11,18	14,14
Reserve fund	13	39	88	1,07
Other funds	5	23	67	79
Debentures and other borrowings (including deposits)	6,84	34,87	1,19,84	1,57,60
Working capital	7,60	38,31	1,36,93	1,73,59
Loans advanced	1,30	12,59	41,23	40,84
Loans repaid	48	2,19	9,99	10,73
Loans due	6,96	35,28	1,24,33	1,54,67

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies include, among others, urban banks and employees' credit societies. At the end of June 1967, there were 13,616 societies with a membership of 74.85 lakhs. Deposits stood at Rs. 194.03 crores at the end of June 1967. Table below indicates the progress made by the societies between 1951-52 and 1966-67.

TABLE 138
NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES
(in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67
Share capital	1,336	36,98	57,98	65,38
Reserve fund	3,78	8,47	12,94	14,23
Cash in hand and with banks	5,65	12,08	19,74	22,10
Investments in :				
Land and buildings	73	1,95	2,97	3,31
Trustee securities	6,67	14,28	21,37	18,87
Others	4,68	13,75	27,54	32,78
Loans advanced	50,67	1,61,63	2,70,31	2,76,08
Loans recovered	47,01	1,48,73	2,45,25	2,26,31
Loans due	44,36	1,29,89	2,13,50	2,24,86
Loans overdue	4,16	8,16	11,19	13,31

NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

The number, membership and working capital of different types of non-credit societies as at the end of June 1967 are given in the following table.

TABLE 139
NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES (JUNE 1967*)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of society	Number	Member-ship	Working capital
<i>Marketing societies</i>			
National	1	23	39
State	24	7,153	53,31
Central	156	86,373	23,31
Primary	3,295	20,92,648	76,49
<i>Sugarcane supply societies</i>			
State	1	133	40
Central	72	6,330	2,12
Primary	6,488	26,61,785	26,00
Milk Unions	135	28,566	9,27
Milk Supply Societies	8,911	6,60,021	6,76
Farming Societies	7,866	2,08,397	12,76
Irrigation Societies	1,639	76,709	4,57
Sugar Factories	82	3,28,632	1,24,23
Cotton ginning & pressing societies	163	1,18,445	8,40
<i>Other processing Societies</i>			
State	—	—	—
Central	1	104	8
Primary	1,528	2,05,312	7,65
<i>Weavers' Societies</i>			
National	1	1,158	90
State	22	8,510	7,95
Central	107	7,371	1,53
Primary	12,816	13,33,021	35,24
Spinning Mills	66	96,595	36,83
<i>Other Industrial Societies</i>			
State	22	5,068	3,91
Central	131	19,167	3,27
Primary	33,821	11,04,892	32,07
<i>Consumers' Societies</i>			
Wholesale	371	10,81,107	29,98
Primary	13,837	33,71,622	20,63
<i>Housing Societies</i>			
State	16	7,470	41,18
Primary	11,810	7,24,661	1,24,29
<i>Fishermen's Societies</i>			
State	4	3,536	1,16
Central	45	7,872	75
Primary	3,434	3,50,466	3,24
Insurance Societies	7	12,901	1,67
Other non-credit societies	24,206	19,68,569	44,10

OTHER SOCIETIES*

Supervising Unions

In 1966-67, there were 788 supervising unions with 45,510 affiliated societies, for supervision of credit societies and special types of societies like housing, farming, purchase, sale, etc.

*Provisional figures.

Co-operative Unions and Institutes

At the end of June 1967, there were 20 State co-operative unions and institutes and 194 district unions and institutes besides one National Co-operative Union. The number of societies affiliated to them was 42,561, 51,255 and 100 respectively. These unions and institutes imparted training to 29,05,828 ordinary members, 13,80,215 managing committee members, 53,729 prospective managing committee members, 22,360 non-members, 2,12,006 paid staff of co-operative societies and 4,059 prospective young leaders. The total income of district unions and institutes amounted to Rs. 31.11 lakhs of which Rs. 14.99 lakhs constituted Government grants.

Societies under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1966-67, 29,608 co-operative societies were under liquidation. The value of the assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 466.53 lakhs and Rs. 200.27 lakhs respectively.

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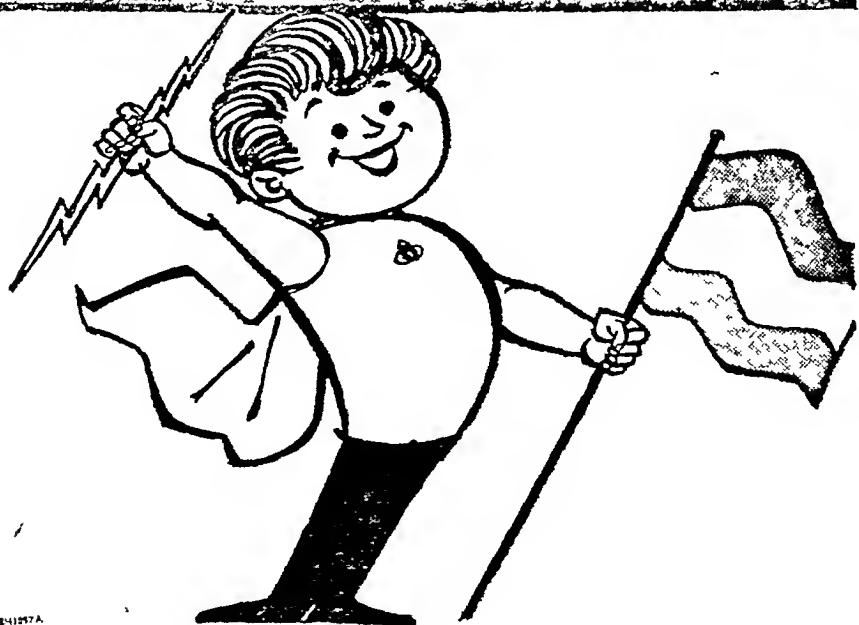
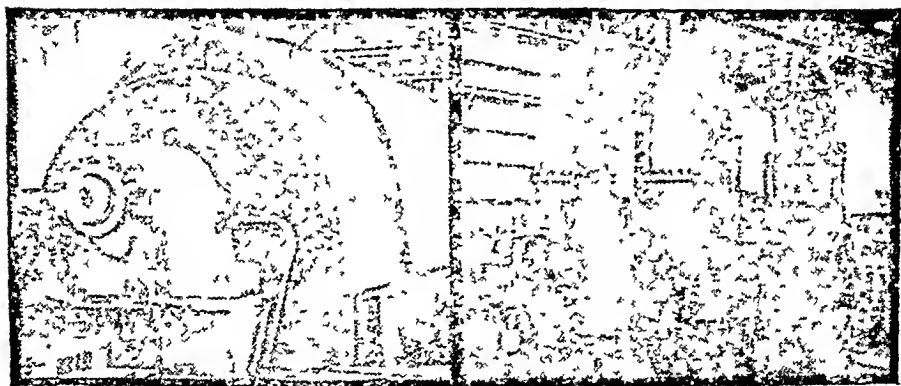
1 MW to 110 MW, and a variety of

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CHAPTER XIX

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

The total water potential of India by way of mean annual river-flows is estimated at 1,67,500 crore cu. metres. Of this, the utilisable resource is estimated at 55,500 crore cu. metres. By 1951, only about 9,300 crore cu. metres had been utilised by the irrigation projects of the pre-Plan period representing 17 per cent of the estimated utilisable resource or 5.6 per cent of the total annual flow. By the end of the Third Plan, the major, medium and minor projects enabled the utilisation of nearly 19,300 crore cu. metres of water, i.e., 36 per cent of the utilisable resources.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have been almost exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, increasingly aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use in dry weather. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned.

Central Organisations

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of 21 research stations established in different parts of the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission (CW & PC) is charged with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-power generation. It is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country.

A Technical Committee constituted by the Planning Commission, on which CW&PC is represented, is charged with the assessment of water resources and their utilisation. The CW&PC has undertaken the assessment of surface water resources and their utilisation for major and medium river valley schemes and the co-ordination of the data collected by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Health and Transport pertaining to minor irrigation works and domestic and navigational purposes. The ultimate aim is to draw up a balance sheet of water to be utilised for additional benefits in the country.

IRRIGATION AND MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS*

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country completed up to the end of the Third Plan and the principal irrigation schemes continuing are given at the end of this chapter in Tables 148 and 149. The major irrigation and multi-purpose projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Nagarjunasagar Project (Andhra Pradesh)

The Nagarjunasagar project, comprises the construction of a 1,450 metre-long masonry dam with 3,415 metre-long earthen flanks on the

* Only of only selected projects is given.

Krishna river near Nandikonda village, about 144 km. from Hyderabad and two canals, one on each side of the river. The right bank canal, 216 km long and the left bank canal, 173 km long, will together irrigate 8.3 lakh hectares including stabilisation of irrigation in Krishna delta. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 808 crore cubic metres and its water-spread will be 22,387 hectares. The dam is nearing completion and an irrigation potential of 2.33 lakh hectares has already been created. The dam will be provided with eight pen-stocks of 4.88 metre diameter for the generation of power in the final stage of the project.

The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 164.9 crores.

Tungabhadra Project (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 2,441 metre-long and 49.39 metre high dam on the Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram about 4.8 km from Hospet town, a 227 km-long canal (called the Left Bank Canal) with a power house on the left side; a 349 km-long canal (called the Low Level Canal) with two power houses, and a 196 km-long canal (called the High Level Canal) on the right side.

The dam was completed in July 1956. The reservoir has a water-spread of 37,800 hectares. The left bank canal and the low level canal (on the right side) will together irrigate nearly 3.32 lakh hectares in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. The high level canal (on the right side) will, on completion, irrigate 1.80 lakh hectares. There are two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the tail-end of the 22.5 km-long hydel channel at Hampi. Four generating units 9,000 kw each in the dam power house and four units of the same capacity in the canal power house have been commissioned. A power station has also been constructed below the dam on the left side where three generators of 9,000 kw each have been installed. The low level canal, including the hydel channel and its major distributaries and the distribution system and the left bank canal up to 220.5 km and the distribution system have been completed. Bulk of the work on the construction of the high level canal, stage I, has also been completed and work on Stage II has commenced. The total irrigation potential created so far is 4.03 lakh hectares and the total installed capacity for power generation is 99 mw.

Gandak Project (Bihar and U.P.)

An agreement on the Gandak irrigation and power project was signed between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India on December 4, 1959. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the participating States and Nepal would also derive irrigation and power benefits from it.

The project comprises the following components :

- (i) A 743-metre long barrage with road-bridge across the river Gandak at Valmikinagar in Bihar.
- (ii) Main western canal to irrigate 4.84 lakh hectares in the Saran district of Bihar, and about 2.88 lakh hectares in the Gorakhpur and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh. A separate canal will also take off from the western bank to irrigate 16,605 hectares in the Bhiarwa district of western Nepal.
- (iii) Main eastern canal to irrigate 6.03 lakh hectares in the Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts of Bihar, and 0.42 lakh hectares in Parasa, Bara and Rautuhat districts of Nepal.
- (iv) A power house with an installed capacity of 15 mw at the 14th km of the main western canal in Nepal territory, which will be subsequently handed over to Nepal as a gift when the connected load in Nepal has developed to a firm potential of 10 mw.

Construction of the barrage and excavation of canals is in progress.

The project which is estimated to cost Rs. 149.83 crores will improve communications and provide additional employment opportunities and better trade facilities to the people of Nepal and India.

Kosi Project (Bihar)

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 85.34 crores, consists of:

Unit I—A barrage near Hanumannagar in Nepal and appurtenant works;

Unit II—About 270 km-long flood embankments and other protective works; and

Unit III—The eastern Kosi canal system.

The barrage and headworks including the road bridge were completed and inaugurated by H.M. the King of Nepal on April 24, 1965.

About 242 km flood embankments on the eastern and western banks of Kosi were completed in 1959. The flood embankments have freed an area of about 20,720 sq. km in Bihar and Nepal from the ravages of the Kosi and afforded direct protection to about 0.61 lakh hectares of cultivable land in Nepal and 2.02 lakh hectares in Bihar from recurring submergence. The eastern Kosi canal system taking off from the left bank of the barrage will irrigate 5.68 lakh hectares in the districts of Purnea and Saharsa in North Bihar.

In addition to the above components, the following schemes have been sanctioned as stage II of the project:

- (i) *Kosi Power House*: A power station with an installed capacity of 20 mw on the eastern Kosi canal along with connected transmission lines at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.17 crores is under construction. Half of the power generated at the power house will be supplied to Nepal and the other half will be available for use in Bihar. The design of the power house has been finalised by the CW&PC.
- (ii) *Western Kosi Canal*: This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 19.69 crores comprises the construction of a main canal, 112 km long taking off from the right flank of the Kosi barrage to irrigate 3.12 lakh hectares in Darbhanga district of Bihar, and 12,120 hectares in Saptari district of Nepal.
- (iii) *Extension of Eastern Kosi Canal*: This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 6.82 crores, comprises the construction of a canal system taking off from the eastern Kosi main canal to irrigate 1.60 lakh hectares in Saharsa and Munghyr districts.

Kakrapar Project (Gujarat)

This project may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 621 metre long and 13.97 metre high, above the river bed near Kakrapar 80 km upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. Most of the earth work of canals and on distributaries has been completed. The project will irrigate 2.27 lakh hectares in Surat district.

Ukal Project (Gujarat)

The Ukal multipurpose project estimated to cost Rs. 105 crores, envisages the construction of an earth-cum-masonry dam across the river Tapi near the village Ukal, 116 km upstream of Surat town, river bed power house and canals on right and left banks. The total length of the dam is 4,928 metres and height 68.58 metres above the river bed. Besides irrigating 1.55 lakh hectares, the project will firm up irrigation planned under

the Kakrapara project. A total installed capacity of 300 mw has been proposed under this project.

Periyar Valley Scheme (Kerala)

This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 6.4 crores, envisages the construction of a masonry barrage 210.92 metres long across the river Periyar near Alwaye, in Ernakulam district. The 29 km long main canal will irrigate 41,000 hectares. The construction of the head works, main canal and major length of the branch channels has been completed and the scheme has been partially commissioned.

Tawa Project (Madhya Pradesh)

The Tawa project, estimated to cost Rs. 34.14 crores, envisages the construction of a reservoir across the Tawa river (a tributary of the Narmada river) less than a kilometre downstream of its confluence with its tributary Denwa in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh.

The 1,823.3 metre long dam will be earth-cum-masonry type. Two canals, together 222 km in length, will take off from the right and left flanks and will provide irrigation facilities to a total area of 3.036 lakh hectares annually. The installed generating capacity under the project would be 20 mw.

Chambal Project (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)

The first phase of the project which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar dam, Gandhi Sagar power station, transmission lines, Kotah barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar dam will have a gross storage capacity of 77,460 lakh cubic metres of water. The canal system will irrigate 4.44 lakh hectares in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 1,15,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor will be generated from the five generating sets at the Gandhi Sagar power station. The Gandhi Sagar dam and power station with five units have been completed and power generation was started from November 19, 1960. The Kotah barrage has also been completed and water for irrigation was released on November 20, 1960. Work is nearing completion on the second stage of the project estimated to cost Rs. 30.62 crores and envisages the construction of the Rana Pratap Sagar dam and a power house below it. When completed, it will provide irrigation facilities to 1.21 lakh hectares and generate 90,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor. Work has also been undertaken on the third stage of the project estimated to cost about Rs. 18.42 crores, which comprises the construction of the Jawahar Sagar (Kotah) dam and a power station at its toe, which will have three units of 33,000 kw each with provision for the installation of a fourth one. On completion, it will produce 60,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor.

On completion of all the three stages, the project will provide irrigation to 5.66 lakh hectares of land and will have an installed generating capacity of 386 mw of power.

Girna (Maharashtra)

to cost Rs. 14.60 crores, this project envisages the construction of a dam near village Panzan and two weirs near Jamda and Dahigaon on the river Girna in Nasik district. The 905 metre-long and 55 metre high dam will be composite type. Canals 144 km in length will irrigate an area of 57,208 hectares. The project is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Purna (Maharashtra)

This multi-purpose project envisages the construction of two earthen dams across the river Purna, one 4,786 metre long and 51.36 metres high, at village Yeldari and the other 6306.4 metres long and 38.25 metres high at Siddeshwar village of Parbhani district. Estimated to cost Rs. 15.34 crores, the project is intended to provide irrigation to 61,514 hectares. The installed generating capacity of the project is 22.5 mw.

Bhadra Reservoir Project (Mysore)

This multi-purpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 35 crores (irrigation) across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 99,015 hectares of land in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts. It has two power stations with a total installed capacity of 33 mw.

Upper Krishna Project (Mysore)

The Upper Krishna project consists of Narayanpur dam across the Krishna river and two canals to benefit 2.43 lakh hectares. Provision is also made for the foundation of the Alapati dam. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 75 crores.

Malaprabha Project (Mysore)

The Malaprabha project envisages the construction of a 134.5 metre long and 44.2-metre high masonry dam across the Malaprabha river, a tributary of Krishna, in Belgaum district of Mysore State. The right bank canal of the project will irrigate 1.2 lakh hectares in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 54.40 crores.

Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa)

The 4,800 metre long main Hirakud dam is the world's longest dam. Flanked on both sides by 21 km of dykes, it impounds 810 crore cubic metres of Mahanadi water. The project is divided into two stages. Stage I of the project has been completed in all respects at a cost of Rs. 67.82 crores providing perennial irrigation to 2.53 lakh hectares in the two districts of Sambalpur and Bolangir in Orissa. The total installed capacity of the power house at Hirakud is 1,23,000 kw. Power is being supplied to various industrial and metallurgical plants at Hirakud, Rajgangpur, Rourkela, Joda, Brajrajnagar and other places in Orissa besides several towns, including Puri, Sambalpur, Hirakud, Sundergarh, Bargarh and Cuttack.

The Mahanadi Delta irrigation scheme is being executed by the Government of Orissa as an adjunct to stage I of the Hirakud dam project at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.34 crores. It consists of a diversion weir at Mahanadi to pick up the regulated release from Hirakud and remodelling of the existing canal system and weirs on the Mundali and Birupa rivers. On completion, it will irrigate 6.5 lakh hectares in Cuttack and Puri districts. The diversion weir at Mundali and the canals have been completed and an irrigation potential of 4.05 lakh hectares was anticipated by the end of 1968-69.

Stage II of the project, estimated to cost Rs. 14.95 crores, has also been virtually completed with the installation and commissioning of three generating units of 24 mw each at the Chiplima power house and two generating units of 37.5 mw each at the Hirakud power house bringing the installed capacity of the former to 72 mw, the latter to 198 mw and the overall total of the Hirakud Project to 270-mw.

Bhakra Nangal Project (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan)

A joint venture of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, the Bhakra Nangal project is India's biggest multi-purpose river valley scheme and is estimated to cost Rs. 175.14 crores. It consists of a 226-metre high dam across the Sutlej at Bhakra; 29-metre high Nangal dam; 64-km long Nangal hydel channel; one power house on the left bank of Bhakra dam; two power houses on the hydel channel at Ganguwal and Kotla and about 1,104 km of canals and over 3,360 km of distributaries. Started in 1948, the project has been practically completed. The project was dedicated to the nation by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on October 22, 1963.

The Bhakra canal system commands a gross area of about 27.4 lakh hectares, of which the cultivable commanded area is 23.7 lakh hectares. On full development an area of 14.60 lakh hectares is expected to be irrigated annually. Actual irrigation achieved during 1967-68 was 16 lakh hectares. In addition, about 14.60 lakh hectares would get increased water supply.

The three power houses at Bhakra left bank, Ganguwal and Kotla have a combined installed capacity of 604 mw.

A power house on the right bank of Bhakra has also been completed as a separate project at an estimated cost of Rs. 59.7 crores. It houses five units of 120 mw each.

The Bhakra Management Board set up from October, 1967, under the provisions of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, is charged with the administration, maintenance and operation of the works enumerated under sub-section (i) of Section 79 of the said Act including the Bhakra right bank power project.

Beas Project (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan)

This project, which is a joint venture of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, consists of two units, viz., (i) Beas-Sutlej link, and (ii) Beas dam at Pong. The former provides for a 61m high diversion dam at Pandoh, about 27 km long water conductor system comprising two tunnels 12-13 km long each and an open hydel channel and a power plant at Dehar with an installed capacity of 660 mw with a provision of 330 mw of additional power. It will also provide irrigation to a culturable commanded area of 5.3 lakh hectares in Punjab and Haryana. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 147 crores and is likely to be completed during Fourth Plan.

The dam at Pong is mainly an irrigation scheme. It consists of a dam 116-metre high intended primarily to provide winter supplies to the Rajasthan canal. It will ensure extension of perennial irrigation to about 21 lakh hectares in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. It also provides for a power plant of 240 mw capacity with a provision of 2 future units of 60 mw each. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 168 crores and the Pong dam is likely to be completed by 1973. The total installed capacity of the Beas complex will be 1,020 mw, including one unit of 120 mw at the Bhakra right bank power house.

The Beas Construction Board came into being from October, 1967, under the provisions of Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, to assist the Central Government in the discharge of its functions for the construction of Beas Project.

Rajasthan Canal Project (Rajasthan)

The Rajasthan canal project, estimated to cost Rs. 184 crores, is intended to provide irrigation to about 12.64 lakh hectares : "strictly of Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer in Ra . . . It

construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage cross the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts :

(a) Rajasthan feeder : 215.60 km long, of which the first 178.7 km lie in Punjab and Haryana.

(b) Rajasthan canal : 469.8 km long lying entirely in Rajasthan.

To begin with, the Rajasthan canal will be fed by flow supplies from the Ravi and the Beas rivers. Later, the flow supplies will be supplemented by stored waters from the Beas dam at Pong currently under construction.

The project is now proposed to be executed in two stages. The first stage, comprising the Rajasthan feeder and the first 196.30 km of the Rajasthan canal, including take-off channels, is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period. The second stage envisages the completion of the remaining length together with the distribution system below Naushera branch. The Rajasthan feeder is complete. Of the Rajasthan main canal the first 85 km are complete and the construction of distributaries and branches is in progress.

The entire length of the canal and the feeder will be lined to save water losses through seepage. The intensity of irrigation will now be increased from the present 78 to 110 per cent.

Parambikulam Aliyar Project (Tamil Nadu and Kerala)

This project, estimated to cost Rs. 67.53 crores is a joint venture of Tamil Nadu and Kerala State. It envisages the integration of eight rivers, six on the Anamalai Hills viz. Nirar, Sholayar, Parambikulam, Tuncadavu, Peruvuripallam, and Tekkadi and two on the plains viz. Aliyar and Palar, by constructing reservoirs across these and inter-connecting them through tunnels. These tunnels will divert the waters thus impounded to the reservoirs, to the plains of the Coimbatore district in the Tamil Nadu State and Chittur area of the Kerala State. The project will bring under irrigation 97,128 hectares of land through a series of canals and will produce firm power of 185 mw.

Ramganga Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The river Ramganga, one of the major tributaries of the Ganga, is being harnessed by constructing a 125.6 metre high earth and rock fill dam, 3.2 km upstream of Kalagarh in district Garhwal and 72.24 metre high saddle dam. Power will be generated at the saddle dam. The project will irrigate an area of 7.45 lakh hectares and generate 198 mw of power. It will also reduce the intensity of floods in central Uttar Pradesh.

The scheme likely to be completed in the Fifth Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 95.64 crores.

Mayurakshi Project (West Bengal)

This project estimated to cost Rs. 20.46 crores is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of 4,000 kw hydro-electric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 3.2 km below the dam in West Bengal. The 47.24 metre high and 640 metre long Massanjore dam, now named Canada dam, was completed in June 1955. The canals will irrigate 2.47 lakh hectares annually. The Canada dam with a capacity of 6,610 lakh cubic metres of water will provide rabi irrigation for nearly 20,235 hectares. The first 2,000 kw generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February 1957.

Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta (West Bengal)

The alarming deterioration of the Hooghly and the consequent threat of the extinction of the port of Calcutta requires immediate remedial measures.

The problem of the Calcutta port has been engaging the attention of experts for over a century. The only technical solution of the problem is to restore the upland supply by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga. The Ganga barrage project has been accordingly taken up. It envisages the following principal components :

- (i) a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka;
- (ii) a barrage across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur above the outfall of the canal; and
- (iii) a feeder canal, 42.6 km long, taking off upstream of the Ganaga barrage on the right bank and outfalling into the Bhagirathi, downstream of the Jangipur barrage.

By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible not only to prolong the upland supplies into the Hooghly but also to even out the sharply fluctuating hydrographs in the river thus counteracting the deteriorating effects of the preponderance of the tidal flow.

While the principal objective of the project is the preservation of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the port of Calcutta, a number of incidental benefits will also accrue, namely, improvement of the city water supply and the drainage of the region and improvements in communications, inland navigation, etc. Work on the Farakka barrage, taken up on both banks of the river, is proceeding according to schedule. The project is expected to be substantially completed by 1970-71.

Damodar Valley Corporation (West Bengal and Bihar)

The project comprises four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses of a total designed capacity of 104 mw attached to all the dams except Konar, three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 957 mw, an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries.

The Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extensions on either side, was completed in 1953. The Konar dam was completed in October 1955. The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 13,570 lakh cubic metres of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in 1958.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam on river Damodar, completed in December 1959, stores 14,970 lakh cubic metres of water. A 40,000 kw hydro-electric station built near the dam was commissioned in September 1959.

The 692 metre long and 11.58 metre high barrage on river Damodar at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955. The operation and maintenance of the barrage and irrigation system was transferred to the Government of West Bengal from April 1, 1964. Nearly 137 km of the main left bank canal have been made navigable.

The Bokaro thermal power station with an installed capacity of 150 mw was commissioned in March, 1954. An additional unit of 75 mw has since been added to this station. At Durgapur two units of 75 mw each and one unit of 140 mw have been commissioned. One of the two units of 140 mw each at Chandrapura was put into commercial operation on December 1, 1964, while the second was commissioned in May 1965. One more unit of 140 mw at Chandrapura was commissioned in July 1968.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. was incorporated under the Companies Act in January 1957. The present authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 3 crores. It has now a paid-up capital of Rs. 2.5 crores contributed by the Central Government and the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, West Bengal and Haryana.

The Corporation has in hand execution of works costing over Rs. 11 crores; the major works are at Farakka barrage, Gandak barrage, Chandan dam; Gumti project, Hidkal project and Mulla dam project.

INDUS WATERS TREATY 1960

A treaty fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan with regard to the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on September 19, 1960, in Karachi. Upon the exchange of the Instruments of ratification between the two Governments on January 12, 1961, in New Delhi, the Indus Waters Treaty came into force with retrospective effect from April 1, 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, the Governments of India and Pakistan each created a permanent post of Commissioner for Indus Waters. The two Commissioners appointed by the respective Governments together form the Permanent Indus Commission whose function is to establish co-operative arrangements for the implementation of the Treaty.

The Commission has so far submitted to the Governments of India and Pakistan annual reports for nine years, the last one relating to the year ending March 1969.

As required under Article V of the Treaty, nine out of the ten annual instalments of £62,06,000 each, of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan, have been paid to the World Bank for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

By the end of March, 1969, India completed three Five Year Plans and three Annual Plans. During the three Five Year Plans and the subsequent Annual Plans more than 536 major and medium irrigation projects were taken up of which 75 were major projects. By the end of March 1969, more than 300 schemes have been completed and the ultimate irrigation potential expected from them created.

When India started planned development in 1951, the irrigated area from major and medium irrigation schemes was 97 lakh hectares and from minor schemes 129 lakh hectares, totalling 226 lakh hectares. The following table shows the growth of irrigation and the corresponding utilisation from major and medium schemes since the advent of planning :

TABLE 140
GROWTH OF IRRIGATION (MAJOR AND MEDIUM SCHEMES)
(in lakh hectares)

Particulars	Pre-Plan	During First Plan	At the end of			
			Second Plan	Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68
Potential.. ..	97	26	46	69	74	82
Utilisation	97	13	34	55	61	68

The additional potential created since 1951 up to the end of March 1968, by major and medium irrigation schemes, was 82 lakh hectares as

compared to 97 lakh hectares irrigated at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan.

The outlay of Rs. 300 crores in the First Five Year Plan steadily increased in the subsequent Plans. The First Plan mainly included the schemes which were taken up in the post-independence period prior to the planning. The following table shows the outlays on major and medium irrigation schemes during the various Plans.

TABLE 141
OUTLAYS FOR IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL (Rs. crores)

Particulars	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68
Total outlay	1,960	4,600	7,500	2,221	2,242
Outlay for irrigation	300	380	580	130	133
Outlay for flood control ..	13	48	86.5	15.19	13.87

The additional area irrigated by minor irrigation schemes since 1951 to the end of March, 1967, was 48 lakh hectares (after allowing for depreciation) raising the pre-Plan figure of 129 lakh to 177 lakh hectares. The expenditure incurred on minor irrigation schemes during the three Five Year Plans and Annual Plan 1966-67 was Rs. 778.70 crores.

It has been estimated that the ultimate area that can be irrigated from major and medium schemes is of the order of 4.53 crore hectares and that from minor irrigation is about 3.64 crore hectares. The irrigation potential of the major and medium projects so far undertaken has been estimated at 1.87 crore hectares, of which a potential of 82 lakh hectares was created to the end of March, 1968, leaving a balance of 105 lakh hectares for development through the continuing schemes. There is also scope for irrigating 1.69 crore hectares through new major and medium irrigation schemes.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multi-purpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The 137 km long left bank canal of the Damodar Valley project, from Durgapur to Tribeni, has been designed as irrigation-cum-navigational canal. It links the lower Raniganj coalfields with Calcutta via the Hooghly. Its utilisation for transport of coal and other commodities is being considered with the construction of Hirakud Dam project and remodelling of the Mahanadi delta canal system. The navigation on the Mahanadi and its canal system has considerably improved as a result of regulated discharge from the Hirakud Dam. Preliminary hydrographic surveys of the river carried out during 1960-61 had revealed that introduction of navigation by shallow draft craft from Cuttack to Dholpur (a distance of about 170 km) might be possible with proper river conservancy works. Incidentally, with the completion of the Farakka barrage project, being constructed for the preservation of Calcutta Port, inland navigation between the Ganga and the Hooghly via the Bhagirathi will also develop.

POWER

The progress of power production in public utilities was very slow up to the mid-twenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1.62,341 kw, by 1945, it had increased more than five-fold to 9,00,402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1966 was 90,27,019 kw an increase of nearly 392 per cent since 1951. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 585.4 lakh kwh to 3,29,901 lakh kwh showing an increase of about 463 per cent. The

growth in steam, diesel, and hydro plant capacity during the period was 302.116 and 617 per cent respectively. The total installed capacity in 1950 was 23 lakh kw and at the end of the Third Plan it was 101.7 lakh kw. The progress of electricity supply in India during 1939 to 1967 in actual figures and in terms of index numbers during March 1961 to March 1967 is shown in Tables 142 and 143.

TABLE 142
PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Year	Installed capacity of generating plants (mw)				Aggregate of max. demand in the year (mw)	Energy generated (crore kwh.)	Energy sold (crore kwh.)	Average load factor (per cent)*	Average plant utilisation (Per cent)**
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total					
1939	541	87	442	1,070	576	244	203	48.4	53.8
1947	757	98	508	1,363	883	407	336	52.7	64.3
1951	1,097	163	575	1,835	1,205	586	479	55.5	65.7
1956	1,597	228	1,061	2,886	1,990	966	796	55.4	68.9
1960-61	2,436	300	1,917	4,653	3,546	1,694	1,395	54.5	76.2
1961-62	2,471	329	2,419	5,219	3,971	1,967	1,645	56.5	76.3
1962-63	2,538	327	2,916	5,801	4,635	2,236	1,868	55.1	79.9
1963-64	3,008	401†	3,167	6,576	5,549	2,682	2,179	55.2	84.4
1964-65	3,590	392††	3,328	7,310	6,257	2,956	2,422	53.9	84.6
1965-66	4,417	486†	4,124	9,027	7,306	3,299	2,673	51.4	80.9
1966-67	4,942	466††	4,782	10,190	8,292	3,638	2,913	50.2	81.4

TABLE 143
INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (1951=100)

Major Head	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967
<i>Installed generating capacity</i>							
Steam plant	222.0	225.1	231.2	274.0	328.4	402.4	450.2
Oil plant	184.5	202.1	201.1	246.7	241.0	298.8	286.3
Hydro plant	333.2	420.3	510.6	550.6	578.6	716.9	831.4
Index of total generating capacity	253.5	284.3	316.1	358.3	403.0	491.8	555.0
<i>Generation of electricity</i>							
Steam plant	314.2	341.0	366.2	450.0	517.8	625.1	694.3
Oil plant	167.5	172.9	174.6	161.5	170.4	178.6	157.6
Hydro plant	274.0	343.2	412.8	488.0	517.5	532.4	585.2
Index of total generation	289.1	335.5	381.8	457.8	504.6	563.1	621.5
Coal consumption ..	270.3	292.0	322.6	323.4	388.9	414.6	453.3
Fuel oil consumption	153.1	161.6	163.3	154.6	170.9	233.1	149.7
<i>Sale of electricity</i>							
Domestic or residential	251.2	285.8	322.8	347.2	378.1	396.4	442.0
Commercial, light & small power	256.9	283.0	317.7	357.5	432.5	500.0	551.3
Industrial	317.0	377.4	428.6	517.9	568.1	617.1	667.0
Traction	137.3	177.4	219.6	229.6	272.6	324.4	358.0
Irrigation	410.2	488.1	543.5	567.9	687.9	931.7	1,037.0
Public lighting	285.8	318.8	362.2	361.6	400.6	413.6	455.7
Water works	207.6	228.1	252.5	265.0	286.1	297.5	331.1
Index of total sale ..	288.9	345.3	389.6	454.7	505.3	557.8	607.6

*Based on Cols. 6 and 7.

**Based on Cols. 5 and 6.

†Includes 30,000 kw gas turbines.

††Includes 40,000 kw gas turbines.

‡Includes 1,34,000 kw gas turbines.

Resources

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 4 crore kw at 60 per cent load factor, as follows:

									Lakh kw
West-flowing rivers of Western Ghats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
East-flowing rivers of southern India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Central India rivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Ganga Basin (excluding the potential in Nepal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Brahmaputra, Manipur and Tyso (excluding the potential in Sikkim)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,25
Indus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
TOTAL									4,11

The pattern of power development in India at present is as follows:

Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	mainly hydro.
Bihar, West Bengal and Gujarat	..	..	..	mainly thermal.
Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa	..	..	..	{ partly thermal, partly hydro.

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in various regions. It is envisaged that the regional system will, in due course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid.

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as State organisations known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950 and during subsequent years State Electricity Boards were constituted in all the States.

Regional Electricity Boards

With a view to deriving the maximum possible benefits from the available fuel and hydro-electric resources in India as a whole, the country has been demarcated into five regions. Five Regional Electricity Boards were formed in February-March 1964 for furthering the objective of achieving regional operation of power systems as shown below:

Regional Electricity Boards	Areas covered
Northern	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chandigarh.
Southern	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry.
Eastern	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and the Damodar Valley Corporation system.
Western	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli.
North-Eastern	Assam, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland.

The Boards are advisory and are entrusted with the following functions:

- (i) reviewing the progress of power development schemes in the region;
- (ii) planning and ensuring integrated operation of the system in the region in such a manner that at any time the total amount of electricity generated and transmitted shall give the maximum possible benefits to the region as a whole;
- (iii) preparation of a co-ordinated overhaul and maintenance programme for the generating plants in the region;
- (iv) determining the operation schedules to be followed by the constituent systems;
- (v) determining the quanta of power available for exchange from time to time between the States, over and above the requirements of each State; and
- (vi) suggesting a suitable tariff structure to govern exchange of power within the region.

Electric Power Surveys

Under the auspices of the Electric Power Survey Committee set up by the Government of India in December 1962, the first annual electric power survey was carried out and finalised in July 1963. The report embodying the results of the survey also presents a broad picture of the country's power requirements during the next few years. The project was assisted by USAID which arranged for the participation of a number of foreign experts in the survey.

The fifth power survey was finalised and published in May 1968. The sixth survey is under way at present.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1967, private companies owned, about 14.8 per cent of the total installed capacity as shown in Table 144.

TABLE 144
OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS
(March 1967)

Owner	No. of under-takings (reckoned on the basis of ownership)	Installed generating capacity (in mw.)
State Governments or State electricity boards	25	7,587
Power corporations	1	944
Municipalities	44	146
Private companies	160	1,512
TOTAL	230	10,189

Consumption

Table below shows the number of consumers, connected load and energy sales category-wise during 1965-66 and 1966-67.

TABLE 145

CLASSES OF CONSUMERS

(1955-66 and 1966-67)

Nature of use	Consumers		Connected load		Energy sales			
					1955-66		1966-67	
	Number in March 1967	Percentage of total	Total thousand (Kw)	Percentage of total	Crone kwh	Percentage of total	Crone kwh	Percentage of total
1. Domestic	70,82,237	72.9	4,331	27.6	235.5	8.9	262.7	9.0
2. Commercial	16,01,902	16.4	1,169	7.5	165.0	6.2	182.0	6.2
3. Industrial Power	3,63,799	3.7	7,189	45.9	1,887.6	70.6	2,039.1	70.0
4. Public lighting	48,509	0.5	129	0.8	28.0	1.0	30.8	1.1
5. Traction ..	41	..	160	1.0	105.7	3.9	118.0	4.1
6. Irrigation ..	6,19,067	6.4	2,501	16.0	189.2	7.1	210.7	7.2
7. Public water works and sewage pumping	6,396	0.1	195	1.2	62.5	2.3	69.6	2.4
TOTAL	97,21,951	100.0	15,674	100.0	2,673.5	100.0	2,912.9	100.0

The following table gives the distribution of towns and villages in terms of population range, number electrified during different Plan periods, and those electrified by the end of March, 1968.

TABLE 146

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

Population Range	Total as per 1961 Census	No. of Towns and Villages			Electrified by March		
		1951	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968
1. Up to 9,999	5,67,217	3,580	9,886	25,358	44,380	53,274	60,932
2. 10,000—49,999	2,114	600	1,140	1,590	1,810	2,000	2,022
3. 50,000—1 lakh	139	115	136	138	139	139	139
4. Over 1 lakh	107	102	104	106	107	107	107
TOTAL	5,69,577	4,397	11,266	27,192	46,436	55,520	63,200

Notes —(1) The data for electrified villages only for the States of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab is based on 1951 Census.

(2) The data for electrified villages for Tamil Nadu up to 31-3-1961 only is based on 1951 census and therefore the population-wise break up for all periods up to 31-3-1961 is estimated.

(3) The data of electrification of towns for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are not available and therefore the number of towns electrified for earlier periods only are estimated.

(4) The population-wise break-up of towns and villages electrified and other figures have been estimated wherever actual figures are not available.

Rural Electrification

From a meagre 3,619 villages electrified prior to the commencement of the First Plan, the total number of villages electrified by the end of the Third Plan was about 44,380. The tempo of rural electrification gained momentum during the First and Second Plan periods and during the Third Plan about 22,000 villages were electrified against the target of 20,000 additional villages. The all-India percentage of villages electrified thus stood at 8.43 per cent at the end of the Third Plan. Many of the States, however, had gone beyond this average figure except Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Nagaland and Assam. Although till the end of the Third Plan, the rural electrification programme was mainly for domestic lighting, a little over 5 lakh pump sets were also energised. In the annual Plan the main emphasis of rural electrification was shifted so as to subserve the needs of agriculture, in the context of the scarcity of food and need to rapidly build up irrigation facilities.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMME

The total installed generating capacity in the country, at the beginning of the First Plan stood at 23 lakh kw. During the First Plan, the aggregate installed generating capacity increased by 11.2 lakh kw or by about 49 per cent. During the Second Plan there was an increase of 64 per cent in the generating capacity which rose from 34.2 lakh kw to 56 lakh kw. By the end of the Third Plan, the aggregate capacity rose to 1,017 crore kw. With the completion of this programme, per capita generation of electricity has risen from 21 kwh in 1951 to 31 kwh in 1956 and from 44 kwh in 1960/61 to about 74 kwh in 1965/66.

The following table shows the growth of installed capacity and energy generated at the beginning and end of the First, Second and Third Plans.

TABLE 147
POWER GENERATION UNDER THE PLANS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66
Installed capacity (in lakh kw)				
Public utility undertakings				
(a) State-owned	6	15	32	72.9
(b) Company-owned	11	12	14	17.4
Self-generating industrial establishments	6	7	10	11.4
TOTAL	23	34	56	101.7
Energy generated (in crore kwh)				
Public utility undertakings				
(a) State-owned	210	457	1,102	2,607
(b) Company-owned	300	402	592	692
Self-generating industrial establishments	147	219	319	384
TOTAL	657	1,078	2,013	3,683

The outlay on power development in the public sector in the Third Plan was Rs. 1,311 crores. Investment in the private sector was of the order of Rs. 72 crores. The approximate break-up of the programme

the public sector is Rs. 950 crores for hydro and thermal generating schemes, about Rs. 308 crores for transmission and distribution schemes and Rs. 125 crores for rural electrification. The expenditure on power schemes in 1966-67 and 1967-68 are Rs. 395 crores and Rs. 410 crores respectively.

Nuclear Power

Having regard to the available energy resources, nuclear power is expected to play a progressively increasing part in meeting energy demands in future years. The first nuclear power station is under construction at Tarapur, near Bombay and is expected to be commissioned in 1969-70. It will consist of two reactors, each producing 190 mw of power. A nuclear power station of the capacity of 200 mw is also under construction at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan and is expected to be commissioned in 1970-71. Extension of the Rana Pratap Sagar nuclear station by 200 mw and the establishment of the third nuclear station of 400 mw capacity at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu State have been sanctioned under the Fourth Plan.

MAJOR POWER PROJECTS

The principal power generation schemes which are expected to yield benefits during the Fourth Plan period and beyond are given in Table 150 at the end of this chapter. Some of the major power project existing or those under way are briefly described below.

Machkund Project (Andhra Pradesh)

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam 53.5 metre high above foundations and 410 metre long, has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw each and three units of 21,250 kw each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power stations is now 1,14,750 kw.

Srisaïlam Hydro-electric Project (Andhra Pradesh)

The Srisaïlam project (estimated cost Rs. 74.70 crores) envisages the construction of a 117.5 metre high and 512 metre long stone masonry dam across the Krishna river, about 105.4 km upstream of Nagarjunasagar dam site. The releases from the reservoir are proposed to be utilised for power generation at the toe of the dam, with an initial installation of four units of 110 mw and with provision for adding three such units at a later stage. The project is in the early stages of construction and its benefits are expected to be realised in the early Fifth Plan period.

Kothagudem Thermal Power Station (Andhra Pradesh)

The Kothagudem thermal power station, stage I, involved installation of two generating units of 60 mw each. The cooling water required for this project is supplied from Kinnarsani dam. The two generating units were commissioned in 1966-67. The revised estimated cost of the power station including Kinnarsani dam is Rs. 28.96 crores. Stage II extension of the power station by two more generating units of 60 mw each, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.17 crores was completed in 1967.

It is proposed to instal two more generating sets of 100 mw capacity each under stage III at an estimated cost of Rs. 44 crores under the Fourth Plan.

Lower Sileru Hydro-electric Scheme (Andhra Pradesh)

This scheme envisages the construction of a 61 metre high dam across Sileru river at Donkarayi village to form a reservoir with a storage capacity of 34.26 crore cubic metres. The water will be utilised at a head of 202 metres to generate 122 mw of power at 100 per cent load factor. Initially four generating sets of 100 mw each will be installed with provision to add two more similar sets at a later stage. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 44 crores in the Stage I of development.

Naharkatiya Thermal Project (Assam)

Stage I of the project which involves installation of three gas-turbo generating units of 23 mw each mainly for supplying power to the Namrup fertiliser factory has been completed. The power station utilised natural gas available from the Naharkatiya oil field as fuel. It is proposed to extend this power station with the addition of one steam turbo-set of 30 mw under the Fourth Plan. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 9.13 crores.

Barauni Thermal Power Station (Bihar)

In order to meet the growing demand for power in north Bihar, installation of a steam power station of 30 mw capacity (2 units of 15 mw each) was sanctioned under the Second Plan and completed in 1963-64. Following the installation of the oil refinery at Barauni it was decided to instal a third set of 15 mw and two units of 50 mw each. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 15.17 crores. The 15 mw set was commissioned in 1965-66 and work on the two 50 mw sets is in progress. The first and the second units of the project are likely to be commissioned during 1968/69 and 1969/70 respectively.

Pathratu Thermal Power Station (Bihar)

The Pathratu thermal power station (cost Rs. 56.6 crores for stage I) is located 5.4 km from Pathratu railway station and about 40 km from Ramgarh in Hazaribagh district. In the first stage, this power station will have an installed capacity of 400 mw comprising four units of 50 mw each and two units of 100 mweach. Three 50 mw units have been commissioned and the remaining works will be completed by 1970. The second stage extension approved for implementation during Fourth Plan involves providing facilities for installation of two units of 110 mw each at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.02 crores.

Dhuvaran (Cambay) Thermal Power Station (Gujarat)

In order to meet the growing demands in the Saurashtra and Gujarat areas, a thermal power station (cost Rs. 32.8 crores) was installed at Dhuvaran, a village situated near the Gulf of Cambay. The power station has four generating units with an installed capacity of 62.5 mw each. The extension of the power station by installation of two units of 125/140 mw has been sanctioned for the Fourth Plan and is estimated to cost Rs. 36.58 crores.

Iddiki Hydro-electric Scheme (Kerala)

The project (estimated cost Rs. 68.2 crores) located in the high ranges of Periyar about 160 km south-east of Ernakulam envisages, (i) a common storage reservoir formed by two main dams, one 171 metre high across Periyar at Iddiki gorge and the other 136 metre high across Cheruthoni, a tributary of the Periyar, (ii) a power house with three units of 130 mw

each initially and three similar units at a later date. The first generating unit is scheduled to be commissioned in 1971-72. This project is being executed with Canadian assistance.

Satpura Thermal Power Station (Madhya Pradesh)

This is a joint project of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (estimated cost Rs. 39.25 crores) and is being executed to meet the anticipated load demand in the areas of western Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan served by the Chambal grid system. This is a thermal station in the Patherkheda coalfields in Betul district where five generating units each of 62.5 mw are under installation. The cost and benefits of the project are to be shared between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in the ratio of 3 : 2. Two units were commissioned in 1967 and the project is expected to be completed during 1969.

Koyna Project (Maharashtra)

The first stage of the project inaugurated in January 1954, envisaged the construction of a 63.5 metre high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel for diverting the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 478 metres. The underground power house has four units of 60 mw each, all of which have been commissioned.

The second stage of the project envisages the raising of the gross storage capacity of the reservoir to 277.5 crore cubic metres and the addition of four more generating units of 75 mw each and has been completed. The project supplies power to Bombay-Poona area and the adjoining districts. The two stages are estimated to cost Rs. 56.44. The third stage, sanctioned for Rs. 31.89 crores, envisages the construction of a gravity dam, an underground power house with four units of 80 mw each, 11.2 km long, 220 KV transmission line and three tunnels.

As a result of an earthquake of severe intensity on December 11, 1967, all the generating units at the underground power house at Pophali went out of operation. These units were put back into operation within a few days.

The Government of India appointed an expert committee of engineers, seismologists, geologists and geophysicists to study the behaviour of the earthquake and assess its effect on the Koyna Dam. A team of foreign experts was also associated with this committee which has submitted its report.

Nagpur (Goradi) Thermal Station (Maharashtra)

The scheme provides for the setting up of a thermal power station with four 120 mw generating sets at a site close to village Koradi, about 10 km north of Nagpur. The requirements of coal will be met from the Kamptee-Silawara coal belt. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 67.83 crores. Two sets will be commissioned in the Fourth Plan period.

Sharavathy Hydro-electric Project (Mysore)

The Sharavathy valley project is proposed to be developed in three stages. The first stage consists of the construction of a 55.2 metre high dam near Linganamakki village with a reservoir, necessary water conductor system and installation of two generating units of 89.1 mw each. The first stage works have been completed. The second stage envisages construction of other civil works and installation of six more generating units of 89.1 mw each. Three units under stage II have been commissioned and the works are likely to be completed in 1969-70. The third stage which envisages installation of the 9th and 10th 89.1 mw generating units has been approved for implementation during the Fourth Plan. The three

stages are estimated to cost Rs. 52.80 crores, Rs. 40.98 crores and Rs. 8.18 crores respectively.

Talcher Thermal Station (Orissa)

The scheme (cost Rs. 29.67 crores) envisages the construction of a thermal power station comprising four generating units of 62.5 mw each at Talcher, where abundant reserves of low grade coal are available. Three sets are already commissioned and the remaining one unit would be commissioned in 1969-70.

Balimela Dam and Hydro-electric Project (Orissa)

The Balimela dam scheme is a joint project of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, the cost and benefits to be shared equally by the two States. The dam, estimated to cost Rs. 33.6 crores, will provide a regulated discharge of 4,200 cusecs for power generation. Under the Balimela hydro-electric project of Orissa Government, the State's share of 2,100 cusecs will be conveyed through a water conductor system to a power station with an installation of six generating sets of 60 mw each. The hydro-electric works are estimated to cost Rs. 27.92 crores and are expected to be completed in the Fourth Plan. As regards 2,100 cusecs for Andhra Pradesh, the water will be utilised for power generation at Upper Sileru and Lower Sileru hydro-electric schemes.

Ennore Thermal Power Station (Tamil Nadu)

The scheme envisages the installation of 340 mw thermal generating capacity at Ennore near Madras comprising 2×110 mw imported generating units and 2×60 mw generating units procured from Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hyderabad. Estimated to cost Rs. 58.14 crores, the scheme is expected to be completed within the Fourth Plan period.

Mettur Tunnel Hydro-electric Scheme (Tamil Nadu)

The scheme (estimated cost Rs. 11.82 crores) provides for the utilisation of the discharge of 20,000 cusecs from the Mettur Reservoir during the irrigation period for power generation by installing four units of 50 mw each. All the four units have been commissioned.

Yamuna Hydel Scheme (Uttar Pradesh)

The scheme is to harness the river Yamuna and its tributary Tons in two stages. Under stage I, two power houses on the power channel, one at Dhakrani and the other at Dhalipur with an installed capacity of 33.75 mw and 51 mw respectively, are under construction. Two generating units at each of the power stations have already been commissioned. The project would be completed in 1969-70.

Stage II envisages the construction of a diversion dam near village Ichari on river Tons, situated 28.8 km upstream of its confluence with Yamuna. Two power houses are under construction, one with four units of 60 mw each and the other with four units of 30 mw each. The first stage is estimated to cost Rs. 16.83 crores and the second Rs. 70.17 crores.

Rihand Dam Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The Rihand project, estimated to cost Rs. 37.5 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam across the river Rihand near the village Pipri in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, about 46.4 km south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The power house at the foot of the dam has six generating units of 50 mw each. A network of 132 KV and 66 KV transmission lines with the necessary sub-

stations covers the entire eastern and south-eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh. Power is being supplied for use by cottage, medium and major industries and for irrigation pumping. All the six generating units have been commissioned.

Obra Thermal Power Station (Uttar Pradesh)

The first stage of this project involves installation of five generating units of 50 mw each at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.57 crores. The power station is located near Singrauli coal fields and is designed to use low grade coal. Two generating units have already been commissioned. The first stage is expected to be completed in 1970. Stage II envisages extension of the power station by three units of 100 mw each and is to be executed under the Fourth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 crores.

Bandel Thermal Power Station (West Bengal)

This power station (cost Rs. 33.63 crores) is located about 46 km. north of Calcutta close to the river Hooghly, by the side of Bandel-Baharwa railway line and at the centre of a rapidly growing industrial area. The project envisages installation of four generating units of 82.5 mw each, all of which have been commissioned.

Santalidih Thermal Station (West Bengal)

This scheme provides for the installation of four 120 mw generating units and other auxiliary equipments at Santaldih in Purulia district utilising the middlings and rejects available from the adjoining coal washeries. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 75.56 crores and is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Badarpur Thermal Power Station (Delhi)

A central thermal (steam) power station with three generating units of 100 mw each has been approved for installation at Badarpur near Delhi. Estimated to cost about Rs. 40 crores, the project is intended to supply bulk power to the northern region, viz., Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and will be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the disastrous floods in different parts of the country during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a comprehensive national programme of flood control in September, 1954. Divided into three phases, the programme was devoted during the first two years mainly to intensive investigations, collection of data, and execution of some emergent works, while the second phase, covering the next four or five years, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period, envisaged flood control measures such as embankments, channel improvements, raising of the level of villages, etc. The third phase envisages long-term measures, like the construction of flood-moderating reservoirs and additional embankments, where necessary, on the basis of comprehensive and integrated plans for flood control in each river basin. Special attention is being paid to drainage and anti-water-logging measures.

Flood Control Boards, assisted in technical matters by Technical Advisory Committees, exist in 16 States with a Central Flood Control Board at the Centre. Four River Commissions (Floods) also assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters.

About 6,870 km of embankments and excavation of 8,695 km of drainage channels were completed in various States up to the end of the

Third Plan. These works and other flood control works had benefited about 65 lakh hectares by the end of 1968-69. In addition, 164 towns have been afforded protection against floods and/or erosion and the level of 4,582 villages has been raised above flood-level.

Flood control, drainage and anti-water-logging are closely related to irrigation and have to be viewed together in formulating comprehensive development programmes. Owing to the dearth of data, the flood control programme was taken up on an *ad hoc* emergency basis during the Second Plan period. From the Third Plan onwards, flood control, drainage, and anti-water-logging schemes were incorporated in the irrigation plans of the States.

Anti-sea erosion measures were taken up in Kerala to protect stretches of the coast-line seriously exposed to erosion by the sea. The total outlay on these flood-control, drainage, anti-water-logging and anti-sea-erosion measures upto the end of Third Plan was about Rs. 148 crores. The expenditure during 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs. 15.17 crores and Rs. 13.87 crores respectively and the anticipated expenditure during 1968-69 was Rs. 14.63 crores. The outlay contemplated in the Fourth Plan proposals is Rs. 98.8 crores.

TABLE 148
PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS COMPLETED UP TO THE
END OF THE THIRD PLAN**

State/Project	Estimated total cost (irrigation) (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated ('000 hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)
ANDHRA PRADESH		
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>		
Godavari delta system (1890)*	295.5	449.64
Nizam Sagar (1931)*	391.8	111.29
<i>Plan projects</i>		
K.C. Canal	757.70	122.22
Musi	334.15	16.92
Rallapad	105.81	4.45
Ramperu drainage	126.60	4.17
Upper Pennar	158.48	3.93
Tungabhadra low level canal	1281.28	60.18
BIHAR		
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>		
Sone Canal (1891)*	268.2	347.23
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Bidua	628.00	42.49
Kanchi	152.10	18.21
Lower Kiul Valley	88.56	25.90
Mayurakshi lower bank canal	81.10	10.12
Roro	98.81	10.92
Sone barrage	1639.30	124.24
Tribeni canal extension	112.90	25.13
GUJARAT		
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Brahmani	90.85	10.93
Karad tank	99.88	4.53
Machu I	158.34	6.76
Moj	96.45	4.81
Patadungri	85.28	3.08
Sasoi	86.83	3.06
Shetrunji	696.00	43.80

*Year of completion.

**This is not an exhaustive list but contains selected works whose estimated cost is above Rs. 80.09 lakhs. These are completed, in the sense that full potential has been achieved.

TABLE 148 (contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
<i>Plan project</i>		
Kathua canal	75.94	9.05
KERALA		
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Chalakkudi stage I	153.25	22.99
Malampuzha	580.00	38.53
Mangalam	106.00	6.48
Peechi	235.00	28.08
Vazhani (Wadakancheri)	107.57	7.13
Walayar	131.66	6.48
MADHYA PRADESH		
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>		
Mahanadi canals (1927)*	159.00	84.46
Tandula canals (1931)*	120.00	66.76
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Saroda tank	166.73	7.35
MAHARASHTRA		
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>		
Nira left bank canals (1906)*	105.80	33.46
Nira right bank canal (1938)*	602.00	32.85
Pravara river works (1938)*	152.50	35.86
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Budhral tank	90.50	4.04
Gangapur reservoir stage I	404.57	16.80
Ghod	579.70	24.61
Radhanagari H. E. scheme	210.32	9.31
Vir	541.00	26.71
MYSORE		
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>		
Krishnaraja Sagar dam & canal (1930)	450.00	40.47
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Ghataprabha (stage I)*	576.00	19.43
Nugu	311.14	8.09
Tunga Anicut	296.86	8.70
Dharma	137.63	5.34
ORISSA		
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>		
Rusbi Kulya canal system (1901)*	56.25	45.00
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Hirakud	6781.00	242.82
PUNJAB		
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>		
Upper Bari Doab canal (1878-79)*	226.60	335.71
Western Yamuna canal (1886)*	158.40	48.94
Sirhind canal (1886)*	268.70	660.17
Eastern canal extension (1933)*	336.80	97.13
Western Yamuna canal extension (1944-45)*	158.00	48.97
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Bhakra Nangal (includes Haryana and Rajasthan shares)	10317.70	1460.00
Harika Project	912.90	13.80
Madhopur Beas link	337.06	No direct benefits
Raising and strengthening of banks	114.90	7.28
Sirhind feeder	670.00	No direct benefits

*Year of completion.

TABLE 148 (contd.)

1								2	3
RAJASTHAN									
<i>Plan projects</i>									
Jawal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249.00	7.69
Meja ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.00	9.71
Parbat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135.00	12.14
TAMIL NADU									
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>									
Periyar System(1897)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108.4	57.7
Kaveri Mettur(1934)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	662.9	134.00
<i>Plan projects</i>									
Amravathy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329.76	21.65
Arani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105.89	2.46
Gomukhinadi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121.06	2.02
Krishnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202.43	3.64
Lower Bhavanj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1034.00	78.92
Manimuthar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505.00	41.69
Mettur canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192.91	18.21
New Kattali high level canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224.58	8.34
Neyyar stage II ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.30	3.84
Pullambadi canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205.38	8.95
Sathanur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258.00	8.50
Vidar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.94	1.30
Vaigai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330.00	9.24
UTTAR PRADESH									
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>									
Lower Ganga canal (1878)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	458.90	465.93
Upper Ganga canal (1884)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	465.12	696.00
Dotwa canal (1886)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140.20	83.30
Ghagar canal (1917)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218.70	22.20
Sarda canal (1926)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1507.20	795.00
<i>Plan projects</i>									
Belan and Ton canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279.24	41.08
Dorighat Pumped canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192.95	58.08
Matatilla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1246.00	165.76
Nanak Sagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420.38	53.71
Remodelling of Narora Weir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396.27	No direct benefits
Sarda Sagar stage I ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472.56	67.75
Sarda Sagar stage II ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	732.30	74.93
Tumaria reservoir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216.30	16.19
WEST BENGAL									
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>									
Damodar canal (1935)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324.10	80.94

TABLE 149

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION AND MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS CONTINUING AFTER THIRD PLAN

State/Project	Estimated cost (irrigation) Rs. lakhs	Expenditure up to end of 1967-68	Ultimate benefits (000 hectares)	
			On completion	By end of 1967-68
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Kaddam ..	798.50	792.86	34.40	34.40
Nagarjunasagar ..	16,439.00	13,263.00	833.68	263.16
Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage I ..	1,886.63	1,811.78	48.16	48.16
Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage II ..	1,165.00	45.27	55.40	—
Pochampad ..	4,010.00	786.54	230.68	—

TABLE 149 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
ASSAM				—
Jamuna	396.00	327.06	34.06	—
BIHAR				5.67
Chandan Reservoir	992.00	473.24	41.00	—
Gandak	11,900.00	3,661.00	11,51.37	404.00
Kosi	5,957.00	4,237.00	569.00	—
Kosi Western Canal	1,969.00	43.00	324.97	—
Rajpur Canal	682.00	382.00	160.67	4.00
Sone H.L.C.	884.00	—	102.02	—
GUJARAT				36.63
Banas	1,087.94	1,222.12	44.52	25.69
Hathmati	544.58	527.52	37.60	140.68
Kakrapar	1,857.00	1,719.50	227.54	95.79
Mahi Stage I	2,456.80	1,688.00	186.16	—
Mahi Stage II	1,839.00	142.70	16.50	—
Narmada (Tentative)	10,970.00	441.00	403.69	—
Ukai	8,115.00	2,552.64	155.00	—
HARYANA				10.12
Gurgaon Canal	1,138.00	539.50	313.00	—
(Inter State with Rajasthan)				143.32
W.J.C. Remodelling	952.23	411.61	247.96	Shewn under Punjab.
Beas Unit I	299.62	101.34	—	—
Beas Unit II	1,641.49	490.19	—	—
KERALA				—
Kallada	1,449.06	57.11	105.22	—
Kuttiyadi	524.20	138.40	31.16	—
Pamba	920.50	225.46	33.99	—
Periyar Valley	649.41	475.44	41.00	12.71
MADHYA PRADESH				—
Barna	700.00	90.85	66.44	222.67
Chambal Stage I	3,695.00	3,615.43	222.59	Included under St. I
Chambal Stage II	650.00	478.40	60.71	Water supply scheme
Hesdeo St. I	971.00	864.00	—	—
Tawa	3,414.00	478.40	303.53	—
MAHARASHTRA				—
Bagh	584.28	208.84	33.67	—
Bhima	4,258.00	262.19	189.70	—
Girna	1,460.00	1,298.36	57.21	34.82
Itiadh	692.00	250.36	46.14	—
Jayakwadi Stage I	3,846.00	521.00	141.65	—
Khadakwasla Stage I	1,670.00	1,480.85	24.09	6.68
Krishna	2,765.64	8.72	106.33	—
Mula	1,611.00	1,014.82	64.37	—
Purna	1,534.00	1,616.32	61.54	61.54
Upper Godavari	1,428.98	—	44.29	—
Warna	3,164.00	30.00	99.09	—
Kukadi Stage I	1,790.00	—	59.00	—
MYSORE				247.54
Tungabhadra	4,796.00	3,366.30	272.21	94.13
Bhadra	3,500.00	2,830.07	99.05	20.16
Ghatprabha Stage II	3,998.59	1,100.09	101.21	—
Kabini	2,480.00	329.20	51.01	—
Malaprabha	5,440.00	470.07	121.46	—
Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage I	623.45	370.74	40.48	12.47
Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage II	349.35	3.85	40.48	—
Upper Krishna	17,500.00	236.37	242.91	—
ORISSA				372.47
Mahanadi Delta	3,433.88	2,629.69	651.01	10.12
Salandi	1,307.68	1,122.19	73.91	—
PUNJAB				—
Beas Unit I	449.42	147.90	323.85*	—
Beas Unit II	2,463.07	745.02	421.05*	—

*Combined for Punjab and Haryana.

TABLE 149 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN				
Chambal Stage I	3,094.00	1,742.51	222.67	110.93
Chambal Stage II	707.00	593.00	60.73	—
Beas Unit II	8,722.00	2,771.00		Benefits under Rajasthan Canal.
Rajasthan Canal Stage I	8,012.00	5,047.00	526.32	145.74
Mahi (Banswara)	495.00	124.24	31.00	—
TAMIL NADU				
Chittar Pattanamkal	733.00	409.95	19.02	—
Pirambikulam Aliyar	3,787.00	3,590.52	97.13	56.68
UTTAR PRADESH				
Ramganga	6,800.00	3,556.66	745.34	89.07
Western Gandak	3,035.00	1,418.18	288.16	—
Sirju Canal St. I	6,484.00	6.68	621.46	—
WEST BENGAL				
D.V.C.	4,300.00	N.A.	364.37	336.84
Kangsabati	4,500.00	20,27.66	384.62	54.66
Mayurakshi	2,046.00	1,607.09	246.96	222.67

TABLE 150
CONTINUING GENERATION SCHEME
BENEFITS BEYOND 1968-69

S. No.	Scheme	Benefit (mw)
I.	Northern Region :	3,441
(a)	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	1,074.5
1.	Beas H.E. Stage I	660.5
2.	Faridabad Thermal	55
3.	U.B.D.C.H.E.	45
4.	Jawaharsagar H.E. (Rajasthan's share)	49.5
5.	Satpura thermal (Rajasthan's share)	25
6.	Beas H.E. Stage II	240
(b)	Jammu and Kashmir	172
1.	Chenani H.E.	23
2.	Upper Sindh H.E.	22
3.	Kalakote Thermal	15
4.	Lower Shelum H.E.	172
(c)	Uttar Pradesh	1,334.5
1.	Yamuna H.E. Stage I	28
2.	Yamuna H.E. Stage II	360
3.	Obra Thermal	100
4.	Obra H.E.	99
5.	Ramganga H.E.	180
6.	Harduaganj Thermal Stage IV	110
7.	Obra Thermal Extension	300
8.	Maneri Bhali	105
9.	Dhukwan	22.5
10.	Yamuna H.E. Stage IV	30
(d)	Himachal Pradesh	105
1.	Guri H.E.	60
2.	Bassi	45
(e)	Delhi	55
1.	I.P. Thermal Extn.	55
(f)	Central Projects	700
1.	Badarpur Thermal	300
2.	Rajasthan Atomic	400
II.	Western Region	2,324
(a)	Maharashtra	1,223
1.	Vaitharna H.E.	60
2.	Purli Thermal	60
3.	Bhatgar-Vir H.E.	23
4.	Nasik Thermal	280

TABLE 120 (Contd.)

1	2	3
	4. Kori Thermal	470
	5. Koyana H.E. Stage III	320
(b) Gujarat		634
	1. Dabhol Thermal Extn.	740
	2. Ukai H.E.	300
	3. Gas Turbine	54
(c) Madhya Pradesh		87
	1. Jawaharsagar H.E. (M.P. share)	49.5
	2. Sonbhadra Thermal (M.P. share)	37.5
(d) Central Projects		360
	1. Tarapur Atomic	380
		3543.9
III. Southern Region		1,122.5
(a) Andhra Pradesh		72.5
	1. Ramagundam Thermal	220
	2. Kothapalem Thermal Stage III	400
	3. Lower Sileru H.E.	440
	4. Srisailem H.E.	360.4
(b) Mysore		356.4
	1. Sharavathy H.E. Stage II & III	320
(c) Kerala		75
	1. Kuturdi H.E.	390
	2. Idikki H.E.	55
	3. Cochin Thermal	945
(d) Tamil Nadu		153
	1. Parambikulam H.E.	30
	2. Bayn Bridge Thermal	340
	3. Canara Thermal	100
	4. Kodayar	110
	5. Ennore Thermal Extn.	110
	6. Kundah Stage IV H.E.	100
	7. Pandit Punnappuzha H.E.	600
(e) Central Projects		200
	1. Neyveli Thermal	400
	2. Kalpakkam Atomic	670
IV. Eastern Region		50
(a) Bihar		250
	1. Barauni Thermal Extn.	20
	2. Pathratu Thermal	130
	3. Kosi H.E.	220
	4. Subarnarekha H.E.	611
	5. Pathratu Thermal Extn.	480
(b) West Bengal		9
	1. Santaldih Thermal	2
	2. Jaldhaka H.E.	120
	3. Little Ranji H.E.	240
	4. Durgapur Thermal W (VI Unit)	240
(c) D.V.C.		422.5
	1. Chandrapura Thermal	62.5
(d) Orissa		360
	1. Talcher Thermal	
	2. Balimela H.E.	
	TOTAL for the eastern Region	93
	North Eastern Region	83
(a) Assam		5
	1. Tura (Garo Hills) Thermal	30
	2. Guwahati Thermal	30
	3. Namrup Thermal	18
	4. Umiam H.E.M Stage II	10
(b) Tripura		10
	1. Gumti H.E.	
	TOTAL All India Utilities	11,345.5

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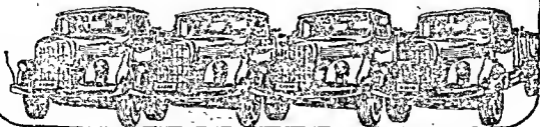
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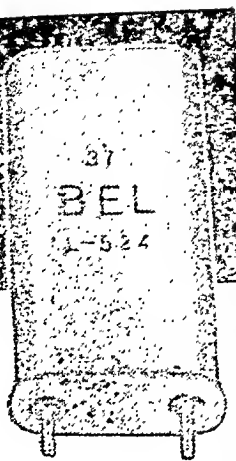
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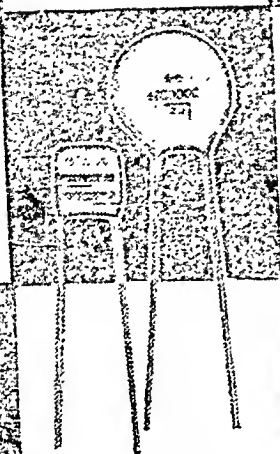


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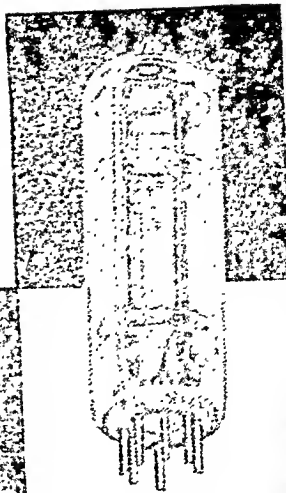
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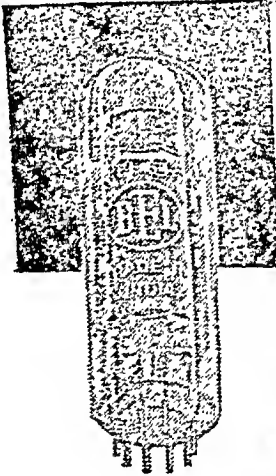
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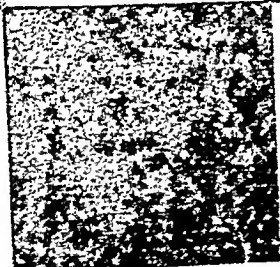
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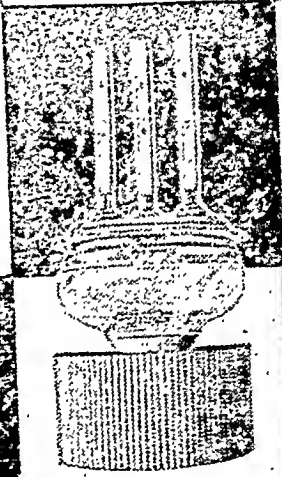
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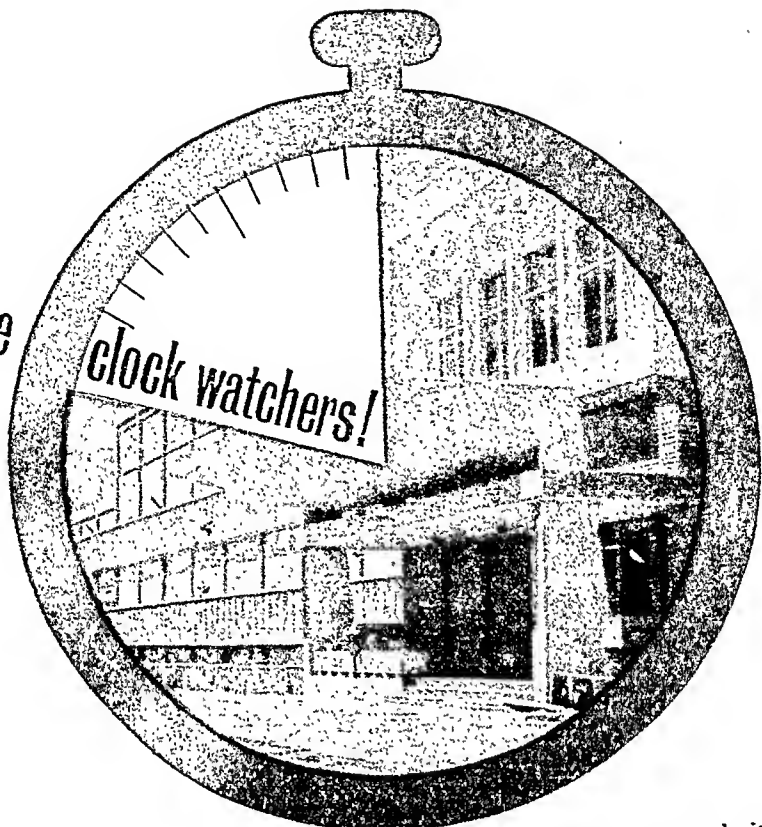
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CHAPTER XX

INDUSTRY

The Annual Survey of Industries in India, undertaken from 1959 covers the entire factory sector excluding those under the control of the Ministry of Defence, oil storage depots and technical training institutes. For the purpose of the Survey, a factory means any premises whereon 10 or more workers are working on any day of the preceding 12 months and where the manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of power, or 20 or more workers are working without the aid of power. While factories working with 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power are completely enumerated, the remaining are covered on the basis of probability sample.

According to the provisional results of the Survey for 1965, there were 13,459 (12,223)* registered factories, employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power, showing an increase of 10.11 per cent over the corresponding data for 1964. Of these, the factories which reported data numbered 12,963 (11,948) representing an increase of 8.5 per cent over the preceding year. The reporting factories had a productive capital of Rs. 6,300 (5,275) crores showing an increase of 19.43 per cent over 1964. The total employment in these factories was 39.53 (37.98) lakhs, 4.01 per cent more than in 1964. The total salaries, wages and benefits at Rs. 941 (829) crores, was 13.51 per cent above the 1964 level. The ex-factory value of output amounted to Rs. 6,420 (5,626) crores or 14.11 per cent more than in 1964. The value of input including depreciation totalled Rs. 4,733 (4,123) crores, representing an increase of 14.79 per cent. The value added by manufacture, therefore, worked out to Rs. 1,687 (1,503) crores, or 12.24 per cent more than in the preceding year.

The more important industry groups in respect of 'value added by manufacture' which is a measure of the contribution of manufacturing industries to the national income were, (i) spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles, (ii) iron and steel basic industries, (iii) electric light and power, (iv) gas manufacture and distribution, (v) machinery except electrical, (vi) miscellaneous chemical products, (vii) electrical machinery, and (viii) basic industrial chemicals including fertilisers. More or less the same position obtained in 1964.

These industry groups together with eight other groups, namely, (i) grain mills, (ii) sugar and gur, (iii) miscellaneous food preparations, (iv) tobacco manufactures, (v) rubber products, (vi) metal products except machinery and transport equipment, (vii) rail road equipment, and (viii) motor vehicles manufacture, accounted for 80 per cent of the total employment, 82 per cent of the value of output and 81 per cent of the value added by manufacture.

According to the Survey, the most industrialised States in the country are Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, together accounting for 64 per cent of the census factories reporting data, 66 per cent of the productive capital employed, 72 per cent of the employment, 76 per cent of the value of output, and 77 per cent of the value added by manufacture. (The position in 1964 was almost similar in these States). The remaining States and territories accounted for the

*Figures in brackets are for 1964 and are presented for comparison.

balance of 36 per cent of the reporting units, 34 per cent of the productive capital employed, 28 per cent of the total employment, 24 per cent of the value of output, and 23 per cent of the value added by manufacture.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy, envisaging a mixed economy, was first announced in 1948*. A fresh statement of the industrial policy, necessitated by the acceptance of a socialist pattern of society as the national objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, industries specified in Schedule A will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries will be progressively State-owned, but private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields. (The two Schedules are enumerated below.) Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise. Notwithstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

Schedule A Industries

Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy; iron and steel; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government; heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines; coal and lignite; mineral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram; minerals specified in the schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; aircraft; air transport; railway transport; shipbuilding; telephones and telephone cables; telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries

All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools; ferro-alloys and tool steels; basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other essential drugs; fertilisers; synthetic rubber, carbonisation of coal; chemical pulp; road transport and sea transport.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistent with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted. Under the Act, the industries listed in the first Schedule to the Act are required to be licensed by the Government. The Act authorises Government to examine the working of any such industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they consider necessary. If the undertaking continues to be mismanaged, the Government are empowered to take over its management or control. The Act also empowers Government to secure equitable distribution and fair prices of any article produced by the scheduled industries. By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries and a proper regional distribution of the industries.

Under the provisions of the Act, a Central Advisory Council of Industries has been constituted to advise Government on development and regula-

*See 'India 1957', p. 289.

tion of the scheduled industries. Development councils have also been set up for various industries. At present, 11 councils are functioning, covering the following industries : (i) paper, pulp and allied industries, (ii) drugs and pharmaceuticals, (iii) automobiles, automobile ancillary, transport vehicle and tractor and earth moving equipment and internal combustion engine industries, (iv) heavy electrical industry, (v) leather and leather goods, (vi) textile machinery, (vii) manmade textiles, (viii) food processing, (ix) oil, detergent and paints, (x) organic chemicals and, (xi) machine tools. Development councils for wool including woollen yarn, sugar and inorganic chemical industries are being reconstituted. Development council for non-ferrous metals and alloys has been abolished and in its place an Advisory Council has been set up. The councils, consisting of representatives of industrial undertakings, labour, consumers and specialists, provide a forum for discussion on problems of the industries concerned. Their functions are primarily to increase efficiency and productivity and improve the services of the related industries. A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. Following recommendations of the Industries Development Procedure Committee, procedures to obtain Government approval for industrial schemes were considerably simplified.

To facilitate creation of additional capacity to meet the rising internal demand and increase export potential, some industries *e.g.*, iron and steel castings and forgings, pulp, power alcohol, cement, plywood, tea machinery and paper for packaging, were exempted from the licensing provisions of the Act during 1966 and wheeled agricultural tractors and power tillers, steel ingots/billets by concast plant, all barium salts and compounds and vanaspathi (subject to certain conditions) in 1968. Regulations about diversification of production and increase up to 25 per cent have also been relaxed. A list of 'key' and 'priority' industries for the purpose of capital goods import has also been drawn up. During 1968, 218 licences and 153 letters of intent were issued under the Act. In July 1967, the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee was set up by the Government to inquire into the working of the licensing system during the last ten years, particularly whether the larger industrial houses had secured under advantages. The Committee has submitted its report.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. The Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, the Central Purchase Organisation of the Government of India, have been encouraging indigenous industry through their stores purchase policy. The purchases during the Third Plan totalling Rs. 2,166 crores contained 18 per cent imported stores against an average of 41 and 24 per cent during the First and Second Plans, respectively. The value of indigenous stores purchased during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 352 crores (total purchases Rs. 466 crores) compared to Rs. 75.87 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 180.47 crores in 1960-61.

PRODUCTIVITY

To generate productivity consciousness in all spheres of economic activity and to render techno-managerial services, the National Productivity Council (NPC) was established in February, 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of employers, labour, government and professional organisations. In order to make full utilisation of local initiative and talent, the NPC has so far established 47 local productivity councils in almost all important industrial centres. It also employs a team of specialists located

in Regional Directorates at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Ludhiana and Madras as well as in the headquarters at New Delhi. The Council renders techno-managerial services through practice-oriented plant-level training programmes. It also provides publicity, research and consultancy services. It has started 'fuel efficiency service' since 1964.

The NPC maintains close liaison with organisations interested in productivity both within the country and abroad. Government of India is a founder member of the Asian Productivity Organisation, an inter-governmental body, set up in May 1961 to promote mutual cooperation in this field. The NPC is mainly responsible for implementation of programmes of the Asian Productivity Organisation in India.

INVENTIONS PROMOTION AND IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

An Inventions Promotion Board was established in 1960 to grant financial and technical assistance for development of inventions and to award prizes to the deserving inventors. During 1967-68, the Board had sanctioned Rs. 1.04 lakhs as financial assistance for development of 17 inventions and awarded 30 prizes amounting to Rs. 30,250. The Board, since its inception, has awarded 217 prize awards amounting to Rs. 2.05 lakhs and sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 5.32 lakhs in 297 cases.

To provide incentives and public recognition to individuals and institutions offering practical ideas and schemes for import substitution, a Board was set up in 1966 to confer awards. Up to February 5, 1969 the Board awarded prizes to 35 applicants, out of the total of 283. During April 1968—March 1969 it sanctioned an amount of Rs. 70,000 as grant-in-aid for its activities.

STANDARDISATION

The Indian Standards Institution functions under the Union Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs. It lays down national standards for commodities, materials, practices and processes, etc., and promotes standardization, quality control and simplification in industry and commerce. The standards formulated by ISI are made use of by various public and private sector organizations as basis for their production/procurement programmes. Some 600—700 standards are produced every year.

The Institution also operates the ISI Certification Marks Scheme under an Act of Parliament and issues licences to manufacturers for applying the Mark on their products as third party guarantee about their quality. Till the end of March 1969, a total of 5,124 Indian Standards were published and 1,950 licences covering 383 Indian Standards were issued. The Institution collaborates with several international standards organizations.

The Institution also imparts detailed training in standardization methods and techniques to company executives and technical personnel. Up to March 31, 1969, 638 technical personnel of 479 organisations within the country and 29 personnel of 7 neighbouring countries were given this training.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established under an Act of Parliament in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to private sector industrial concerns. The Act was amended in 1957* and again in December 1960 to enlarge and diversify the assistance provided by the Corporation. The 1960 amendment, among other things, empowered the Corporation directly to subscribe to the shares

*See also 'India 1961', p. 302.

on industrial concerns. Since its inception, up to the end of June, 1969, the total net financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 321.47 crores. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 282.58 crores. The assistance comprises rupee and foreign currency loans, underwritings, direct subscriptions, guarantees for deferred payments and for foreign loans.

The State Financial Corporations* which now total 18, assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the All-India Corporation. The total amount of outstanding loans as at the end of October, 1968 was Rs. 85.43 crores as against Rs. 75.45 crores as in October 1967.

During the calendar year 1967-68, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector, sanctioned gross assistance (loans and guarantees) of Rs. 17.5 crores (Rs. 19.2 crores in 1966-67). Disbursements (including foreign currencies) amounted to Rs. 20.4 crores (Rs. 22.4 crores in 1966-67) making a total of Rs. 202.3 crores (net) sanctioned since inception.

The National Industrial Development Corporation was set up in 1954, to act, among other things, as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for rehabilitation and modernisation of cotton textile and jute industries and for expansion of machine-tool units. Loans amounting to Rs. 27.71 crores have been sanctioned by NIDC in these industries out of which Rs. 18.52 crores were disbursed till the end of March, 1969. The Corporation also made available to a cotton textile mill indigenous machinery of the value of Rs. 3.75 lakhs on hire-purchase basis. The Corporation has not been entertaining fresh applications for loans since February, 1963.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plans. Its business was taken over by the Industrial Development Bank from September 1964.

The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was set up in July 1964, as an apex institution to co-ordinate the operations of other institutions providing term finance to industry as well as an agency to provide direct financial assistance to industrial units. It has also been conceived as a developmental agency to locate and fill gaps in the industrial structure and it can undertake promotional activities like marketing, investment research surveys, techno-economic studies, and give technical and administrative assistance to any industrial enterprise for promotion, management or expansion.

The IDBI, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India, has an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores, which may be raised to Rs. 100 crores, and an issued capital of Rs. 10 crores, which may also be increased. This has been supplemented by a 30-year interest-free loan of Rs. 10 crores from the Central Government. To augment its resources, the Bank can sell bonds, obtain deposits from the public, and borrow from the Reserve Bank. In 1968, the Bank had sanctioned a total effective assistance** (excluding guarantees for loans and deferred payments of Rs. 219.4 crores and disbursed Rs. 179.0 crores.

In its refinance wing, the total effective refinance made available since the inception of the Refinance Corporation in 1958 up to the end of June 1968 amounted to Rs. 122 crores in respect of 887 applications. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 112.2 crores of which Rs. 47.8 crores was repaid and Rs. 64.4 crores was outstanding.

*Almost all States have set up the Corporations. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation functions as a State Financial Corporation.

**Gross assistance minus sanctioned assistance subsequently cancelled.

The Film Finance Corporation has been dealt with in the Chapter on "Mass Communication".

The Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, came into force from February, 1964. The Trust has an initial fund of Rs. 5 crores contributed by the Reserve Bank, the State Bank, the LIC and financial institutions giving loans to industry. Managed by a board of trustees comprising nominees or representatives of these bodies, the Trust aims at encouraging savings by providing facilities to various classes of investors for investment in units of the face value of Rs. 10 in shares and other securities. The units were put on sale from July 1, 1964, sold at face value till August 14, and thereafter at prices fixed daily by the Trust. From November 16, 1964, the Trust has also been repurchasing the units at prices determined from day to day. The Trust sold units worth over Rs. 19.1 crores during the year ending June 1965; repurchases at Rs. 41 lakhs accounted for 2.1 per cent of the units sold. Income distribution for the year was 6.1 per cent to unit-holders and 3 per cent to subscribers of initial capital. During 1965-66 (July-June), the Trust sold units worth Rs. 2.15 crores, repurchased units worth Rs. 1.1 crores (5.2 per cent of aggregate subscriptions by unit-holders) and distributed income at 7 per cent per annum. During the year ended June 30, 1968 sale aggregated to Rs. 15.3 crores as against Rs. 9.2 crores during the preceding year. The total investments of the Trust as on June 30, 1968 aggregated Rs. 48.7 crores and the total number of unit-holders registered with the Trust was 2.18 lakhs whose holdings amounted to about Rs. 41 crores. Income up to Rs. 1,000 is free of income-tax irrespective of other income of a unit-holder.

Besides the above, the Life Insurance Corporation and the State Industrial Development Corporations provide direct or indirect assistance to industry.

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, has been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations. (See also Chapter XXVII 'India and the World').

Foreign Capital

To supplement the capital resources and know-how for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in desirable cases. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that :

- (i) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases;
- (ii) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy;
- (iii) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profit

and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country; and

- (iv) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid.

According to a Reserve Bank study*, the aggregate book value of foreign investments in the private sector at the end of March 1965 amounted to Rs. 935.8 crores comprising Rs. 613.3 crores of direct and Rs. 322.5 crores of portfolio investment. Over the preceding two years, the increase in portfolio investment was more pronounced than in direct investment—at the end of March 1963 the portfolio investment was Rs. 238.6 crores and direct investment Rs. 548.3 crores. As a result, their relative share in the total underwent some changes. The tempo of expansion of direct investments was held down to some extent by the repatriation of funds by branches in the petroleum industry. The comparatively faster growth in portfolio investment was due to a larger flow of net creditor capital in the manufacturing industry.

The gross inflow of foreign business investments in the private sector in 1963-64 and 1964-65 was Rs. 101.5 crores and Rs. 116.3 crores. Of this, fresh inflow was Rs. 94.1 crores and Rs. 95.2 crores, the balance being retained earnings. The outflow in the two years was Rs. 33.6 crores and Rs. 38.6 crores, respectively. The net inflow thus was Rs. 67.9 crores in 1963-64 and Rs. 77.7 crores in 1964-65. Country-wise, the USA accounted for the largest share in the net inflow in both years—Rs. 41.4 crores and Rs. 39.3 crores in 1963-64 and 1964-65; followed by the UK.—Rs. 13.7 crores and Rs. 25.7 crores, respectively. The balance came from other sources including international institutions.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

The history of organised industry in India can be traced to 1854 when the real beginnings of the cotton mill industry were made in Bombay with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise. The foundations of jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. Coal-mining also progressed around this time. These were the only major industries which had developed substantially before the first world war. During and after World Wars I and II, new conditions were created and somewhat more liberal policies adopted by the authorities, such as the discriminating protection policy introduced in 1922, which gave impetus to industrial development. Several industries rapidly expanded and a number of new industries came up, such as steel, sugar, cement, some engineering, glass, industrial chemicals, soap, vanaspati, and so on. But their production was neither adequate in quantity for meeting even the low level of internal demand nor diversified in character.

Progress during First and Second Plans

During the period of the First and Second Plans (1951-52 to 1960-61), the growth and diversification of industry were remarkable and particularly so in the five years of the Second Plan. Three new steel works, each of 10 lakh tons capacity, were set up in the public sector and two existing steel works in the private sector doubled so as to bring their ingot capacity to 20 lakh and 10 lakh tons respectively. Foundations were laid of heavy electrical and heavy machine tools industries, heavy machine building and other branches of heavy engineering, and the production of machinery for the

*See Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, January, 1967.

cement and paper industries started for the first time. In chemical industries the advance was on a wide front, leading not only to large units and greatly increased output of basic chemicals such as nitrogenous fertilizers, caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid, but also to the manufacture of a number of new products : urea, ammonium phosphate, penicillin, synthetic fibres, industrial explosives, polyethylene, newsprint, dyestuffs and so on. The output of many other industries increased substantially : bicycles, sewing machines, telephones, electrical goods, textile and sugar machinery. New skills were learnt by the workers and a large and growing class of industrial managers came into being. Organised industrial production practically doubled in these ten years; the index of industrial production rose from 100 in 1950-51 to 194 in 1960-61. New industrial townships and various factories sprang in the environs of the main cities of the country.

At the same time there were some large shortfalls. The combined output of the new steel works was only 6 lakh tons in 1960-61 as against the target of 20 lakh tons. The Tata Iron and Steel Works' production also fell short of the target set for the Second Plan period. The expansion of the Government Sindri Fertilizer Factory and the private sector ammonium chloride project at Varanasi were not completed till 12 to 18 months after the scheduled dates. The three fertilizer plants in the public sector at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela, planned to be more or less in full production in 1960-61, were all delayed. The delay in their case, as also in that of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal, was mainly due to foreign exchange difficulties. The heavy machinery, the mining machinery and the foundry forge projects, which should have been far advanced only began to yield some output at the end of the Third Plan. The project for the manufacture of organic intermediates was delayed due to difficulties in concluding negotiations with overseas collaborators. The experience of the Second Plan showed that the gestation period of a project, especially in the case of heavy engineering industries, is generally longer than presumed. This highlights the importance of advance planning.

Targets of capacity and production in most cases were, however, approximately fulfilled, and in some cases, for example, power-driven pumps, diesel engines, electric motors, ACSR cables, electric fans, radio receivers and sugar, the targets were exceeded.

The actual cost of many projects was more than what was envisaged when the Second Plan was drawn up, often owing to lack of experience in project engineering. The importance of more accurate estimates was emphasised in the Third Plan. Consultant organisations which could correctly advise in this respect have been springing up in this country and will be an advantage in future.

Dispersal of industry was effected by giving preference in the location of public sector projects to relatively backward areas whenever possible. Similarly, in the licensing of private sector projects the claims of under-developed regions were generally kept in view to the extent possible. The overall fixed investment in public sector projects during the Second Plan (1956-61) came to about Rs. 770 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 560 crores. For the private sector, the corresponding investment figures were Rs. 850 crores and Rs. 685 crores, respectively.

In spite of this large investment of Rs. 1,620 crores (over 30 per cent above the Plan estimate of about Rs. 1,244 crores), the physical targets set under the Second Plan are broadly estimated to have been achieved to the extent of only about 85 to 90 per cent. The wide gap between the rather high target originally set for the cement industry and the capacity actually achieved accounts for a high proportion of the overall shortfall in the physical performance.

Development Programme under Third Plan

The main emphasis in the Third Plan was on the establishment of basic capital and producer goods industries—with special emphasis on machine building programmes—and also the acquisition of the related skills, technical know-how and designing capacity, so that in the following Plan periods the growth of the economy would become self-sustaining and increasingly independent of outside aid. The priorities laid down were as follows:

- (i) completion of unimplemented or deferred Second Plan projects;
- (ii) expansion and diversification of capacity of the heavy engineering and machine building industries, castings and forgings, alloy tool and special steels, iron and steel and ferro-alloys and step-up of output of fertilizers and petroleum products;
- (iii) increased production of major basic raw materials and producer goods like aluminium, mineral oils, dissolving pulp, basic organic and inorganic chemicals and intermediates inclusive of products of petro-chemical origin; and
- (iv) increased production from domestic industries of commodities required to meet essential needs like essential drugs, paper, cloth, sugar, vegetable oils and housing materials.

The development programmes for industries and minerals envisaged under the Third Plan entailed an outlay of about Rs. 2,993 crores. The foreign exchange component was placed at about Rs. 1,338 crores with the following break-up:

TABLE 151
OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(Rs. crores)

Major Head	Public sector		Private sector		Both sectors	
	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
New Investment						
Mineral development ..	478	200	60	28	538	228
Industrial development ..	1,330	660	1,125	450	2,455	1,110
TOTAL ..	1,808	860	1,185	478	2,993	1,338
Replacement ..	—	—	150	50	150	50

The fixed investment of Rs. 1,808 crores for industries and minerals in the public sector shown in the table above does not include (i) assistance to plantation industries, which do not strictly fall within the scope of manufacturing industries; (ii) the cost of the construction subsidy given to Hindustan Shipyard; (iii) programme of the National Productivity Council and the Indian Standards Institution and expenditure on the extension of the metric system of weights and measures; (iv) assistance to the private sector through the National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC); and (v) direct loans and State participation in private undertakings.

Including the above, the overall cost worked out to about Rs. 1,882 crores, whereas the provision that it was possible to make for them was only Rs. 1,520 crores (Rs. 1,450 crores at the Centre and Rs. 70 crores in the States). With more detailed information available on the basis of project reports, a general increase in construction costs and enlargement of

* Similar information in respect of Third plan was given in Tables 148 and 162 (pp. 291 and 319) of 'India 1966'.

the scope of some projects, the costs as estimated in the 'Third Plan—Mid-term Appraisal' would amount to Rs. 1,630 crores for industrial and Rs. 662 crores for mineral development (total Rs. 2,292 crores compared to the original estimate of Rs. 1,808 crores). Public sector investment was expected to reach the level of Rs. 1,225 crores under industries and Rs. 529 crores under minerals (total of Rs. 1,754 crores compared to the original allocation of Rs. 1,520 crores). On this basis, there would be spillover of Rs. 405 crores in the industries and Rs. 133 crores in the minerals sector. Private sector programmes also changed in content and priority, but the increases over the original estimates are difficult of assessment.

The total outlay on organised industry and minerals in the public sector during the Third Plan is now estimated at Rs. 1,726 crores, and another Rs. 1,575 crores outlay during the three annual plans 1966—1969.

Fourth Plan—Programmes and Outlay

The industrial programmes and policies for the Fourth Plan have been conceived keeping in view the need to correct imbalances in the industrial structure and to bring about conditions in which the maximum utilization of capacity already built up is achieved. A vigorous growth in industrial output is to be secured without any undue burden on the balance of payments. In broad terms, the objectives of investments in the industrial field are : (1) completing investment in relation to which commitments have already been made; (2) increasing existing capacities to levels required for present or future developments, in particular, providing for more adequate internal supplies of essentials in increasing demand or needed for import substitution or for export promotion; and (3) taking advantage of internal developments or availabilities to build new industries or new bases for industries.

Capital and personnel resources will be deployed in such a way as to achieve maximum possible industrialisation and encourage the emergence of new entrepreneurship and greater dispersal in the ownership and control of industries. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 will continue to govern industrial development.

The public sector outlay on organised industry and mining for the Fourth Plan amounts to Rs. 3,090 crores including Rs. 2,800 crores of investment, Rs. 250 crores for transfer to private and cooperative sectors through financial institutions and Rs. 40 crores for supporting plantation programmes and for the State Industrial Development Corporations. Investment in the private and cooperative sectors is estimated as Rs. 2,400 crores inclusive of Rs. 250 crores transferred from the public sector. The total investment thus amounts to Rs. 5,200 crores.

Out of total outlay of Rs. 3,090 crores in the public sector, Rs. 2,910 crores will be in the Central sector (Rs. 1,950.68 crores for continuing schemes and Rs. 959.33 crores for new schemes) and Rs. 180 crores in the State and Union Territories sector.

The break-up of Central sector is as follows : Industries (total Rs. 2,131.97 crores) which comprises metals (Rs. 986.47 crores), machinery and engineering industries (Rs. 153.02 crores), fertilisers and pesticides (Rs. 483.46 crores), intermediates (Rs. 184.82 crores), consumer goods (Rs. 36.99 crores), other schemes (Rs. 287.21 crores), minerals (Rs. 717.14 crores) and atomic energy (Rs. 60.90 crores).

The location and outlay of Central industrial and mineral projects to be undertaken during the Fourth Plan are given in the Table 164 at the

end of this Chapter. The production of principal industries and the progress of major projects are detailed in the following sections :—

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Production in selected industries in different years since 1950-51 is given in Table 152. The index numbers of industrial production (base 1960=100) for 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1967 and January-November 1968 are given in Table 153. During January-November 1968, industrial production began to recover (general index being at 160.5—5.6 per cent higher than 152.0 for January-November 1967) from the setback of 1966 and 1967 when the index had registered a decline of 0.8 and 0.3 respectively. The recovery was particularly marked in consumer goods and intermediate products. The capital goods industries had, by and large, yet to catch up with the tempo of general upswing.

TABLE 152
PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Industry	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
I. Mining:						
1. Coal (lakh tonnes) ..	3.28	3.90	5.55	7.03	7.02	7.20
2. Iron ore (lakh tonnes)* ..	31	43	1.10	1.8	1.93	1.91
II. Metallurgical Industries ..						
3. Pig iron (lakh tonnes) ..	16.9	19.5	43.1	70.9	70.1	68.9
4. Steel ingots (lakh tonnes)	14.7	17.3	34.1	65.3	66.1	63.3
5. Finished steel (lakh tonnes)	10.4	13	23.9	45.1	44.3	40.0
6. Steel castings ('000 tonnes)	—	15	34	57	53	50
7. Aluminium (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes) ..	4.0	7.4	18.3	62.1	72.9	100.4
8. Copper (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes) ..	7.1	7.6	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.3
III. Mechanical Engineering Industries:						
9. Machine tools (lakh rupees) ..	30	80	7.00	29.43	35.49	28.51
10. Railway wagons ('000 nos.) ..	2.9	15.3†	8.2	23.5	15.0	17.6
11. Automobiles (total) ('000 nos.) ..	16.5	25.3	55.0	70.7	75.2	69.5
(i) Commercial vehicles ('000 nos.) ..	8.6	9.9	53.4	35.3	35.6	30.8
(ii) Passenger cars, etc. ('000 nos.) ..	7.9	15.4	26.6	35.4	39.6	38.7
12. Motor cycles and scooters ('000 nos.) ..	—	0.9†	19.4	40.7	47.8	56.9
13. Power-driven pumps ('000 nos.) ..	35	37	1.09	2.44	3.11	2.88
14. Diesel engines (stationary) ('000 nos.) ..	5.5	10.4	44.7	93.1	112.2	114.0
15. Bicycles ('000 nos.) †	99	5.13	10.71	15.74	17.19	16.84
16. Sewing machines ('000 nos.) ..	33	1.11	3.03	4.30	4.10	3.74
IV. Electrical Engineering Industries:						
17. Power transformers (lakh k.v.a.) ..	1.8	6.2	14.1	44.6	49.5	53.3
18. Electric motors ('000 h.p.)	99	2.72	7.23	17.53	20.95	20.30

*Exclude output in G.O.A.

††Excludes output in Railway workshops.

†Relates to Calendar year.

TABLE 152 (concl'd.)

Industry	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
19. Electric fans (lakh nos.)	19.9	2.9	10.6	13.6	13.6	13.8
20. Electric lamps (lakh nos.)	1.40	2.50	4.35	7.21	8.33	791
21. Radio receivers ('000 nos.)	54	1.02	2.82	6.06	7.61	925
22. Electric cables and wires						
(i) Aluminium conductors ('000 tonnes) ..	1.7	9.4	23.6	40.6	52.9	72.5
(ii) Bare copper conductors ('000 tonnes) ..	5.0	8.7	10.1	3.1	1.7	0.8
V. Chemical and Allied Industries :						
23. Nitrogenous fertilisers ('000 tonnes of N) ..	9	80	1.01	2.32	2.93	3.47
24. Phosphatic fertilisers ('000 tonnes of P ₂ O ₅) ..	9	12	53	1.22	1.44	1.93
25. Sulphuric acid ('000 tonnes) ..	1.01	1.67	3.68	6.62	7.02	8.58
26. Soda ash ('000 tonnes) ..	45	82	1.52	3.31	3.48	3.71
27. Caustic soda ('000 tonnes) ..	12	36	1.01	2.18	2.33	2.6
28. Paper and paper board ('000 tonnes) ..	1.16	1.90	3.50	5.58	5.80	6.29
29. Rubber tyres :						
(i) Automobile tyres (lakh nos.)	n.a.	9.0	14.4	23.1	24.3	24.7
(ii) Bicycle tyres (lakh nos.)	n.a.	58.0	1.11.5	1.84.6	2.03.4	227.9
30. Cement (lakh tonnes)	27.3	46.7	79.7	1.08.2	1.10.7	114.8
31. Refractories ('000 tonnes)	2.37	2.93	5.67	6.95	7.30	7.49
32. Petroleum products (refined, lakh tonnes) ..	2	34	58	94	1.19	1.38
VI. Textile Industries :						
33. Jute textiles ('000 tonnes)	8.37	10.71	10.97	13.02	11.17	11.56
34. Cotton yarn (crore kg.)	53.4	74.4	80.1	90.7	90.2	92.6
35. Cotton cloth (total) (crore metres) ..	421.5	626.0	673.8	744.0	730.4	751.1
(i) Mill sector (crore metres) ..	340.1	466.5	464.9	440.1	420.2	425.8
(ii) Decentralised sector (crore metres) ..	81.4	159.5	208.9	303.9	310.2	325.3
36. Rayon* yarn ('000 tonnes)	2.1	13.5	43.8	75.6	80.8	92.2
37. Art silk fabrics (crore metres) ..	28.7**	33.1**	54.4**	87.8	86.2	93.3
38. Woollen manufactures:						
(i) Woollen and worsted yarn (lakh kg.) ..	87	98	1.30	1.70	1.69	1.68
(ii) Woollen and worsted fabrics (lakh metres)	61**	68**	84	92	95	92
VII. Food Industries:						
39. Sugar (Nov.-Oct.) (lakh tonnes) ..	11.3	18.9	30.3	35.1	21.5	22.5***
40. Tea (crore kg.) ..	27.7	29.9	32.0	37.3	36.9	37.8
41. Coffee ('000 tonnes) ..	21.0	29.0	54.1	62.1	71.0	72.6
42. Vanaspathi ('000 tonnes)	1.70	2.80	3.40	4.01	3.66	4.23
Electricity (generated) billion kwh)† ..	5.3	8.8	17.0	32.0	35.0	39.5

*Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn.

Relates to calendar year. *Sugar year has been changed to (Oct.-Sept.) from 1967-68 season onwards.

†Relates to public utilities only.

n. a. Not available

TABLE 153
INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base : 1960=100)

Groups	1951	1956	1961	1966	1967	Jan-Nov, 1968	Percentage change*
General Index	54.8	78.4	109.1	152.4	151.9	160.5	+5.6
Mining and quarrying	66.6	78.7	105.4	136.1	135.8	141.1	+4.4
Food manufacturing..	66.9	79.6	108.6	128.7	111.7	107.8	-2.5
Beverage & tobacco	58.0	71.1	107.0	158.9	149.4	163.1	+9.5
Textiles	79.7	98.0	102.8	109.9	107.6	112.0	+4.6
Cotton textiles ..	—	—	104.8	106.5	104.9	111.0	+6.2
Woollen textiles ..	—	—	99.3	129.6	122.5	136.3	+11.6
Jute textiles ..	—	—	89.1	100.4	104.1	97.9	-5.6
Textiles n.e.e. ..	—	—	114.5	164.6	155.2	160.8	+5.1
Footwear (leather) ..	63.5	67.4	115.4	184.2	194.3	190.8	+0.7
Wood & cork, except furniture ..	43.5	46.9	95.5	205.1	218.1	229.8	+5.0
Paper and paper products ..	38.5	58.1	105.8	160.0	167.1	184.0	+10.9
Leather & fur products	72.4	70.6	100.9	120.9	117.3	103.3	-10.9
Rubber products ..	56.1	69.6	112.9	160.2	171.4	198.5	+17.5
Chemicals & chemical products ..	41.4	63.7	113.4	168.4	172.2	195.3	+13.0
Petroleum refinery products ..	11.0	69.6	106.0	195.9	234.2	258.3	+10.3
Non-metallic mineral products ..	39.0	62.0	106.9	143.1	155.8	153.2	-1.5
Basic metal industries	46.5	56.4	118.7	189.6	181.8	190.2	+5.4
Metal products ..	30.7	74.6	112.4	208.4	192.1	180.8	-5.2
Machinery, except electrical machinery...	22.2	52.2	121.2	291.2	299.3	323.4	+8.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, supplies ..	26.3	56.5	110.0	225.1	243.4	271.5	+12.3
Transport equipment	19.6	102.8	116.7	156.4	144.9	144.1	-0.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	—	58.9	102.7	109.6	140.6	105.2	-24.1
Electricity	35.7	58.5	116.3	207.8	230.7	264.8	+15.1

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES*Cotton Textiles*

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in the following table.

TABLE 154
GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of spindles (thousand)	Number of looms (thousand)	Mill Production	
			Yarn (m. kg.)	Piecegoods (m. metres)
1879-83	14.81	13.3	—	—
1889-93	29.35	22.1	—	—
1900	48.41	47.5	260	54†
1911	60.95	85.8	283	121
1921	72.78	1,33.5	312	1,315
1931	90.78	1,75.2	421	2,456
1941	1,00.26	2,00.0	613	3,445
1947	1,03.54	2,13.0	597	3,519

*The percentage change relates to Jan.-Nov, 1963 over Jan.-Nov, 1967.

†Million kg.

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1950 is shown in Table 152 (p. 320).

At the end of the Third Plan, the cotton textile industry was providing direct employment to nearly 9.67 lakh workers, of whom 8.22 lakh workers were actually employed in the different shifts of working.

During the three successive years of annual plans (1966, 1967 and 1968), the cotton textile industry, despite its recessionary trend, resulting from poor cotton crop, power cut consequent on the failure of monsoon rains, consumer resistance as a result of increase in the cost of living and tightness of the money market, fared better.

The textile industry, at present, comprises 647 mill units (358 spinning and 289 composite), with a total installed capacity of 174.5 lakh spindles and 2.08 lakh looms. About 25-40 new mills come up every year. Twenty eight spinning mills are working with an installed capacity of 4.79 lakh spindles, out of the 56 units licensed so far. The cooperative sector in the textile mill industry is gradually taking shape.

Mill cloth output in 1968 is estimated at 436.61 crore metres (409.8 metres in 1967). Yarn output was 96.09 crore kg. (compared to 89.6 crore kg. in 1967).

According to the studies of the Reserve Bank of India, the mill companies studied by them invested Rs. 57 crores, Rs. 110 crores and Rs. 243 crores respectively in fixed assets during the three Plan periods. On the basis of the capacity covered by these companies, the investment by the entire industry has been placed (on a rough analysis) at Rs. 57 crores, Rs. 149 crores and Rs. 304 crores during the three Plan periods. There was a substantial expansion of spindleage. It may therefore be inferred that a major portion of the investment was made in the expansion of the industry and that rehabilitation was at a slower rate. During the Third Plan, Rs. 105 crores were spent, on a rough estimate, on the rehabilitation and modernisation of the textile industry.

The Working Group on Textile Machinery for the Fourth Plan in its report of October 1968, has studied the extent of rehabilitation and modernisation necessary during the Plan period. According to them, Rs. 132.57 crores would be a fair assessment of the demand of textile machinery in connection with the rehabilitation and modernisation needs and Rs. 133.90 crores would be expansion requirements of the cotton textile industry, during the Fourth Plan period. In order to help in the reconstruction of viable but sick mills taken over by the Government, a Textile Corporation will be set up, during the Fourth Plan period for which a provision of Rs. 17.5 crores has been made.

Jute

The early development of the jute industry is shown in Table 155.

TABLE 155
GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (Rs. crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average) ..	21	2.71	5.5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average) ..	36	6.80	16.2	335
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average) ..	60	12.09	33.5	692
1925-26	90	21.35	50.5	10,64
1930-31	100	23.61	61.8	12,25
1937-38	105	24.89	52.4	11,08
1946-47	106	—	66.0	12,95

According to the Annual Survey of Industries, 1964, there were 94 jute mills in India, out of which 90 submitted returns. These employed total productive capital of Rs. 92.31 crores (Rs. 51.95 crores of fixed capital). The number of persons employed was 2.56 lakhs including nearly 2.39 lakh workers. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947:

TABLE 156

PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(lakh tonnes)

Year	1947	1950	1955	1961	1962	1963	1964	1967	1968
Production**	10.52	8.36	10.27	10.09	12.36	12.89	13.24	11.56	10.85

The jute industry and trade had set a record in 1964 by exceeding the Third Plan targets of both production and exports. In 1965, it set a new record again both in production and exports (Rs. 183.7 crores). But in 1966, the industry's output could not maintain the 1965 level due to shortage of raw jute. Exports, however, totalled Rs. 216.6 crores, though during June-December 1966 (following devaluation) they were lower than in June-December 1965. Production of jute goods in 1968 declined to 10.85 lakh tonnes as compared to 11.56 lakh tonnes in 1967, because of inadequate rains during the sowing season and subsequent floods in the main jute growing areas of West Bengal resulting poor crop. Exports also fell to 7.34 lakh tonnes during 1966-67 from 8.96 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 or by Rs. 4.97 crores and declined further to 5.8 lakh tonnes during January-October 1968 as compared to 6.4 lakh tonnes in the same period in the preceding year. This was chiefly because of shortage of raw material and of higher prices of both raw jute and raw goods and of growing competition from Pakistan and synthetics. The export duties were reduced on a review in May 1967, to make jute goods more competitive in world markets.

Modernisation of the jute mills has made substantial progress. Of the total of 5.32 lakh fine spindles installed, nearly 4.30 lakh have been modernised. For coarse spindles, the corresponding figures are 6.17 lakh and 4.86 lakh. It was also estimated that about 9,660 modern spinning spindles would be added by the end of 1968. Production of jute mill machinery during 1967-68 and January-December 1968 was of the order of Rs. 2.575 crores and Rs. 3.01 crores respectively, inclusive of spares and accessories worth Rs. 79.2 lakhs. Most of the machinery required for manufacturing carpet backing cloth is now available within the country. A Jute Textile Consultative Board was inaugurated in September 1964 to advise Government on all important matters concerning the industry. Another committee advises the Government on matters of export promotion of jute goods and acts as a channel between Government, industry and trade. The Indian Jute Mills Association's Research Institute has recently been reconstituted as an affiliate of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research under the name Indian Jute Industries Research Association which is planning to set up a product development cell among others.

*Figures relate to the period July-June which is the jute year.

**Figures for 1951 onwards are in metric tonnes.

Sugar

The development of the sugar industry since the thirties is indicated below :—

TABLE 157
GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year (Nov.—Oct.)	1931-38	1945-46	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68
No. of mills ..	32	138	139	143	174	200	200
Production ('000 tons)	1,63	9,38	11,34	18,90	30,29	3,508	2,248

The total installed capacity at the end of 1967-68 was about 34.7 lakh tonnes as against 33.8 lakh tonnes at the end of 1966-67 and was expected to go up to 36 lakh tonnes during 1968-69. Production in 1967-68 (Oct.-Sept.) was 22.48 lakh tonnes and was expected to be around 30 lakh tonnes during 1968-69. To meet the rising demand of sugar and to arrest the decline in its production, the Government of India adopted a policy of partial de-control during 1967-68 under which 60 per cent of the sugar production was requisitioned at levy prices and the factories were permitted to sell the remaining 40 per cent at open market prices. It was decided to continue this policy of partial de-control during 1968-69 also but the quota of sugar factories was decreased from 40 to 30 per cent. Production programme in the Fourth Plan envisages an output level of 47 lakh tonnes to be achieved by 1973-74 partly through the expansion of existing units and partly through the establishment of new units primarily in the cooperative sector.

Cement

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13. At the end of 1961, the annual installed capacity was 95.7 lakh tonnes which had risen to an estimated 125 lakh tonnes at the end of 1966, 134 lakh tonnes by the end of 1967 and 147 lakh tonnes by the end of 1968. The demand has exceeded the supply, which was further accentuated by the national emergency. The Cement (Quality Control) Order was issued in 1962 to prevent possible adulteration of cement. Control on cement price and distribution was lifted from the beginning of 1966 and a self-regulating informal control by the industry itself was obtained for two years. The arrangement was found unsatisfactory and the distribution was entrusted to the Cement Corporation of India from 1968, under the Cement Control Order, 1967. The Cement Corporation of India, a Government-owned company, was set up with the objectives of surveying, prospecting and proving of limestone deposits in the country, establishing cement manufacturing capacity and promoting ancillary and supporting activity for building up the industry. The growth of the industry is traced below.

TABLE 158
GROWTH OF CEMENT INDUSTRY

(lakh tonnes)									
Year	1930	1947	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68*	1968-69
Production	5.77	14.70	27	47	79	1,08	110	11	122

The installed capacity of asbestos-cement is 5.6 lakh tonnes spread over nine units. Production in 1968 was about 2.57 lakh tonnes (2.94 lakh tonnes in 1966 and 2.50 lakh tonnes in 1967). After having made steady progress

*The sugar year relates to the period October to September since the year 1967-68. The figures for 1966-67 have been adjusted on this basis.

for some years, the industry has been facing a recession lately and 55 per cent of the capacity is lying idle. The production of cement is expected to be stepped up to 1.8 crore tonnes by 1973-74, of which 10 lakh tonnes will be for export.

Paper and Paper-Board

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870 when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 1,03,884 tons (1944). Rapid progress has been made since 1950. There are at present 56 units producing paper and paper board with a total capacity of 7.3 lakh tonnes per annum.

Paper and paper-board production in 1950 was 1.09 lakh tonnes. By 1956, it had gone up to 1.97 lakh tonnes, by 1961 to 3.64 lakh tonnes, by 1966 to 5.85 lakh tonnes and in 1967 to 6.01 lakh tonnes. Supply position has been satisfactory for common grades of paper. The production during 1968 was 6.35 lakh tonnes. The paper industry has also entered into export market and it is expected that by the end of 1973-74, 10 per cent of the present production (about 60,000 tonnes) will be exported annually.

The first newsprint mill in India, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), started as a private venture in 1947 and the responsibility for its management was taken over by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1948. After its reorganisation in 1958, the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh now hold shares of Rs. 2.55 crores and Rs. 1.70 crores respectively. Total authorised and issued capital is Rs. 5 crores. The mill went into production in January 1955. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tonnes which is being increased to 75,000 tonnes. Output during 1955-56 was 3,455 tonnes and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 it had risen to 23,398 and 25,279 tonnes, respectively. The 1962-63 production amounted to 26,515 tonnes. The 1966 and 1967 output amounted to 29,000 and 30,000 tonnes respectively. This production has been steadily maintained during the subsequent years. As a part of the expansion programme, a new machine on the basis of imported pulp has already been installed.

As envisaged in the Fourth Plan, the estimated capacity for paper and its production will be 11 lakh tonnes and 9.6 lakh tonnes respectively by 1973-74. Newsprint capacity is expected to be stepped up to 1.65 lakh tonnes. Apart from expansion of Nepa Factory, a new newsprint mill of about 60,000 tonnes capacity will be set up in the public sector.

Photo Films

The Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., was set up at Ootacamund in November 1960 (authorised capital Rs. 5.5 crores) by the Government of India in collaboration with a French firm, for the manufacture of cine, X-ray, roll and graphic art films and photo paper, etc. Estimated to cost Rs. 11.64 crores, the project has been licensed for a capacity of 87.1 lakh sq. m. per year and has an installed capacity of 61.5 lakh sq. m. Production of cine film positive (black and white), X-ray films and bromide paper has commenced.

Iron and Steel

The earliest successful attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by modern methods was made in 1874, when the Barakar Iron Works started work on the Jharia coalfields. The works were acquired by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889 and production amounted to 35,560 tonnes in 1900. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by

the late Jamshetji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iron in 1911 and later steel in 1913. The two other important manufacturers were the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapur near Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, the production of steel and pig iron was over 8 lakh and 18 lakh tonnes, respectively. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1950, production had risen to 15 lakh tonnes of pig iron and over 10 lakh tonnes of steel.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1956.

TABLE 159
PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(thousand tonnes)

Year	1956	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Pig iron ..	18.07	49.80	57.96	65.03	65.93	69.52	70.41	70.10*	6889.1**
Finished steel	13.33	28.10	37.03	42.57	43.43	45.29	44.91	41.35	4435.3†

During the Second Plan, the existing steel plants—the Tata Iron and Steel Co. (TISCO) and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO)—were earmarked for expansion. TISCO were to increase their production to 20 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (15 lakh tonnes of finished steel) and Indian Iron to 10 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (8 lakh tonnes of finished steel). The expansion programmes of both have been completed. TISCO manufactures about 15 lakh tonnes of saleable steel a year. The IISCO scheme of increasing production from 10 lakh to 13 lakh tonnes of ingots has also been approved and the Company has negotiated a World Bank loan to cover the foreign exchange cost of the scheme. The Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.'s programme to produce 77,000 tonnes of alloy and special steels at the works is progressing. Pig iron production capacity is also to increase to 2 lakh tonnes a year. A Mysore Government company called Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., was registered in June 1961 which took over the management of the Mysore Works from April 1962.

Three integrated iron and steel plants in the public sector with initial capacity of 10 lakh tonnes each were set up at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur in the Second Plan period. The management of all the three vests in the State-owned Hindustan Steel Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 600 crores).

The Production in Rourkela Steel Plant during 1968-69 included 12.43 lakh tonnes of pig iron and 11.61 lakh tonnes of steel ingots. The expansion of its capacity from 10 lakh tonnes to 18 lakh tonnes per year is almost complete and the major expansion units including a galvanising line, electrolytic tinning line and electrical sheet mill have been commissioned.

The expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant to 25 lakh tonnes stage has been completed with the commissioning of the wire rod mill in September, 1967. During 1968-69, the production of hot metal and steel ingots was 19.35 lakhs and 17.35 lakh tonnes respectively. Work on the first stage comprising of sixth blast furnace complex is at advanced stage and the complex is to be commissioned by the middle of 1971.

The Durgapur Steel Plant was set up during the Second Five Year Plan to produce 10 lakh tonnes of ingot steel and was further expanded in the Third Plan to produce 16 lakh tonnes of ingot steel. A new Skelp Mill was also inaugurated on July 4, 1968, practically completing the expansion work.

*Relates to 1966-67.

**Relates to 1957-58.

†Provisional.

During 1967-68, the Plant produced 9.58 lakh tonnes of iron and 7.5 lakh tonnes of steel ingots.

Another steel plant is being set up at Bokaro with technical and financial collaboration of the USSR under an agreement concluded on January 25, 1965. A new company namely Bokaro Steel Limited, with an authorised share capital of Rs. 335 crores, was formed in early 1964 to own and operate this project. The detailed project report submitted by the USSR authorities in December, 1965, envisaged the construction in two stages of a 40 lakh ingot tonnes annual capacity plant which would be capable of expansion to 55 lakh tonnes. The first stage will have an annual capacity of 17 lakh ingot tonnes of steel and 8.8 lakh tonnes of foundry grade pig iron. The capital cost of the first stage is Rs. 671 crores. The USSR Government has made available a credit of 200 million Roubles equivalent to Rs. 166.60 crores to meet the foreign exchange cost of the plant. About 64 per cent of the plant and equipment, 93 per cent of the structural steel works and 97 per cent of the refractories required for the first stage of the plant will be procured from within the country.

Under the revised construction schedule the first blast furnace is expected to be commissioned by March, 1971 and the entire integrated first phase is to be completed by June, 1972.

The domestic demand for finished steel and market pig iron by 1973-74 is estimated at about 71.2 lakh tonnes and 19.5 lakh tonnes respectively. To meet this demand the programmes included in the Fourth Plan are, expansion of Bhilai Plant from 25 lakh tonnes to 32 lakh tonnes and the completion of Bokaro first stage of 17 lakh tonnes ingot capacity. The Plan also envisages the establishment of a plate unit. Steps for expansion of Bokaro Plant to the capacity of 40 lakh tonnes will also be taken during the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs. 122 crores has been made for these expansion programmes. The capacity of steel will be stepped up to 1.20 crores tonnes (from 90 lakhs tonnes during 1968-69) and of pig iron to 38 lakh tonnes by 1973-74.

Little alloy and special steel was produced in the country even in the Second Plan period. The Third Plan devoted greater attention to it. The Alloy Steel Projects of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. with a capacity of 60,000 tonnes of finished alloy and special steel has already gone into production and produced 24,815 tonnes in 1968-69. Full production is expected to be achieved by 1970-71. In the private sector one lakh tonnes capacity has been installed.

For the supply of washed coal to the steel plants in the public sector, Hindustan Steel Ltd. have their own coal washeries one each at Durgapur, Dugda, Pathardih and Bhojudih. The second washery at Dugda was commissioned during 1968-69.

Export of pig iron and steel has increased in the last few years, from 27,120 tonnes in 1963-64 to 12.3 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 and was expected to be about 15 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. Hindustan Steel Ltd. has been the largest exporter. Its share in 1967-68 was about 7.9 lakh tonnes which was expected to increase to about 9 lakh tonnes during 1968-69. Other items of export are bars and rods, structurals and rails.

Engineering

Since 1947, the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry, and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles. The development of the engineering industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in an earlier section.

A number of projects designed to build up and fabricate a wide variety of machines and equipment have been taken up in the public sector. The country is currently producing capital goods including industrial, electrical

and construction machinery, machine tools and transport and agricultural equipment worth about Rs. 40 crores a year, and a large number of other items (see Table 152).

During 1968, the value of production of machinery for sugar mills was Rs. 11.826 crores, major items of cotton textile machinery Rs. 14.40 crores, jute machinery Rs. 2.22 crores, cement machinery Rs. 8.18 crores, paper and pulp machinery Rs. 2.71 crores and dairy machinery Rs. 0.93 crore. Among others items of production were building and construction and metallurgical machinery, drilling equipment and reduction gears, steel files, hand tools and cutting tools.

Many electrical and mechanical industries also showed increases in output as compared to previous years. In several items, however, production was either maintained around the preceding year's level or declined. New ranges of manufacture have been established.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (a public sector concern), is a multi-unit company with an annual capacity of 1,000 machines per unit. Two of these units are at Bangalore and the others are at Pinjore (Haryana), Kalamassery (Kerala) and Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). Besides the company has also a watch factory at Bangalore, with an approved capacity of 3,60,000 watches per year. All these units are in production.

Due to recent fall in demand of machine tools, the company has restricted its production to 40 to 50 per cent of the installed capacity. The company has also diversified its activities and has taken up a demand oriented programme of production of new sophisticated items such as gear shapers, heavy duty surface grinders, multi-spindle automatics, drum turret lathes, broaching and boring machines and special purpose machines required in the automobile and metal working industries. It has also finalised proposals to take up manufacture of a wide range of printing machinery, hydraulic presses, die castings and jig boring machines with foreign collaboration.

HMT has also been concentrating on exports. It has opened sales-cum-service centres at Frankfurt, New York, Los Angeles and Melbourne. Agency arrangements have also been concluded with firms in Sweden, West Germany, Denmark, Yugoslavia, UK, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg, U.S.A. and in Canada for the sale of HMT machines. The State Trading Corporation has also taken the agency for sale of the machines in East European countries.

The company exported machine tools worth Rs. 30 lakh during 1967-68 and the expected export earnings during 1968-69 was Rs. 1.20 crore. Production of the machine tool factories and watch factory during April—November, 1968 was: Two units at Bangalore, 523 machines value Rs. 204.9 lakhs; Pinjore Unit, 263 machines value Rs. 104.4 lakhs; Kalamassery unit, 195 machines value Rs. 80.5 lakhs; Hyderabad unit, 20 machines, value Rs. 34.1 lakhs and watch factory 1,94,504 watches.

To encourage small-scale entrepreneurs and to supply its requirements of simple components, HMT has established an industrial estate at Jalhalli near Bangalore.

An important development is the setting up of the Central Machine Tool Institute at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.22 crores, part of which is provided by the Czech Government. Registered as a society, the Institute started functioning in July 1965. Its main activities comprise development of designing, training, standardisation, prototype manufacture, research and documentation, etc. It has already designed and developed over 35 types of machine tools and accessories. It has also prepared 160 standards and 13 typified lists since the inception of the institute. About 120 manufacturing units/firms have so far availed of the facilities available in the Institute and benefitted.

The Machine Tool Corporation of India, a Government company (authorised capital Rs. 4 crores) was incorporated in January 1967 for setting up a grinding machine tool plant at Ajmer with assistance from Czech Government. The detailed project report for this plant has been accepted and the bulk of the machinery has reached at the site. The production of grinding machines is expected to commence during 1969-70.

The Praga Tools Ltd., Secunderabad, of which majority shares are held by the Union and Andhra Pradesh Governments, also produced Rs. 1.53 crores worth of tools during 1965-66. From December 1963, the company was put under the administrative control of the Department of Defence Production to facilitate production of defence equipment and stores.

The Hindustan Cables Factory, a public sector undertaking, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, which began production in 1954 continued to make good progress during 1968. The factory produced 7.83 lakh kcm of dry core cables, 2086 tkm of coaxial cables and 42,345 ckm of plastic wires and cables during 1968-69.

The company's plant for the manufacture of type 174 co-axial cables has been commissioned. The other expansion programmes of the company include setting up of an aluminium sheathed cables plant (capacity 1,000 kms per annum, estimated cost Rs. 225.79 lakhs), raising the total capacity of the existing factory of the product of core communication cables at Rupnarainpur to 8,000km (cost Rs. 435 lakhs) and project for the manufacture of copper coated steel wire (capacity 2600 tonnes, cost Rs. 162.22 lakhs). Orders for the machinery have been placed.

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments Ltd. Its authorised capital is Rs. 5 crores and issued and paid up capital up to March 31, 1966 was Rs. 312.96 lakhs.

The Jadavpur Unit of National Instrument Ltd. manufacture precision instruments, such as, survey instruments, drawing office equipment, microscopes, binoculars, optical and vision sighting equipment of various types, ophthalmoscopes, blood pressure equipment etc. As a result of fall in sales and curtailment of production of certain traditional items, the company has in hand a programme of diversification of the items of which there is more demand, particularly of Defence. A technical team has made certain recommendations which are being examined. During 1967-68 Jadavpur Unit produced equipment worth Rs. 51.85 lakhs which has come down to Rs. 38.89 lakhs during 1968-69 up to January 1969.

The Ophthalmic Glass Project, being set up at Durgapur (estimated cost over Rs. 4 crores; production 300 tonnes of ophthalmic glass blanks), with technical and financial collaboration of the USSR, has been transferred from the Heavy Engineering Corporation to the National Instruments Ltd. The unit has gone into commercial production and is expected to reach full production by 1970-71.

The Instrumentation Ltd., registered in March 1964, is setting up a precision instruments plant at Kota and a mechanical instruments plant at Palehat (Kerala), with financial and technical collaboration of the USSR Government. The Kota plant which went into commercial production in September, 1968 will manufacture magnetic, electromagnetic and electronic instruments. As a result of discussions with Soviet experts, a protocol was signed in New Delhi on April 16, 1968 with regard to range of instruments to be produced in the Kota factory. The Kerala plant will manufacture mechanical, hydraulic and pneumatic instruments. The detailed project report for the plant, received from the USSR, has been accepted and

preliminary work was taken in hand. But owing to drastic cut in the overall investment on industry and ensuring economic viability of Kota unit, a provisional decision has been taken to postpone the implementation of Kerala plant and instead to take up at Kota with marginal additional investment, the instruments planned for Palghat unit. A final decision on this issue has yet to be taken.

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment there are two companies in the public sector, Heavy Electrical (India) Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. The former was incorporated in August, 1956. Its plant was erected at Bhopal with technical collaboration of a British firm. It commenced preliminary production on July 1, 1960. The factory is expected to manufacture various types of heavy electrical equipment worth Rs. 55.40 crores per year. The actual value of output, however, is dependent upon the product mix and on the sizes and ranges of equipment. In 1963, steam turbine and turbo alternator manufacture was taken up as part of the factory's expansion programme. New schemes since approved relate to the manufacture of transformers for 25 Kv, freight locomotives, capacitors using non-inflammable liquid dielectric, doubling transformer output, increasing telephone facilities and expansion of the manufacture of railway traction equipment. The value of actual production during the last three years has been: 1966-67 Rs. 1,275 lakhs, 1967-68 Rs. 2,300 lakhs and 1968-69 Rs. 1,570 lakhs (up to February 1969).

The Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. incorporated in November, 1964, is engaged in establishing the Heavy Electric Equipment Plant, Ranipur (Hardwar); High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli; Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Ramachandrapuram and the Switchgear Unit, Ramachandrapuram (Hyderabad). The Ranipur (Hardwar) project being set up with Soviet assistance, is designed to produce 27 lakh kw of steam and water turbines and generators and 5.2 lakhs kw of industrial electric motors. The total value of production during 1967-68 and 1968-69 (up to February 1969) was Rs. 58 lakh and 634 lakh respectively. The heavy power equipment project, Ramachandrapuram, and the high pressure boiler project Tiruchirapalli, are being set up with Czech assistance and collaboration. The Ramachandrapuram plant will manufacture 800 MW of steam turbines and turbo alternators per annum while the Tiruchirapalli plant will produce 12 high pressure boilers of a total 750 MW capacity, boiler fittings and package boiler units per year. Both plants have gone into partial production. The total value of production of these two high power equipment projects during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 641 lakh and Rs. 1143 lakh respectively which rose to Rs. 929 lakh and Rs. 1200 lakh during 1968-69 (up to February 1969). The switchgear unit at Ramachandrapuram set up with Swedish collaboration. It will manufacture air blast and minimum oil circuit breakers. Production commenced in October 1966 and its value totalled Rs. 34 lakhs in 1966-67, Rs. 176 lakhs in 1967-68 and Rs. 129 lakhs during 1968-69 (up to February, 1969).

To foster the production of heavy industrial machinery, the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited Ranchi, was incorporated in December, 1958 which manages three projects, viz. Heavy Machine Building Plant, Foundry Forge Plant and Heavy Machine Tools Plant. Its investment amounts to about Rs. 200.6 crores, of which Rs. 100 crores is equity capital and the balance as long term loans.

The Heavy Machine Building Plant has been established with Soviet assistance whereas the Foundry Forge Plant and the Heavy Machine Tools Plant have been set up with Czech assistance. Production commenced in Heavy Machine Building Plant and Foundry Forge Plant in 1963-64 and in Heavy Machine Tools Plant in October, 1966. The Heavy Machine Build-

ing Plant will manufacture various items of equipment up to 80,000 tonnes a year. Of this about 65,000 tonnes represent steel making items and the balance 14,500 tonnes equipment of various other heavy industries. The Plant has a steel structural shop with production capacity of 25,000 tonnes of fabricated structurals a year. The Foundry Forge Plant is designed to manufacture about 1,40,000 tonnes of castings, forgings and rolls per year. The full capacity of these two plants is likely to be reached in 1975-76 and 1977-78 respectively. The capacity of Heavy Machine Tools Plant is 10,000 tonnes of heavy machines (22 varieties), tools spares and accessories.

The Coal Mining Machinery Project at Durgapur which formed part of Heavy Engineering Corporation was taken over by the Miniog and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur in April, 1965. This has been set up with Soviet assistance with a capacity for the manufacture of 45,000 tonnes a year. The Project was set up on the basis of the coal targets estimated for the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans which have, however, been substantially reduced, with the result that the plant has been faced with a considerable measure of idle capacity. Efforts are being made to diversify production. The fields of diversification include manufacture of coal washery equipment, mechanical handling plants for ports, Hydraulic pits props and components for agricultural tractors.

Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., formed in June 1966 is in charge of a project being set up at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh with Czech assistance for the manufacture of equipment required by the fertiliser, petrochemical and other chemical industries. The capacity is 23,000 tonnes a year. Production is expected to commence by the end of 1969.

A plant for heavy compressors and pumps, required for setting up fertiliser, chemical, petroleum, petro-chemical and steel plants, is now being established at Naini, Allahabad. The detailed project report, prepared by Prommasbexport of the USSR has been approved as revised for the capacity of 6,000 tonnes at a capital cost of Rs. 10.68 crores (Rs. 2.2 crores foreign exchange). The land for the project has been acquired.

The Triveni Structurals Ltd., was set up at Naini, Allahabad, under an agreement of July 1965 between M/S. VOEST of Austria and the Government of India (holding 51 per cent shares), to promote design and manufacture of the more complicated steel structures, viz., building structures, other structures, crane construction, plate work among other items. Its capacity will be 25,000 tonnes a year. Production has started.

Tungabhadra Steel Projects Ltd., Tungabhadra Dam, Mysore State, was started as a repair and maintenance shop in 1947 and was formed into a private limited company in 1960 with the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore holding 50 per cent shares each. In February 1969, Government acquired a controlling interest by investing Rs. 51 lakhs. The Company is engaged in the manufacture of structurals including gates and hoists, transmission towers and peustock pipes.

Locomotives and Coaches

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in railway rolling stock, the Government in the Ministry of Railways established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal, the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi (U.P.), and the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur (Madras).

Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives of average size, equivalent to 96 WG locomotives, and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been expanded to produce WG, WT, WP and WL type locomotives equivalent to 200 average size locomotives. Since it commenced production in 1950, up to the end of March 1969, the Works

delivered 2,254 steam locos. Production of electric locomotives was taken up in 1961 and by the end of March 1969, it had produced 196 AC and 21 BG DC electric locos. The Chittaranjan Locomotives Works also produced 19 WDS-4-A diesel shunting locomotives during 1967-68 and 1968-69. The indigenous content of steam locos is 97 per cent and of AC electric locos about 76 per cent.

A steel foundry of 10,000 tonnes annual capacity, set up at the Works, started production in November 1963 and produced 31,067 tonnes up to the end of March, 1969.

The Diesel Locomotive Works, set up at Varanasi, with a planned capacity of 150 main line B.G. diesel-electric locos per year, started with assembling locomotives from imported components. The first loco was commissioned in January 1964; up to the end of March 1969, it had turned out 242 locos of WDM2 type and 10 YDM4S type in addition to 3 OBO diesel shunters and 21 WDS5 diesel electric shunters (the latter assembled from the components received from U.S.A.). The average indigenous content was 80 per cent of B.G. locos.

The Tata Engineering and Locomotives Works produced 53 metre gauge steam locomotives during 1968-69.

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. Originally designed to produce only broad gauge coach shells, its production has been expanded and diversified to turn out furnished coaches, both broad and metre gauge, electric multiple unit stock, diesel rail cars and air-conditioned coaches. From its inception to the end of 1968-69, it had produced 6,724 passenger coaches (unfurnished shells). The furnishing unit, which was added in 1957-58, had equipped 4,750 coaches. Besides, the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., is producing about 270 broad gauge coaches per year. Messrs Jessop & Co. Ltd., a private sector company is also producing 250 metre gauge and electric unit coaches per year.

Wagon requirements of the railways are largely met by production in the private sector and to a small extent from railway repair workshops.

Shipbuilding

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in March 1952. The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., now wholly owned by the Government. The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1948. Up to the end of March 1968, it had constructed 46 ships, including four small craft totalling 3,74,536 DWT. During 1968-69, three cargo ships of 12,500 DWT each were built and two of them were delivered to Shipping Corporation of India. Six more were at various stages of construction. The shipyard is now manned entirely by Indian personnel.

The total value of production of shipyard inclusive of ship construction, ship repairs, capital and other miscellaneous works executed departmentally during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 681.42 lakhs as against Rs. 491.01 lakhs during 1966-67. The value of production for 1968-69 was estimated at Rs. 811 lakhs. The target for the year 1969-70 is 3 ships totalling 38,700 DWT. During 1967-68 shipyard earned a profit of Rs. 1,23,226 against Rs. 3,67,511 in the preceding year.

The Government have accepted a development programme proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee to be implemented in two stages. After implementation of the first phase the production capacity of the shipyard will increase from 25,000/35,000 DWT to 80,000 DWT annually (ships of 12,500/14,500 DWT class).

In July 1967, the Government sanctioned a dry dock project at a revised cost of nearly Rs. 4.1 crores (foreign exchange Rs. 60.79 lakhs). Consider-

able work has been done and the project is expected to be completed by March 1970.

Preliminary steps in regard to the building of a second shipyard at Cochin for building ships of 66,000 DWT and repairing ships up to 85,000 DWT at an estimated outlay of Rs. 36 crores (foreign exchange Rs. 5 crores), have been taken. In February 1965, an agreement was signed with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan, for conducting a basic survey of the site and preparing a detailed project report which was received in April 1966. Modifications in scope and size were made and a revised agreement was signed with the collaborators (Mitsubishi) in July 1968. The revised project report is under consideration.

Aircraft

The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

Although World War I gave considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in India, the country was still largely dependent on imports on the eve of World War II, which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry. The establishment of the Sindri factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946—1950. The development of the chemicals and drugs industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in an earlier section. During the Third Plan, production rose in the case of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash, calcium carbide, plastic raw materials, polyester, and some of the plastic processed items, among others. Considerable increase has been recorded in the production of penicillin, tetracyclines and chloramphenicol, aspirin and vitamins. A major bottleneck, the dependence on imported intermediates, has been largely overcome with the completion of the projects of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. The former was incorporated in 1961 to put up the following with Russian collaboration: (1) Antibiotics Project, Rishikesh, this has been commissioned and production of penicillin and streptomycin has been started. Other items to be produced in future are tetracycline and nistatin. (2) Synthetic Drugs Project, Hyderabad which has started production of phenacetin, sulphanilamide, analgin, piperazine salt, hydrazine hydrate, vitamin B1, vitamin B12 and metamilol. (3) Surgical Instruments' Plant Madras which went into production in September 1965. It has also designed its own IUCD and Vasectomy instruments and the present production is 15,000 instruments per month.

The Government-owned Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. was set up in December 1960 (authorised capital Rs. 12 crores) for the manufacture of various organic chemicals and intermediates required for dyestuff, drugs and plastic industries. The revised programme is to produce nine groups of organic chemicals and intermediates with a total estimated cost of Rs. 17.30 crores. The project will be completed by the end of 1970 and the total value of production will be Rs. 10 crores per annum.

Production of zero dyes, organic pigments, sulphur black, etc., has also increased. A sulphuric acid plant based on pyrites (2.4 lakh tonnes of pyrites to be mined at Amihore) is being set up at Sindri, with a capacity of 400 tonnes a day, under the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Co., which has now been made independent of the NIDC. The present installed capacity of sulphuric acid is 16 lakh tonnes.

The Government of India have set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO. The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 1.3 crores), commenced production in April 1955. Its capacity was doubled to 1,400 tonnes per annum in 1958. A second factory (capital cost Rs. 97 lakhs) set up at Alwaye, Kerala, (capacity 1,400 tonnes of technical DDT) commenced regular production in July 1958. Expansion programmes for additional production of 1,400 tonnes of technical DDT at Delhi and 3,000 tonnes of BHC at Alwaye are underway. Production of Delhi and Alwaye factories during April–December 1969 was 1031.2 tonnes and 1263.1 tonnes respectively.

The Government have set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., a Government undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. Production of penicillin commenced in August 1955. The present capacity of the factory is 84 million mega units (mmu) per annum. The production during 1966-67, 1967-68 and April 1968-December 1968 was 67.78 53.17 and 42.93 mmu respectively.

A streptomycin plant with an initial capacity of 40-45 tonnes per year, which has since been doubled to 80-90 tonnes per year, set up at Pimpri (cost Rs. 2.75 crores) went into regular production in February 1963. It produced 64,721 kg., 71,699 kg. and 44,870 kg. of streptomycin during 1966-67, 1967-68 and April 1968-December 1968 respectively.

A pilot plant for the manufacture of 1.5 tonnes of tetracycline per annum has been established. Other products, some of which have been approved for expansion, include vitamin C, neomycin, sulphate, hamycin, a new antifungal antibiotic, aureofungin, antiamoebin, etc.

During 1968, the general trend of increased production of essential drugs was more or less maintained. Substantial increase was registered in the production of antibiotics (streptomycin), anti-T.B. drugs (thiacetazone), antidiabetic drugs like insulin and tolbutamide, anaesthetics like xylocaine, synthetic hormones, antimalarials like chloroquin, sulpha drugs like sulpha-guinadine and sulpha-nilamide, Vitamin A and Vitamins of B12 group. There was, however, a set back with regard to certain drugs like INH, PAS and its salts and Vitamin C. Indigenous production was restricted because of accumulated stocks and import liberalisation. Suitable action has been taken to ban the import of such items.

Production data of some items of chemicals and allied industries are given in Table 152 (p. 320).

Petrochemicals

The first menthol plant in India was commissioned by the Fertiliser Corporation of India in December 1966. Shortly thereafter, a 60,000-tonne naphtha cracker plant was commissioned at Trombay by Union Carbide India Ltd. Designed to produce intermediates for synthetic plastics, solvents and various other chemicals, its commissioning has increased the manufacture of polyethylene and benzene and made available for the first time acetylene black and propylene. A third PVC plant based on ethyl alcohol went into production at Mettur in 1967. The 225,000 tonne cracker of the National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd. (NOCIL), Bombay, along with three other plants (two in Bombay and one in Durgapur) went into production in early 1968. This will make available large quantities of PVC, polyethylene, benzene, butadiene, solvent, etc. A petrochemical complex in two parts, one relating to the manufacture of aromatics and the other to the establishment of a naphtha cracker, and relevant down-stream units, has been planned for implementation at Koyali (Gujarat) during the Fourth

Plan period. For this purpose, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., a public sector undertaking has been set up. Contracts for the aromatics project have been signed between the Government of India and a West Germany's firm M/s. Fried Krupp Chemienlagebau, Essen. Foreign exchange for this project is expected to be forthcoming from West German Capital Aid.

A number of private units have been approved/licensed for the manufacture of PVC, non-cellulosic synthetic fibres like polyamide, polyester, acrylic and PVA, plastic processed goods including articles used for building construction and synthetic detergents. The investment in petrochemical industry, till the end of the Third Plan, was estimated around Rs. 200 crores; the total investment by the end of the Fourth Plan would be about Rs. 500 crores.

Fertilisers

The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., (a public sector undertaking) which has an authorised capital of Rs. 200 crores and a subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 67.6 crores, has at present 5 operating units and 4 units under construction. The operating units are located at Sindri (Bihar), Naogal (Punjab), Trombay (Maharashtra), Gorakhpur (U.P.) and Namrup (Assam). Units under construction are Durgapur (West Bengal), Barauni (Bihar), Namrup Expansion (Assam) and Trombay Expansion (Maharashtra), each with a capacity of 1,52,000 tonnes of nitrogen per annum. The performance of the operating units is given below:

The Sindri fertiliser factory, built at a cost of about Rs. 28 crores (authorised capital Rs. 75 crores), went into production in October 1951. Initially, it produced only ammonium sulphate. Later, it was expanded to produce urea and double salt. The expansion was completed in 1958-59. During 1968-69, the factory produced 2.165 lakh tonnes of ammonium sulphate (showing a decline of about 26,800 tonnes compared to 1967-68) 49,167 tonnes of double salt and 15,542 tonnes of urea.

The Nangal factory which was set up at a cost of about Rs. 30 crores was commissioned in February 1961. Its production capacity is 3.20 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate (equivalent to 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen) and 14 to 15 tonnes of heavy water per annum. During 1968-69 it produced 309,241 tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate (25 per cent) whereas the total production during April 1968—January 1969 was 2,69,808 tonnes. The heavy water plant produced its first quantum in August 1962.

The Trombay fertiliser factory, commissioned in November 1965, is the largest built so far in the country, and is to produce 90,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 45,000 tonnes of phosphates (P_2O_5), in the form of urea and nitro-phosphate per year. During 1968-69 it produced 70,308 tonnes of urea and 164,441 tonnes of nitro-phosphate.

The Corporation's factory at Gorakhpur with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen in the form of urea was commissioned in February 1968. During 1968-69, the factory produced 1,02,029 tonnes of urea.

The Namrup unit of the Corporation with a capacity of 45,000 tonnes of nitrogen (urea 55,000 tonnes and ammonium sulphate 100,000 tonnes per annum) was commissioned in August, 1968. The production during 1968-69 was 11,345 tonnes of urea and 30,441 tonnes of ammonium sulphate.

The Rourkela fertiliser factory, an adjunct of the Rourkela Steel Plant, with a rated annual capacity of 5.9 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate was commissioned on trial basis on December 1, 1962. To improve the working of this fertilizer plant, a naphtha reforming unit has been installed and commissioned. During 1968-69 2.36 lakh tonnes of calcium

ammonia nitrate was produced by the fertilizer plant at Rourkela. Another unit, set up at Neyveli with a capacity of 70,000 tonnes of nitrogen and integrated with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, started production in March 1966. During 1968-69, it produced 90,026 tonnes of urea.

The Fertilisers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd. (FACT), an undertaking in which Government now holds majority shares, has a running unit at Alwaye and another under construction at Cochin with a capacity of 1,52,000 tonnes of nitrogen in the form of urea. The Alwaye factory has a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes of ammonium sulphate, 1.35 lakh tonnes of ammonium phosphate, 25,000 tonnes of ammonium chloride and 44,000 tonnes of superphosphate. During 1968-69 the factory produced 111,691 tonnes of ammonium sulphate, 64,846 tonnes of ammonium phosphate, 6,453 tonnes of ammonium chloride and 28,338 tonnes of superphosphate.

In December 1966, the Madras Fertilisers Ltd. was formed to implement a new fertiliser project in Madras to be established by the Government of India in collaboration with Amoco India Incorp., USA. The factory will produce 3.6 lakh tonnes of complex fertiliser and 2.1 lakh tonnes of urea.

The Fourth Plan target for fertiliser capacity is proposed at 37 lakh tonnes with a production of 30 lakh tonnes of nitrogen to be achieved by 1973-74. As an incentive to set up this capacity, Government decided that projects licensed before the end of March 1967 would be free to fix prices and organise distribution for seven years except that they would have to sell to Government at its option 30 per cent of their produce at prices to be mutually settled. A provision of Rs. 262 crores has been made in the public sector for new fertilizer units to be set up during the Fourth Plan period.

The capacity already in production is 10.24 lakh tonnes at the public sector factories at Sindri, Nangal, Trombay, Rourkela, Alwaye, Neyveli and Gorakhpur, and the private sector factories at Ennore, Varanasi, Gujarat, Visakhapatnam, Kota and by-products from coke oven plants. Another eight factories at Namrup, Duragapur, Cochin, Madras, Alwaye (expansion), Barauni and Namrup expansion (all in public sector), and Baroda and Kanpur (in private sector) are under construction with a total capacity of 11.4 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. Six more factories have been approved to be set up. These are to be at (i) Kandla, a co-operative venture for which Indian Farmers Fertilisers Ltd. has been set up, with a capacity of 2.15 lakh tonnes of N, (ii) Ghaziabad, (1.60 lakh tonnes), (iii) Mirzapur (1.60 lakh tonnes), (iv) Maharashtra (90,000 tonnes), (v) Goa (1.60 lakh tonnes) and (vi) expansion of Visakhapatnam factory (1.55 lakh tonnes of N). The last five will be in the private sector. Also, it has been decided to expand the Trombay factory for an additional capacity of 2.29 lakhs tonnes of N and 1.20 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 .

MINERALS AND MINING

OIL

Exploration and Production

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing area in India at about 10.36 lakh sq. km., spread over Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, Gujarat, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Ganga Valley, A&N Islands and Tamil Nadu, Andhra and Kerala coasts. An extensive oil exploration programme is in progress to determine the reserves.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) a public sector undertaking has been carrying out oil exploration work in several parts of the country since 1956. As a result of this work, drilling is currently going on in Gujarat, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The Commission drilled a total of 647 wells since its inception up to the end of December, 1967, of which 345 are oil bearing, 52 gas, 153 dry, 18 water injection wells and 79 under test. Oil has been discovered in Ankleshwar, Nawagam, Kalol, Kosamba, Sanand, Olpad, Kathana, Dholka, Ahmedabad, Mehsana and Kadi structures in Gujarat and Rudrasagar and Lakwa structures in Assam. The Ankleshwar crude is supplied to Burmah-Shell and ESSO refineries at Trombay and the public sector refinery at Koyali (Gujarat). During 1968-69, trial production was commenced from Lakwa oilfields in Assam and Dholka and Kathana oilfields in Gujarat. Also rate of production was stepped up from Ankleshwar—Kalol and Nawagam oilfields in Gujarat and Rudrasagar in Assam. The annual rate of production of 30 lakh tonnes crude oil was expected to be achieved during 1968-69 which was to increase further to 40 lakh tonnes per year.

Natural gas from Ankleshwar (Gujarat) continued to be supplied to Dhuwaran and Uttaran power stations, Gujarat State Fertiliser Corporation and some industries in Baroda. Non-associated gas from Combay gas-field was supplied to Dhuwaran thermal power station.

The Commission is exploring for oil in the off-shore areas around the Indian coast. Seismic surveys were undertaken in the off-shore areas of Coromandal coast and the Gulfs of Cambay and Kutch. The Commission is also engaged in exploration for oil in an off-shore area in Iran in equal partnership with AGIP of Italy, Phillips Petroleum Company of the U.S.A. and National Iranian Company. This exploration work led to the discovery of oil in the structure "R", the commerciality of which has been accepted by all the four parties. The share of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will be roughly one sixth of the production. The first consignment of the crude is likely to be exported in the third quarter of 1969.

Oil India Ltd.

The Oil India Ltd. (OIL), in which the Government of India and Burmah Oil Company have equal shares, was incorporated in Assam in February 1959, for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) in the Naharkatiya, Hugrija and Moran areas in Assam and for the construction of a pipeline to transport crude produced in its oilfields to the Nunmati and Barauni refineries. OIL holds mining leases over an area of about 1,321 sq. km. and exploration licence over an area of about 1,219 sq. km. in North Eastern India. Up to December, 1968, the company had completed a total of 263 development wells and 10 exploratory wells involving a meterage of 8,44,280 and 40,240 respectively. Exploratory drilling was commenced in Nineru during 1968. The company supplied about 27,65,416 tonnes of crude oil to the two public sector refineries at Gauhati and Barauni and the Digboi refinery. A pipeline connecting the oilfields with the Nunmati and Barauni refineries was completed by OIL at a cost of about Rs. 41.36 crores. Naharkatiya-Barauni crude oil pipeline is working at its rated capacity of 27.5 lakh tonnes per annum. The pipeline connecting Nunmati and Siliguri, owned by Indian Oil Corporation was commissioned in October 1964. Another pipeline connecting Haldia and Barauni is almost complete. The pipeline from Barauni to Kanpur is complete and products are delivered from Barauni refinery to Patna, Mughalsarai and Allahabad through this pipeline.

A network of pipelines has been completed in Gujarat. The Petroleum Pipelines Act, 1962, was promulgated to provide for the acquisition of right of user in land for laying petroleum pipelines.

Refining

At the commencement of the First Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports; the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi was a little more than 5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the First Plan; two were set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company (now ESSO) of New York in 1954 and the Burmah-Shell Group of London in 1955, and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam in 1957. In 1966, the throughput of all these refineries amounted to about 80 lakh tonnes. The public sector refinery at Nummati (near Gauhati), with a refining capacity of 7.5 lakh tonnes, set up by Indian Refineries Ltd. (incorporated in 1958)—now a part of Indian Oil Corporation—at a cost of about Rs. 17.70 crores, with the collaboration of the Rumanian Government, went into operation on January 1, 1962. It processed 7.93 lakh and 7.15 lakh tonnes of crude oil during 1967 and 1968 respectively.

The refinery at Barauni was established by the Indian Refineries Ltd., in collaboration with the USSR Government, with a refining capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum. The first 10 lakh tonne unit was formally inaugurated in January 1965. Production amounted to about 16 lakh and 14.49 lakh tonnes of refined products during 1967 and 1968 respectively. The additional 30 lakh tonnes unit is ready for commissioning and test run.

Another public sector refinery, with a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum, has been established at Koyali near Baroda, under the Indian Oil Corporation, with financial and technical collaboration from the USSR, to process indigenous crude oil discovered in the Gujarat region. The first 10 lakh tonne unit went on stream in October 1965. The second unit was completed in October 1966. During 1968, the refinery produced about 25.6 lakh tonnes of various refined products. The third unit of the refinery, which is also being expanded to 30 lakh tonnes capacity, has been completed.

An agreement was signed in April 1963 by the Government of India, holding majority shares, an Indian firm and Phillips Petroleum Co. of the USA for setting up another oil refinery, with a capacity of about 25 lakh tonnes per annum at Cochin. The refinery, completed in September 1966, started commercial production in May 1967. During 1968, it produced about 24.19 lakh tonnes of refined products.

The total crude throughput of all the refineries in 1968 amounted to about 160.9 lakh tonnes yielding 149.2 lakh tonnes of products. The crude throughput of the public sector refineries alone amounted to 77 lakh tonnes i.e. 47.85 per cent of total crude throughput.

Under another agreement signed in November 1965, a refinery has been set up in Madras by the Madras Refineries Ltd. as a joint venture of the Government of India (owning majority shares), the National Iranian Oil Co. and Amoco, a subsidiary of the Pan American International Oil Co. This refinery will have a capacity of 25 lakh tonnes. Under an agreement of September-October, 1967 signed by the Government of India with French and Rumanian firms, another refinery of 25 lakh tonne capacity is being set up at Haldia near Calcutta, to be owned by the Indian Oil Corporation. The project, estimated to cost Rs. 46 crores, is expected to commence operations by the end of 1970.

In September 1965, the Government of India and ESSO Standard Eastern Inc. of the USA entered into an agreement to establish a lubricating oil plant at Trombay, with equal financial participation. Scheduled to go into production in 1969, the plant being set up under Lube India Ltd., will have a capacity of 1.64 lakh tonnes.

Another agreement was signed by the Government and the Lubrizol Corporation of the USA in December 1965 under which a chemical additive plant is being set up in Bombay. A Company—Lubrizol India Ltd.—with majority participation by Government has been set up. With an initial capacity of 6,000 tonnes of additives per year, the plant commenced operations in November 1968 and was formally inaugurated in January, 1969.

The production of crude oil by ONGC and OIL increased from 30 lakh tonnes in 1965 to 58.5 lakh tonnes in 1968. It is envisaged to be stepped up to a level of 97 lakh tonnes by 1973-74. For intensification of the exploration and the production programme of ONGC an outlay of Rs. 341.60 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan. The reserves of Oil which are currently estimated at 15.8 crore tonnes may go up to 20 crore tonnes during the Fourth Plan.

Marketing and Distribution

The Indian Oil Company Ltd., a wholly Government-owned company was incorporated in June 1959 for the marketing and distribution of petroleum products in the country and for handling deficit petroleum products, such as kerosene, HSD oil, aviation turbine fuel, etc., imported against rupee payments.

For better co-ordination between refineries and marketing activities in the public sector, the Indian Refineries Ltd. and the Indian Oil Co. were merged to form a new company, the Indian Oil Corporation, which came into being on September 1, 1964. The Corporation has a Refineries Division and a Marketing Division. Its authorised share capital is now Rs. 85 crores.

The Corporation imports considerable quantities of refined products, axle oil, lubricating oils, greases, transformer oil and aviation turbine fuel from rupee payment and other sources. It distributes the products of the public sector refineries and exports the surplus products of the Cochin Refinery. In some products like aviation fuels and kerosene, its present market participation is over 50 per cent. The Corporation continues to increase its storage and distribution facilities. It is setting up a new port installation at Goa. The total number of retail outlets rose to 2,010 at the end of November, 1968 as against 1,738 on March 31, 1968. The internal sales of Corporation stood at 67 lakh tonnes during 1968-69. Two lube oil blending plants at Bombay and Calcutta of the India Oil Blending Ltd.—owned by the Indian Oil Corporation and the Mobil Petroleum Inc. of USA at 50 : 50 basis—are now working to near-full capacity. Another lube blending plant is planned to come up at Madras.

The Corporation's pipelines in operation are Gauhati-Siliguri, Haldia, Barauni-Kanpur and Koyali-Ahmedabad pipelines.

During April–December 1968, the Corporation exported 1,54,888 metric tonnes of petroleum products. Naphtha from Koyali Refinery is being exported for the first time since December, 1968. The IOC had entered into a contract for the export in Janan of one lakh tonnes of Naphtha from Cochin after April, 1969 and of 3 lakh tonnes from Madras during 1969-70.

The Corporation is now marketing Indane gas in 17 towns. A substantial extension in marketing of this product is expected during 1969-70 when liquid petroleum gas from Madras and Gauhati Refineries, becomes available. The bottling plant at Shakurbasti (Delhi) was started in October 1968.

The Corporation made a profit of Rs. 10.83 crores during 1967-68 and declared a dividend of 7 per cent.

Notwithstanding the new oil finds and growing domestic output, India imports crude oil for being processed in the refineries at Bombay, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Madras, and a few refined petroleum products to meet the increasing demand in the country. Total Imports during 1968 of crude and refined products amounted to 1.14 crore tonnes worth about Rs. 134.61 crores. India exports certain petroleum products such as light distillates, diesel oil and paraffin wax; export earnings during 1968 totalled about Rs. 8.3 crores. Bunker sales and sales to airlines earned foreign exchange of Rs. 5.9 crores, thus making a total foreign exchange earning of Rs. 14.2 crores.

COAL AND LIGNITE

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field.

In 1868, coal production amounted to 5 lakh tons and showed rapid increase thereafter. In 1880, it was 10 lakh tons, in 1890 about 22 lakh tons and in 1900 about 61 lakh tons. For the next three decades it increased steadily at an average rate of about 6 lakh tons a year to reach 2,38 lakh tons in 1930. In 1940 and 1950, the production was 2,51 lakh tons and 3,20 lakh tons respectively, and in 1955 it had reached 3,82 lakh tons. The target for the end of the Second Plan was 6,00 lakh tons; of the additional 2,20 lakh tons, 1,00 lakh tons was allotted to the private sector and 1,20 lakh tons to the public sector (1,05 lakh tons to the National Coal Development Corporation, a Central Government company set up in October 1956, and 15 lakh tons to the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., in which the Central and Andhra Pradesh Governments are collaborating).

The Third Plan target of coal raising was fixed at 9,70 lakh tons (9,85 lakh tonnes) per annum by 1965-66—an additional output of 3,76 lakh tonnes. Of this, the private sector was allotted 1,73 lakh tonnes and the public sector 2,03 lakh tonnes.

Production of coal in 1965-66 amounted to 677.3 lakh tonnes; during the two subsequent years, i.e. in 1966-67 and 1967-68, the production was 685.6 lakh tonnes and 685.2 lakh tonnes respectively. Lignite production during these three years was 25.63 lakh tonnes, 24.57 lakh tonnes and 34.44 lakh tonnes, respectively. Production in the calendar year 1968 amounted to 690.5 lakh tonnes (provisional) of coal and 41.51 lakh tonnes of lignite (total 732.01 lakh tonnes compared to 711.43 lakh tonnes in 1967).

With the exhaustion of good quality coking coal and with the gradually increasing demand of the steel and other metallurgical industries, the cleaning of coking coal by mechanical means has been increasingly adopted in India from 1951. Till now, a capacity of 122.0 lakh tonnes in terms of washed coking coal has already been established and a further capacity of 20.0 lakh tonnes is nearing completion. Besides, one blendable coal washery with raw coal input capacity of 28.4 lakh tonnes and clean coal output of 18.0 lakh tonnes is nearing completion by the National Coal Development Corporation at Gidi.

The Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project originally envisaged the mining of 35.6 lakh tonnes of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows: (i) 15.2 lakh tonnes for the production of 2.50 Megawatts thermal power (in five units of 50 MW each), (ii) 5.2 lakh tonnes for the production of 1.52 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizer in the form of urea; and (iii) 15.2 lakh tonnes

for the production of 3.6 lakh tonnes of carbonised lignite briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel known as LECO.

The Third Plan provided for the expansion of the Power Station from 250 MW to 400 MW, by the addition of one more 50 MW and one 100 MW units (sixth and seventh). As a part of the Fourth Plan, the capacity is being further stepped up to 600 MW by addition of two more 100 MW units (eighth and ninth). In order to facilitate these expansions of the power station, the mine output would ultimately be increased to 60 lakh tonnes per annum.

Earthmoving operations were commenced in May, 1957 and the lignite seam was first exposed on August 24, 1961. Since 1961-62, up to the end of March, 1969, about 154.9 lakh tonnes of lignite had been mined.

The Neyveli Thermal Power Station is one of the industrial enterprises being set up with USSR assistance. The first unit of the power station was commissioned in June, 1962 and the seventh unit in March, 1967. The eighth unit of 100 MW was expected to be commissioned in May, 1969 and the ninth in September, 1969.

The Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant and the Fertilizer Plant have been under production since August, 1965 and April, 1966 respectively. A clay washing plant at Neyveli was commissioned in December, 1961, with an annual capacity of 6,000 tonnes.

OTHER MINERALS

During 1967, on daily average, 4,13,790 persons were engaged in coal mining and 257,545 in non-coal mining. The number of working coal mines coming under the scope of Mines Act 1952 was 789 and of other minerals it was 2,316. The important mining centres are in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and the important minerals worked are coal (789 collieries), mica (504 mines), iron ore (273 mines), manganese ore (308 mines), limestone (267 mines), china-clay, etc., (108 mines), steatite (67 mines), gypsum (93 mines), fireclay (74 mines), dolomite (54 mines), barytes (66 mines), asbestos (46 mines) and hauxite (36 mines).

The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. was set up in November 1958, for the exploitation of minerals other than oil and natural gas and coal. Its present authorized capital is Rs. 30 crores which is proposed to be raised to Rs. 70 crores. The Corporation has developed the Kiriburu mines for the production of 20 lakh tonnes of iron ore per annum for export to Japan. The mine reached a production level of 19 lakh tonnes during 1966-67 which was maintained during 1968-69. The aggregate shipment since commencement of export operations has been 61 lakh tonnes, earning foreign exchange worth Rs. 33 crores. Its expansion is under consideration. In the Bailadila area, the Corporation is developing a mine for the production of 40 lakh tonnes of ore per annum also for export to Japan. The production commenced in April 1968. Another mine of 40 lakh tonnes output is also being developed in the same area.

The Corporation has undertaken the development of the new Donimalai iron ore project in Mysore, to export 17.5 lakh tonnes of lumps and fines through Madras Port. In addition the Corporation have also undertaken the techno-economic and pilot plant studies of Kudremukh iron ore deposits in Mysore with foreign collaboration.

The Corporation have taken up the development of diamond mines in Panna for the production of 23,250 carats of diamonds per annum. During the year ending January 1969, about 6,060 carats of diamonds were recovered. Up to the end of December, 1968 a total amount of Rs. 38.5 lakhs was realised by sale of diamonds.

The Corporation had undertaken to set up a mine and plant for exploiting copper ore from Khetri and Kolihan in Rajasthan, for the production of 31,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper per annum. The scheme also includes plants for the production of sulphuric acid and fertiliser as by-products. Foreign exchange requirements are mostly covered by French consortium credit. This project has been taken over by a new Corporation, the Hindustan Copper Ltd., set up in the public sector (authorised capital Rs. 50 crores) in November 1967. It is expected to be commissioned by 1970-71 achieving full production by 1972-73.

Substantial deposits of phosphate, a key ingredient of chemical fertiliser, have been located in Mussoorie (U.P.) and Jaiselmer and Udaipur (Rajasthan). The Geological Survey of India has intensified the exploration work of these deposits. Meanwhile the Government of India and USAID have entered into an agreement (January 1968) for exploration, drilling and chemical analysis and beneficiation tests of rock phosphate in the country and training of Indian personnel.

The Department of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan have also located deposits of rock phosphate in Jhamar-Kotra near Udaipur. It is expected that its substantial production would be achieved which would help in saving foreign exchange spent on the import of this type of fertilizer.

A zinc smelter was proposed to be set up in Udaipur (Rajasthan) by a private firm, the Metal Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta. The firm failed to complete the project, which was eventually taken over by Government in October 1965 and a new Government company, the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., was registered in January 1966 to develop the Zawar lead and zinc deposits in Rajasthan and complete the zinc smelter (capacity 18,000 tonnes). Production of ore has already reached 800 tonnes a day; work is in progress to take the daily output up to 2,000 tonnes to meet the smelter capacity requirement. Various sections of the smelter have been completed and commissioned. The production during 1968 was: Zinc cathodes 12,300 tonnes; zinc ingots 10,800 tonnes; sulphuric acid 21,200 tonnes; superphosphate 55,600 tonnes and cadmium 41.02 tonnes.

A new Government company, the Bharat Aluminium Co. (P) Ltd., was set up in November 1965 to take up implementation of two new aluminium projects—a 50,000 tonnes per annum integrated aluminium project in the Koyna area of Maharashtra (to be completed in two stages, the first of 25,000 tonnes to be ready by 1970) and a one-lakh tonne integrated aluminium project at Korba in Madhya Pradesh.

The value of mineral production (excluding petroleum, minor minerals and atomic minerals) in India (excluding Goa), during 1967, was about Rs. 318 crores. The total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 1931 is given in the following table.

TABLE 160
VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION (1931—1967)*

Years	(value in lakhs of rupees)							
	1931	1939	1948	1951	1956	1961	1967	1968
Value .. (India exclu- ding Goa)	23,90	20,20	64,00	89,20	106,90	181,20	318,10	317,60**
Goa†	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,90	7,10††

NOTE : Figures have been revised wherever necessary on the basis of later available date.

*Excludes the value of (1) petroleum and natural gas, and (2) minerals declared as pre-empted substances under the Atomic Energy Act.

**The figures include the estimated value for coal on the basis of actual figures for the first eight months.

†Value estimated by the Indian Bureau of Mines.

††In addition to the above value for 1968 does not include that of the minor minerals as the data are not yet available.

The following table shows the output and value of the principal minerals produced in India (excluding Goa) in 1967 and 1968.

TABLE 161

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED IN INDIA

(Value in thousand rupees)

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	1967		1968 (Provisional)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal	'000 tonnes	63,223	1,974,481	70,485*	2,301,341*
Lignite	"	2,929	76,420	4,126	78,573
Metalliferous Minerals					
Bauxite	"	8,01	9,170	936	9,707
Chromite	Tonnes	1,13,868†	8,022	2,05,659	13,306
Copper ore	'000 tonnes	459	24,227	476	32,646
Gold††	Kilograms	3,161	46,691	3,588	64,520
Ilmenite	Tonnes	42	1,774	59	2,196
Iron ore	'000 tonnes	19,068	1,87,915	20,489	2,02,826
Lead concentrates	Tonnes	3,995	2,113	3,566	1,886
Manganese ore	'000 tonnes	1,574	1,06,005	1,547	98,409
Rutile	Tonnes	2,534	2,456	2,686	2,646
Silver††	Kilograms	3,471	1,254	2,802	1,483
Zinc (concentrates)	Tonnes	10,029	4,011	12,839	5,134
Non-Metalliferous Minerals					
Apatite	"	11,631	6,13	6,695	5,23
Asbestos	"	7,901‡	1,125	8,922	1,409
Ball clay	"	7,777	79	8,353	82
Barytes	"	53,016	1,216	51,718	1,275
China clay (non-saleable crude)	"	3,40,465	N.A.	3,49,960	N.A.
China clay (saleable crude)	"	1,89,392	1,729	1,56,041	1,493
China clay (processed)	"	1,02,613	9,044	1,02,123	8,224
Corundum	"	326	1,75	170	91
Diamond	Carats	7,626	3,167	8,764	3,269
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	1,167	14,141	1,259	17,753
Fireclay	"	426	3,497	419	3,431
Gypsum	"	1,034	8,346	1,321	11,757
Kyanite	Tonnes	50,374	11,290	64,361	13,969
Limestone	'000 tonnes	19,571	1,52,414	20,745	1,71,864
Magnesite	"	2,46,448	4,728	2,53,073	5,248
Mica (crude)	Tonnes	16,152	19,744	17,667	20,031
Salt (rock and other)	'000 tonnes	7,700	76,471	5,030	67,804
Sillimanite	Tonnes	5,800	4,55	4,642	3,73
Steatite	'000 tonnes	1,38,310	3,814	1,65,399	4,571

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Tea

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations. Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by

*Estimated.

†In addition a quantity of 3,479 tonnes recovered in the prospecting operation in Orissa.

††Value of the metal given in the absence of the value of the ore.

‡In addition a quantity of 134 tonnes in Bihar was also produced.

N. A. Not available.

European business firms. The area under tea cultivation in 1885 was 1.26 lakh hectares which had gone up to 3.37 lakh hectares in 1935 with a production of 17,89 lakh kg. In 1947, the area and production were 3.1 lakh hectares and 22,73 lakh kg. In 1950, the corresponding figures were 3.16 lakh hectares and 27,20 lakh kg., while in 1955 these were 3.2 lakh hectares and 30,77 lakh kg. The following table gives data for more recent years.

TABLE 162
PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TEA (in lakh kg.)

Year	1956	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Pro- duc- tion	30,87	32,11	35,35	34,49	34,59	37,36	36,63	37,48	37,98	39,82
Ex- port	23,75	19,51	20,52	21,40	22,30	21,10	19,94	17,92	20,50	20,93

The 1968 production of tea was the highest ever recorded. Export earnings from tea in 1968, totalled Rs. 110.85 crores (Rs. 120.82 crores in 1967, both at pre-devaluation rate).

Coffee

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830, and the industry reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to the appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coffee. The area under coffee fluctuated from time to time, e.g., : 2.28 lakh acres in 1896; 1.05 lakh acres in 1903; 2.04 lakh acres in 1913-14 and an average of 1.86 lakh acres for the years 1935 to 1939. In 1947, the area was 2.15 lakh acres and production 349.7 lakh lbs. (cured). The 1950 and 1955 figures of area under coffee were 2.24 lakh and 2.49 lakh acres and of production 543.22 lakh and 757.84 lakh lbs. respectively. In 1960-61, coffee was planted over 2.95 lakh acres. In 1961-62, production was 46,100 tonnes, in 1962-63 an estimated 56,200 tonnes and in 1963-64, 69,000 tonnes. The present area under coffee is 1,89,882 acres under Arabica and 1,21,499 acres under Robusta. The 1966-67 crop was 78,275 tonnes, about 14,400 tonnes more than in 1965-66. The 1968-69 crop is currently estimated at 70,000 tonnes. Out of the total crop of 57,000 tonnes for 1967-68, 30,000 tonnes was allocated for export. Under the 1968 International Coffee Agreement, India was allotted an annual quota of 21,686 tonnes. The Coffee Board is responsible for the development of Indian coffee.

Rubber

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The output amounted to 10,000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940; the area under rubber in 1940-41 was 1.38 lakh acres. In 1960, the area amounted to 1.44 lakh acres and production to 323.67 lakh lbs; the corresponding figures for 1955 were 1.75 lakh acres and 495.40 lakh lbs.

The area planted with rubber at the end of 1967-68 was 1,81,592 acres. The production of natural rubber in 1967-68 was 64,468 tonnes and in 1966-67 it was 54,818 tonnes. The Rubber Board have taken up several schemes for developing rubber plantation in the country.

Cardamom

Cardamom is grown in Kerala (1.16 lakh acres), Mysore (48,200 acres) and Tamil Nadu (16,200 acres). Production is liable to wide fluctuations, depending on weather conditions, rainfall, pests, etc. The 1967-68 production was 2,400 tonnes compared to 2,700 tonnes in 1966-67, 2,000 tonnes in 1965-66, 2,200 tonnes in 1964-65, 4,130 tonnes in 1963-64 and 3,400 tonnes in 1962-63. Drought and a virus disease caused shortfall in production. A number of development schemes including control of virus disease have been taken up.

India, the largest exporter of cardamom, accounts for 90 per cent of its world trade. The 1966-67 export earnings reached the all-time record of Rs. 8.13 crores (Rs. 4.39 crores in 1965-66). For 1967-68, export earnings were 7.12 crores. The Cardamom Board was set up in April 1966 to work for increase in production and export of cardamom.

General

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0.4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast. They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons.

The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations*. Among the several schemes for development and encouragement of the tea industry are the promotional activities in India and abroad of the Tea Board, loans granted to tea gardeners for acquiring machinery on hire-purchase basis, supply of fertiliser to the gardens, and research in and surveys of the tea industry. Under the Coffee Development Plan, for increasing production from small holdings, the long-term and short-term loans sanctioned in April-December 1968 were Rs. 6.36 lakhs and Rs. 7.84 lakhs respectively. Besides, items of equipment and machinery (worth Rs. 7.45 lakhs) were provided to planters on hire-purchase system. Studies on fundamental and applied aspects of coffee and field experiments on cultural, manurial, plant protection problems and breeding aspects have been conducted. During 1968, coffee replanting scheme has also been introduced for replanting of old and low-yielding coffee plants with high yielding varieties. Loans totalling Rs. 2.11 lakhs were sanctioned to planters during April-December, 1968. The Rubber Board introduced a replanting subsidy scheme in 1957. It granted a subsidy of Rs. 4.48 crores up to the end of April 1969 and an area of 57,593 acres were replanted under the scheme upto July 15, 1969. A factory has been set up at Bareilly for producing synthetic rubber. Synthetic rubber production in 1967 was 21,807 tonnes (15,604 tonnes in 1966). Consumption of rubber has been increasing. The figures of consumption for 1966-67 and 1967-68 were 66,685 and 74,518 tonnes respectively of natural rubber and 23,592 and 23,324 tonnes of synthetic rubber.

The fall in production of cardamom is due to the ravages of a virus disease and droughts at times in cardamom plantations. Various departmental schemes viz., control of virus disease, replanting of old uneconomic cardamom plantations, supply of sprinkler irrigation equipment on hire-

*India 1958, p. 345.

purchase basis and opening of developmental nurseries to meet import requirement of quality seedlings have been formulated for the increase in cardamom production.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that about 2 crore persons are engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government have set up the Central Small Industries Organisation which is responsible for the development and fostering of small-scale industries, the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the All-India Handicrafts Board, the All-India Handloom Board, the Small-scale Industries Board, the Coir Board, and the Central Silk Board. Up to the end of 1967-68 about 1.20 lakh small scale units had been registered with the States Industries Directorates.

Small-scale* industries receive financial assistance from the Government, State Financial Corporations and banking institutions including the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. As an incentive to banks and other credit institutions to lend more liberally to small scale industries, the Government of India introduced, from July 1960, a pilot scheme, for the guarantee of advances granted to small-scale industries by approved credit institutions, which was extended to the whole country from 1963 on a permanent basis. The Reserve Bank of India has been designated as the 'Guarantee Organisation' for the purpose. The scheme provides for the sharing of losses in respect of guaranteed advances between the lending institutions and Government in a prescribed manner. The maximum amount recoverable against guarantee in respect of any one advance is Rs. 2 lakhs.

At present, 454 credit institutions, including the State Bank of India and its seven subsidiaries, 53 other scheduled banks, 4 non-scheduled banks, 21 state co-operative banks, 350 central co-operative banks and 18 State Financial Corporations including the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation are approved for the grant of facilities under the scheme. The guarantee facility is also available to other credit institutions provided an approved institution either participates in such advance or assumes risk of loss up to at least 25 per cent. Up to May 1968, small-scale concerns engaged in industrial activity only viz. manufacture, processing or preservation of goods, were eligible for guarantee under the scheme. The scope of the scheme has now been extended to servicing and repairing automobile workshops and also to certain other types of concerns engaged in servicing and repairing. Since the inception of the scheme in July 1960 up to the end of December 1968, the Guarantee Organisation had received 93,155 applications for guarantee for limits aggregating Rs. 432.77 crores and issued 82,387 for a total sum of Rs. 356.01 crores. A break-up on the basis of types of industrial units shows that the facility has been availed of largely for extending credit to modern and sophisticated industries. The total claims paid up to the end of December 1968 amounted to Rs. 14.34 lakhs.

Scheduled bank (including the State Bank) finance for small industries

*The definition of 'small-scale' industries has been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital investment in plant and machinery of not more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs irrespective of the number of persons employed.

aggregated Rs. 315 crores covering 50,785 accounts at the end of March 1967, the outstandings being Rs. 178.6 crores. Of this, the State Bank and its subsidiaries had sanctioned limits for Rs. 101.7 crores. The State Financial Corporations had sanctioned Rs. 37.75 crores in 4,191 loans up to the end of September 1968.

Central loans are also given to State Governments to establish industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working. By the end of March 1968, of the 361 industrial estates completed, 248 were functioning accommodating 8,124 factories; 4,753 factories were functioning, providing employment to more than 70,000 people.

The annual production of these estates amounted to Rs. 93 crores. Credit facilities are also made available for establishment of the estates by co-operative societies and joint stock companies. Apart from this, a number of projects for intensive development of small industries in selected rural areas have been approved. Funds for the projects will be provided by State Governments, all-India boards and from loans and credits from financial and co-operative institutions.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service and forming the core of the Central Small Industries Organisation, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Sixteen small industries service institutes, six branch institutes and 65 extension/production/training centres have been set up. These offer technical and training facilities and economic information to small units. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians are sent for training abroad.

Government have also been encouraging the growth of co-operatives in the small industries sector and the programme has been steadily expanding. At the end of the Second Plan, there were 33,266 industrial co-operative societies of which 11,847 were handloom weavers' co-operatives, 855 khadi, 11,346 village industries, 1,984 handicrafts, 446 coir, 21 spinning mills, and 6,579 co-operatives in small-scale and other industries and 10 industries co-operative banks. At the end of 1967-68, there were about 57,000 co-operative societies with a membership of 36.5 lakhs and sales about 185.7 crores. The National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives was registered in March 1966, to develop the export and wholesale marketing of products of industrial co-operatives. It also assists the member countries in the purchase of raw material and undertakes marketing of products of industrial co-operatives etc. During 1967-68, the Federation did a total business of Rs. 1,12,000 in Hosiery and footwear. A total business of marketing of industrial co-operative goods totalling Rs. 24 lakhs was expected to be done in hosiery, footwear, coir, dupion silk and others.

A significant development was the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. It has helped establish 7,600 small-scale units with a potential of Rs. 180 crores worth of finished products per year and providing employment to 1.5 lakhs. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. The Corporation has also been guaranteeing, since January 1959, credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units at liberal terms. It has supplied indigenous and imported machinery worth Rs. 30 crores to the small-scale units. Decentralisation has been achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The activities of the Corporation, which also helps in the setting up of small industrial units as ancillary to large ones, are financed by loans and grants

by the Central Government. The Prototype Production and Training Centres set up with US, West German and Japanese assistance have already trained about 3,400 people from small-scale industries in modern machine tools and workshop methods. The centres manufacture prototypes and execute job orders.

The All-India Handicrafts Board was set up in 1962 to improve production and marketing of handicrafts in India. With its headquarters in Delhi, the Board has five regional offices and four design centres to provide assistance in designing and other activities. It has 6 pilot centres for training, research, production and development of various crafts. It has also set up a Central Handicrafts Development Centre at Bangalore and a Central Crafts Museum at Delhi. Over 190 emporia have been set up all over India for effective marketing of handicrafts. Since 1965-66 the Board has been supplying improved tools and equipment to craftsmen, co-operatives and others on a subsidised basis.

Publicity abroad through exhibitions and other media is being conducted by the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation (created with the merger of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation and the Handloom Exports Organisation). Exports have been rising in recent years. In 1966-67, they amounted to Rs. 40.41 crores (Rs. 27.79 crores in 1965-66). During January-July 1968 they valued at Rs. 34.36 crores as against Rs. 28.57 crores in the corresponding period of 1967.

According to the 1961 census, about 10.12 lakh persons were engaged in 3.72 lakh handicraft establishments, and produced goods worth Rs. 250 crores during the year.

The coir industry, essentially export oriented, is mainly organised on a cottage basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour. Efforts are being made to mechanise part of the coir matting manufacture and to diversify the industry's products. Of an estimated annual production of 1.42 lakh tonnes of coir yarn, more than 90 per cent is produced in Kerala. Almost the entire production of about 21,000 tonnes of manufactured articles comes from that State. About 80 evolves new and improved designs for coir products.

The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India and abroad. In 1965, the Coir Industries Act was amended to enable the Board to undertake production activities also. The Board has set up a factory, the first of its kind in India, for production of coir matting by power looms. The Third Plan provided Rs. 3.13 crores (Rs. 75 lakhs for Central and Rs. 2.38 crores for State and Union Territories schemes). Emphasis in the Plan was on improving the quality of products, developing new lines of production and on stepping up exports. A research institute at Kalavoor, near Alleppey (Kerala), and a regional research station at Uluberia in Howrah district (W. Bengal) have been set up. The National Coir Training and Design Centre trains people and evolves new and improved designs for coir products.

The value of exports of coir yarn and products steadily increased from Rs. 8.7 crores in 1960-61 to 11.10 crores in 1965-66 and to Rs. 13.23 crores in 1967-68. This industry is providing employment to an estimated population of 8 lakhs persons.

During 1968-69 the production of all types of raw silk is estimated to be about 23.5 lakh kg. against 21.51 lakh kg. and 20.5 lakh kg. respectively in 1965-66 and 1966-67. Nearly half the quantity is produced in Mysore State, followed in order of importance by the States of West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

The value of exports of silk fabrics and waste was expected to reach Rs. 6 crores in 1968 and the number of persons to whom sericulture

provided part-time employment was 30 lakh over the five years of the Third Plan.

The Central Silk Board, established in 1949, looks after the development of silk and sericulture industry and co-ordinates research.

The Central Sericulture Research Station at Berhampore (W. Bengal) and its sub-station at Kalimpong are run by the Union Government. The Board has established the Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute, Mysore, the Central Tussar Research Station, Ranchi and Basic Seed Stations at Srinagar (J&K), Coonoor (Madras) and Lakha (M.P.). The Mysore Institute provides practical and theoretical training to personnel for the industry.

During the First and Second Plan periods, Rs. 218 crores (Rs. 175 crores during Second Plan) were spent by the Government for the development of the village and small industries; Rs. 264 crores were provided in the Third Plan for the purpose (about Rs. 141 crores for the schemes of the States and Union Territories and the rest for Central Government schemes and programmes).

The Third Plan and 1966-69 expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 240.76 crores and Rs. 144.13 crores respectively. The Fourth Plan envisages a total outlay of about Rs. 295 crores in the public sector for the development of village and small industries. Its industry-wise allocation is given in the following table :—

TABLE 163
OUTLAY FOR VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES IN PUBLIC SECTOR
(THIRD AND FOURTH PLANS)

(Rs. crores)

Sl. no.	Industry	Estimated Expenditure		Outlay for 1969-74			
		Third plan	1966-69	Centre	Centrally sponsored	States & union territories	Total
1.	Small scale industries ..	86.12	52.46	34.90	..	67.74	101.74
2.	Industrial estates ..	22.15	7.35	..	..	18.15	18.15
3.	Handloom industry ..	25.37	13.37	4.50	..	28.67	42.98
4.	Powerlooms ..	1.52	0.46	..	..	9.81	..
5.	Khadi and village industries	89.33	34.03	95.00	..	1.43	96.43
6.	Sericulture ..	4.39	3.75	2.00	..	9.37	11.37
7.	Coir industry ..	1.79	1.21	1.50	..	2.92	4.42
8.	Handicrafts ..	5.30	4.80	8.00	..	6.52	14.52
9.	Rural industries projects ..	4.79	6.70	..	4.50	..	4.50
10.	Collection of statistics ..	..	..	..	0.60	..	0.60
Total		240.76	144.13	145.00	5.10	144.61	294.71

Khadi and Village Industries

Khadi and village industries aim at reviving the swadeshi spirit and provide full time and part time employment to village artisans. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is responsible for their development.

The Commission gives financial assistance to the khadi industry through co-operative societies, registered institutions, State Governments and the statutory boards set up by the State Governments. To encourage the production of khadi, different rates of rebate were allowed to the consumer. From April 6, 1964, the sales rebate was withdrawn and a new scheme introduced to provide facilities for free weaving of hand-spun yarn. The

new scheme ensures supply of cloth to spinners in the villages who also grow cotton practically without any charge. Non-grower spinners as well as non-spinners and urban consumers all benefit under the scheme which is designed to attract more and more people to spinning as well as expand the market for khadi. Several corrective measures were also introduced in recent years to remove organisational and operational problems. The measures have led to significant improvement; for example, the value of production of khadi in 1952-53 was Rs. 1.95 crores and of sale Rs. 1.95 crores. In 1959-60, the corresponding figures were Rs. 14.14 crores and Rs. 10.60 crores. The 1966-67 production was 785.59 lakh square metres of the value of Rs. 27.84 crores.

To improve the techniques of production and to ensure a reasonable wage to the workers, the Commission has evolved a new model six-spindle charkha, which has been introduced in about 100 centres. The field trials showed an average production ranging between 15 to 30 hands for eight hours of work, which ensured a wage of Re. 1.50 to Rs. 2 per day.

Among village industries, the value of output of hides and skins and other leather goods was Rs. 3.18 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 3.50 crores in 1967-68. The cottage match industry output increased from 2.33 lakh gross to nearly 2.44 lakh gross in 1967-68. Gur and khandsari production was 15.48 lakh quintals in 1967-68. There were also increases in production and processing of cereals and pulses, village pottery, hand made paper, honey and fibre articles.

The aggregate production of different items was valued at Rs. 87.14 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 98.94 crores in 1967-68. Wages earned by artisans engaged in the khadi and village industries amounted to Rs. 25.51 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 24.81 crores in 1967-68, while the number of full time workers was 2.07 lakhs and part time workers 18.95 lakhs in 1966-67.

The Commission disbursed Rs. 23.40 crores to various agencies for implementing the programmes in 1967-68. Government had allocated Rs. 14.85 crores as loans and grants to the Commission in 1967-68. Actual release was Rs. 14.83 crores.

During 1968-69, the total production of khadi and village industries was expected to reach Rs. 110.22 crores in value.

TABLE 164

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS
DURING THE FOURTH PLAN

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Outlay (Rs. lakh)
A—INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS			
1. Metals			5247
2. Continuing schemes			68247
3. Bokaro Steel Plant	Bokaro		50000
4. Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant—1st stage	Rourkela		467
5. Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant—2nd stage	Bhilai		848
6. Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant—1st stage	Durgapur		421
7. Alloy, Tool and Stainless Steel Plant	Durgapur		211
8. Mysore Iron and Steel Works (conversion to alloy steel)	Bhadravati		1500
9. Khetri Copper Project (including Kolihan Copper Project and Fertiliser Plant)	Khetri		5800
10. Korba Aluminium Project	Korba	}	10000
11. Koyna Aluminium Project	Koyna		
12. New schemes			30400
13. Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant—3rd stage	Bhilai		3600
14. Bokaro 5th converter and continuing expansion	Bokaro		12200
15. Plate Mill			7400
16. Technological improvements (for all the plants)			2400
17. Additional capacity for steel			2000
18. Balancing equipment (for all the plants)			2000
19. Finishing facilities for production, diversification (for all the plants)			2000
20. Doubling the capacity of the zinc smelter	Debari		500
21. Gujarat Alumina Plant (Central share)			100
22. Machinery and Engineering Industries			15301.67
23. Continuing schemes			10046.67
24. Heavy Electricals Ltd.—steam turbo generators, transformers and traction motor expansion	Bhopal		1100
25. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Tiruchi		315
26. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (including stamping shop)	Hardwar		2079
27. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.—steam turbines	Ramachandrapuram		395
28. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (ASEA)—switchgear project	Ramachandrapuram		46
29. Machine Tool Corporation	Ajmer		596
30. Heavy Machine Building Plant	Ranchi		247
31. Heavy Machine Tool Plant	Ranchi		506
32. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	Durgapur		249
33. Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Project	Visakhapatnam		1308
34. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Rupnarsipur		do.
35. Expansion of dry core cables	do.		301.63
36. Manufacture of aluminium sheathed cables	do.		138
37. Manufacture of copper ply cables	do.		161.47
38. Coaxial cables type 174	do.		4.15
39. Instrumentation Ltd.	Kotah		310.42
40. Hindustan Machine Tools	Bangalore		300
41. Presses			300
42. Printing machines			250
43. Hindustan Shipyard—dry dock	Visakhapatnam		750
44. Hindustan Shipyard—expansion	do.		600
45. Hindustan Shipyard—subsidy	do.		600

TABLE 164—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Outlay (Rs. lakh)
44.	<i>New schemes</i>		5255
45.	Agricultural tractors	Not yet decided	500
46.	Pumps and compressors Project	do.	500
47.	Gas cylinders project	do.	400
48.	Diversification of national instruments	Jadavpur	55
49.	Expansion and diversification of BHEL	Tiruchi	100
50.	Expansion and diversification of BHEL	Ramachandra- puram	200
51.	Feasibility studies relating to advance action for Fifth Plan		50
52.	Seamless pipes		950
53.	Second shipyard	Cochin	2500
54.	Fertilisers and Pesticides		48346.01
55.	<i>Continuing schemes</i>		21749.26
56.	FACT—4th stage expansion	Alwaye	111
57.	Cochin Fertilisers	Cochin	2136
58.	Madras Fertilisers	Madras	2729
59.	Expansion of Trombay Fertilisers	Trombay	5941
60.	Durgapur Fertilisers	Durgapur	2232
	Sindri Fertilisers		
61.	Rationalisation scheme		
62.	Naphtha gasification	Sindri	2381
63.	Expansion of Namrup Fertilisers	Sindri	53
64.	Barauni Fertilisers	Namrup	2646
65.	Kanpur Fertilisers (Govt. share)	Barauni	3398
66.	Hindustan Insecticides	Kanpur	47.50
		Delhi & Alwaye	74.76
67.	<i>New schemes</i>		26596.75
68.	Additional Fertiliser capacity		26200
69.	Hindustan Insecticides		396.75
70.	Intermediates		18481.97
71.	<i>Continuing schemes</i>		5925.26
72.	Triveni Structural	Allahabad	85
73.	Expansion of NEPA mills	Nepanagar	465.02
74.	Travancore Titanium Products (Central share)	Alwaye	190
75.	Foundry Forge Plant	Ranchi	2615
76.	Sulphuric acid project of Sindri Fertilisers	Sindri	42
77.	Gujarat Aromatic Project	Koyali	1632.24
78.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals	Panvel	896
79.	<i>New schemes</i>		12556.71
80.	Paper, pulp and newsprint schemes		5000
81.	Cement Corporation (including continuing schemes)		2000
82.	Salt works		10
83.	Expansion and diversification of Tungabhadra Steel Products		100
84.	Expansion of raw film project	Tungabhadra	496.7
	Gujarat Naphtha Cracker	Ooty	
85.	Manufacture of ethylene, propylene		1100
86.	Benzene extraction	Koyali	300
87.	Butadiene (inclusive of synthetic rubber)	do.	2800
		do.	
	Fertiliser Corporation of India		
88.	Addition of balancing equipment to methanol plant		300
89.	Methylamines plant		100
90.	Manufacture of other amines and ethylenediamine	Trombay	150

TABLE 164—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Outlay (Rs. lakh)
91. C7-C10 alcohols
92. Barauni Aromatic Project	Barauni	.. .. .
93. D.M.T. (1st phase) investment on manufacture of intermediates to commence production in Fifth Plan	do.	.. .. .
94. Caprolactam	1000
95. New olefines complex
96. methanol
97. Consumer Goods	3699.38
98. Continuing schemes	534.38
99. Security Paper Mill	Hoshangabad	85
100. New Alkaloid Factory	Neemuch	103
101. Hindustan Antibiotics	Pimpri	113
102. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	Hyderabad, Rahikesh & Guindy	188
103. Ophthalmic Glass Project	Durgapur	45.38
104. New schemes	3163
105. Printing press for bank note paper	600
106. Printing press for postal stationery
107. Hindustan Machine Tools-Watch Factory	500
108. Take-over of British India Corporation-Copper Allen	100
109. Footwear and tannery plant	215
110. National Textile Corporation—take-over and reconstruction and modernisation of sick but viable textile mills	1750
111. Other Schemes	28720.83
112. Continuing schemes	27334.51
113. Central Engineering and Design Bureau of HSL	75
114. Housing for Nasik press at Bombay and Calcutta mints	Nasik, Bombay & Calcutta	230
115. Loan to institutional financing agencies	25000†
116. Township of Heavy Engineering Corporation	160
117. Township of Hindustan Cables	40
118. NIDC	103.51
Plantations
119. Tea finance scheme	450
120. Tea machinery (hire-purchase scheme including irrigation scheme)	900
121. Rubber (Central share for Kerala Plantation Corporation).	200
122. Coffee (development plant)
123. Coffee (replanting schemes)	176
124. New schemes	1386.32
125. NPC	25
126. I.S.I.	71
127. Two consortia for power and industrial project	50
128. Central Machine Tools Institute, Bangalore	2.0

† Includes Rs. 30 crores for Jute modernisation and Rs. 20 crore for support to State Industrial Projects.

TABLE 164—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Outlay (Rs. lakh)
Cardamom			
129.	Katte control scheme		140.32
130.	Loan scheme for replanting of cardamom		
131.	Hire purchase scheme		
132.	Research scheme		
133.	Scheme for supply of manure and plant protection chemicals		
Tea			
134.	Loan scheme in connection with rehabilitation of flood affected tea estates in Darjeeling districts.		100
135.	Replantation subsidy scheme		600
136.	Pilot plant studies on processes developed in National Laboratories		1200
B-MINERAL PROJECTS			
1.	Minerals		71714.63
2.	Counting schemes		57062.63
3.	Dalli Mines for Bhilai		1892
4.	Kolar Gold Mines	Kolar, Hutti	3105
5.	Hutti Gold Mines		73
Pyrites and Chemicals Development Corporation			
6.	Mining project	Amjore	308
7.	Intensive exploration scheme		20.13
8.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission		341.60
9.	Oil India (crude conditioning plant and crude pipeline)		600
10.	Gauhati, Barauni and Koyali Refineries		2080
11.	Haldia Refinery	Haldia, Cochin, Madras	5500
12.	Cochin Refinery (expansion)		400
13.	Madras Refinery		461
14.	Government Esso Lube Oil Project		61
15.	Lubrizol		10
16.	I.O.C.—marketing		3028
National Coal Development Corporation			
17.	Coking coal mines		2900
18.	Washeries		
19.	Non-coking coal mines		
20.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation		245
21.	Coal Board—third Plan ropeways scheme		278
National Mineral Development Corporation			
22.	Bailadila Iron Ore (deposit no. 14)		494
Hindustan Zinc Limited			
23.	Development of mine for production of 2000 tonnes of ore per day		742
24.	Geological Survey of India		3500
25.	Indian Bureau of Mines		
26.	Air borne mineral surveys and exploration		
27.	New schemes:		14652
28.	Saladipura Pyrites Project	Saladipura, Udaipur, Maldeota	1000
29.	Udaipur Phosphate Project		
30.	Maldeota Phosphate Project		
P. C. D. C.			
31.	Additional one million Amjore pyrites	Amjore	500
32.	Beneficiation schemes		

TABLE 164—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Outlay (Rs. lakh)
33.	I.O.C. feasibility studies		50
	National Coal Development Corporation		
34.	Coking coal mines-Monidih		1500
35.	Washeries		
36.	Other programmes ¹		500
	Coal Board		
37.	Fourth Plan and transportation scheme*		1000
	National Mineral Development Corporation		
38.	Bailadila Iron Ore Mine (deposit No.5)		
39.	Kiriburu expansion		5800
40.	Donimalai Iron Ore Project		
41.	Feasibility studies for pelletisation of iron ore mines		50
42.	Other feasibility studies		50
43.	Iron ore crushing and screening plants		940
	Hindustan Copper Limited		
	Feasibility studies		
44.	Agnigundala Copper		
45.	Sukinda Nickel		
	Other schemes		
46.	Agnigundala (Bandalamotta) lead deposit		2000
47.	Rakha Copper—phase I		
48.	Rakha Copper—phase II		
	Hindustan Zinc Limited		
49.	Prospecting and exploratory mining in the lead-zinc deposits of Zawar Mines.		1152
50.	Development of a new mine in the Zawar area for production of additional 2000 tonnes of ore.		
51.	Development of rock phosphate in Miston area (Udaipur)		50
52.	Manganese Ore India Ltd. Beneficiation Plant.		60
C-ATOMIC ENERGY PROJECT			
1.	Atomic Energy ¹		6090
2.	Continuing schemes		4169
3.	Uranium Corporation of India		305
4.	Electronic Corporation of India		90
5.	Nuclear Fuel Complex (including housing)		1456
6.	Heavy Water Plant		1588
7.	Power reactor fuel reprocessing plants		614
8.	Fission Product Fixation Plant		93
9.	Secretariat		23
10.	New schemes		1921
	Atomic Mineral Division		
11.	Development of Narwapahar		140
12.	Uranium Corporation of India		44
13.	Electronic Corporation of India (diversification programme)		25
14.	Nuclear Fuel Complex (additional facilities)		92
15.	Heavy Water Plant		1465
16.	Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant		100
17.	Secretariat		15
18.	Indian Rare Earths		40

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CHAPTER XXI

COMMERCE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) during 1967-68 and for the period April to December 1968, amounted to Rs. 3,172.95 and Rs. 2,395.51 crores respectively. The value of imports and exports, the total value of foreign trade and the balance of trade since 1950-51 are given below.

TABLE 165
FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA

(Rs. crores)

Year	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Total value of foreign trade	Balance of trade
1950-51	650.44	600.67	1,251.11	-49.77
1955-56	774.35	608.91	1,383.26	-165.44
1960-61	1,122.48	642.07	1,764.55	-480.41
1961-62	1,093.08	660.58	1,753.66	-432.50
1962-63	1,137.24	701.61	1,838.85	-435.63
1963-64	1,223.75	793.24	2,016.99	-430.51
1964-65	1,349.72	816.30	2,166.02	-533.42
1965-66	1,408.89	805.64	2,214.53	-603.25
1966-67	2,078.36	1,156.53	3,234.89	-921.83
1967-68	1,974.28	1,198.67	3,172.95	-775.61
April-Dec. 1968	1,376.49	1,019.02	2,395.51	-357.47

(Source—Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics).

Notes : (1) The data cover trade by sea, air and land. (2) Figures since 1962-63 are inclusive of land-borne trade with Nepal and export of items through parcel post. (3) The data include the trade of Goa, Daman and Diu from 1962-63. (4) Figures of trade with Sikkim and Bhutan are not included. (5) Trade of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is included from April, 1963. (6) Transshipment trade and ships' stores are excluded. (7) From 1957, direct transit trade (trade of adjacent countries passing in transit through Indian ports or through bills of lading) is excluded, but indirect transit trade (goods previously imported but kept in ware-houses and afterwards re-exported) is included first under imports and thereafter under re-exports. (8) Besides merchandise trade, trade in treasure-gold and silver has been included. From 1957 silver is covered under merchandise. (9) The import figures exclude certain consignments of foodgrains and Government stores awaiting adjustments. (10) While exports are valued on f.o.b./f.n.r. basis inclusive of export duty and other charges payable at the time of export, imports are valued on c.i.f. basis and are exclusive of import duty. (11) The above figures differ from those published earlier because of corrections relating to (i) short-shipments and shut-out shipments in the case of exports, and (ii) final adjustments in the transactions of Government imports. (12) Figures for 1966-67 and onward are in terms of the devalued rupee.

The adverse balance of trade has widened since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, owing to an increase in imports needed to meet the requirements of development and maintenance and a relatively slower growth of exports. This trend was arrested in 1961-62 but again showed an upward tendency in 1964-65. The trade deficit narrowed down considerably in 1967-68 compared to the previous year and has come down further in 1968-69.

Balance of Payments

Table 166 shows India's balance of payments position in 1967-68 and the first quarter of 1968-69.

TABLE 166
INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
CURRENT ACCOUNT

(In crores of rupees)

Item	1967-68			April-June 1968		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
1. Merchandise ¹						
(i) Private ..	1254.6	785.2	+469.4	333.5	185.5	+148.0
(ii) Government	—	1257.6	-1257.6	—	330.8	-330.8
2. Non-monetary gold movement	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Travel ² ..	3.2	15.1	-11.9	1.1	3.0	-1.9
4. Transportation ³	93.9	59.7	+34.2	23.9	16.1	+7.8
5. Insurance ..	12.2	6.8	+5.4	3.2	2.1	+1.1
6. Investment income ⁴ ..	20.3	229.3	-209.0	5.1	57.1	-52.0
7. Government, not included elsewhere ⁵ ..	80.3	24.7	+55.6	19.5	5.4	+14.1
8. Miscellaneous ⁶	52.5	68.4	-15.9	19.5	15.8	+3.7
9. Transfer payments						
(i) Official ⁷ ..	39.6	18.0	+21.6	4.5	0.4	+4.1
(ii) Private ⁸ ..	122.7	18.8	+103.9	35.2	4.7	+30.5
10. Total Current Transactions ..	1669.3	2483.6	-804.3	445.5	620.9	-175.4
11. Errors and Omissions ..	—	—	-85.6	—	—	-61.0

NOTE : The import and export figures in this and the following sections are based on exchange control data and are not comparable with those published by the Directorate-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. For factors causing discrepancies, see 'India 1966', p. 326. Footnotes and table are concluded on the next page.

TABLE 166—*concid.*

INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Item	1967-68			April-June 1968		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
1. Private(a)	67.3	61.1	+6.2	10.3	12.6	-2.3
(i) Long-term	58.4	45.9	+12.5	8.6	11.4	-2.8
(ii) Short-term	8.9	15.2	-6.3	1.7	1.2	+0.5
2. Banking(b)	118.3	105.7	+12.6	16.2	2.3	+13.9
3. Official(c)	1332.0	460.9	+871.1	334.4	108.7	+225.7
(i) Loans(d)	735.0	45.3	+739.7	191.7	1.5	+190.2
(ii) Amortisation(e)	1.9	169.1	-167.2	0.8	32.3	-31.5
(iii) Miscellaneous(f)	477.8	108.4	+369.4	108.5	40.2	+68.3
(iv) Reserved(g)	67.3	138.1	-70.8	33.4	34.7	-1.3
Total Capital and Monetary Gold	1517.6	627.7	+889.9	360.9	123.6	+237.3

Imports

India's over-all imports during 1968 at Rs. 1,866.6 crores were lower by 10.9 per cent compared to the preceding year. Commodity-wise break-up available until November 1968 shows that the total imports at Rs. 1,716 crores were lower by Rs. 217 crores or 11 per cent compared to January-November 1967. The main items showing decline during the period compared to January-November 1967 were foodgrains (—Rs. 198.2 crores), iron and steel (—Rs. 29.5 crores), electric machinery (—Rs. 15.6 crores), aluminium (—Rs. 14.9 crores), copper (—Rs. 13 crores), sulphur (—Rs. 9.1 crores), dairy products (—Rs. 8.9 crores), rubber (—Rs. 5.5 crores), raw

Notes : (i) The data are preliminary. (ii) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions up to end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates. 1. Exports f.o.b.; imports c.i.f. The data on government imports exclude freight on P.L. 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by U.S. authorities. 2. Data for receipts are incomplete. 3. Receipts cover estimated amounts for reimbursements of freight and insurance paid in advance by exporters and disbursements of foreign ships in Indian ports, etc., and payments include operating expenses abroad of Indian steamship companies and some freight and insurance payments. 4. Receipts include interest on investments of the Reserve Bank of India. 5. The payments figure represents disbursements of the Government, for example, for the upkeep of its organisations abroad. 6. Covers receipts and payments mainly for services. 7. Represent contra-entries for imports financed by aid received under the Colombo Plan and Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement, receipts of cash grants mainly from the Ford Foundation and receipts and payments of pensions on government account and contributions to international organisations. 8. Comprises unilateral transfers like maintenance remittances, receipts of missionaries, remittances of savings, migrants' transfers, etc., and receipts and payments of pensions, retirement benefits etc., on private account. Includes Rs. 13 crores paid to the I.B.R.D. as our contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund. (a) Non-banking. Includes drawings and repayments on account of I.B.R.D. loans and other foreign Government loans to private sector in India. (b) Excluding R.B.I. (c) Including R.B.I. (d) Credits represent utilisation of various foreign loans and credits obtained by the official sector from the I.B.R.D., I.D.A. and foreign governments, as well as rupee loans out of P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 counterpart funds, and drawings from the I.M.F. Debit entries relate to the repurchase of rupees from the I.M.F. (e) Entries relate mainly to repayments of loans from the I.B.R.D., and from foreign governments, capital withdrawals and disbursements relating to the Pension Annuity Arrangements under the Indo-U.K. Financial Agreement of July 1948, capital repayments by the U.K. of excess pension fund under the Pension Resettlement Arrangements of March 1965, repayment of partition debt by Burma and repayments of the loan extended to Burma in 1937. (f) Covers capital receipts and payments on official account other than loans and amortisation transactions. (g) Represents changes in the foreign exchange assets of the R.B.I. and the Government and the gold holdings of the former.

wool (—Rs. 4.3 crores), mechanical and pharmaceutical products (—Rs. 3.7 crores), professional scientific and controlling instruments etc. (—Rs. 3.3 crores), metal manufactures (—Rs. 2.5 crores), raw jute (—Rs. 2 crores), paper and paper board (—Rs. 1.9 crores), textile yarn and thread and tin (—Rs. 1.8 crores each). The decline was offset by larger imports, among others, of fertilisers (+Rs. 61.1 crores), non-electric machinery, mainly parts, components and spares (+Rs. 17.2 crores), chemical elements and compounds (+Rs. 10.4 crores), fruits and vegetables, mainly cashew nuts (+Rs. 6.1 crores), zinc (+Rs. 4.8 crores), mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (+Rs. 4.1 crores) and raw cotton (+Rs. 1.3 crores).

Figures for January-November 1968 show that imports other than those of foodgrains and fertilisers were lower by 6.2 per cent as against a decline of 11.2 per cent in over-all imports. This was because the fall in the imports of foodgrains was relatively steeper than a rise in the imports of fertilisers. During the period April-November 1968 imports other than those of foodgrains and fertilisers at Rs. 878 crores were more or less the same (lower only by 0.8 per cent) compared to April-November 1967. In view of the trend of revival of industrial activity in the country, the level of imports other than foodgrains in the year to come is, therefore, likely to be somewhat higher.

While imports from the U.S.A., Australia, Canada and Burma declined on account of reduced foodgrain imports, those from the U.K., the German Federal Republic, Iran and the Netherlands declined on account of reduced imports of capital goods and raw materials.

Of the total imports, 34.7 per cent came from the U.S.A., 7.4 per cent from the U.K., 7 per cent from the German Federal Republic, 6.8 per cent from the U.S.S.R., 6.7 per cent from Japan, and the remaining 37.4 per cent from other countries.

Exports

A break-through in exports was achieved in 1968. The over-all exports including re-exports during the year at Rs. 1,315.3 crores were an all-time high. They were higher by Rs. 105.7 crores or 8.7 per cent compared to 1967. India's adverse balance of trade narrowed down to Rs. 551 crores compared with Rs. 885 crores in 1967.

The export performance between April and December 1968 was encouraging. Exports at Rs. 1,019 crores were higher by about 13 per cent than the exports in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Commodity-wise analysis of exports (January-November, 1968) showed that over-all exports during this period at Rs. 1,204.62 crores were higher by Rs. 100.7 crores or about 9 per cent compared to January-November, 1967. A factor contributing to this was the increase in exports of primary products, inclusive of mineral ores (4 per cent) and manufactured and semi-manufactured goods (13 per cent). Fifty-six per cent of the gross rise in exports was accounted for by the increased exports of non-traditional manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

The over-all export earnings during January-November 1968, were higher in spite of the generally depressed level of world prices of our exports. For example, in the case of 23 out of the 30 important items of exports, the unit value realised was lower than that realised in the same period last year. List of such items includes jute goods, tea, cotton cloth (mill-made), cardamom, pepper, chillies, manganese ore, mica, oil cakes, castor oil, fish, raw wool, iron and steel scrap, finished leather, E.I. tanned hides and skins, chrome leather tanned, footwear, onions and lac.

Major primary products that showed a fall in export earnings compared to January-November 1967 were : tea (—Rs. 20.1 crores), raw hides and skins (—Rs. 6.7 crores), iron and steel scrap (—Rs. 3 crores), raw jute

(—Rs. 1.4 crores), coffee (—Rs. 1.3 crores), raw cotton and manganese ore (—Rs. 1.2 crores each), onions (—Rs. 1.1 crores), meat and meat preparations and sugar (—Rs. 81 lakhs each), animal casings (—Rs. 79 lakhs), chillies (—Rs. 60 lakhs), raw wool (—Rs. 50 lakhs), ginger (—Rs. 46 lakhs), mica (—Rs. 44 lakhs) and cardamom (—Rs. 38 lakhs).

A number of primary products, however, did show an increase in export earnings. These included cashew kernels (+Rs. 14.4 crores), iron ore (+Rs. 13 crores), castor oil (+Rs. 9.3 crores), oil cakes (+Rs. 6.3 crores), tobacco (+Rs. 1.5 crores), groundnuts (+Rs. 2.7 crores), fish and pulses (+Rs. 1.4 crores each), and pepper (+Rs. 92 lakhs). Items like castor oil and many other primary goods listed above (excepting iron ore and cashew kernels) yielded higher export earnings in spite of a fall in the unit value realisations.

There was also a marked increase in the export of non-traditional manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. Important items that had shown improvement in exports were: engineering goods (+Rs. 29.8 crores), iron and steel (+Rs. 22.3 crores), handicrafts (+Rs. 12.8 crores), leather and leather manufactures, excluding footwear, (+Rs. 9.8 crores), chemicals and allied products (+Rs. 3.7 crores), ferro-manganese and ferro-alloys (+Rs. 2.6 crores), art silk fabrics (+Rs. 2 crores), paper and paper board (+Rs. 2.02 crores), miscellaneous cotton manufacturers (+Rs. 1.89 crores), cement (+Rs. 1.41 crores), mineral fuels and lubricants and related materials (+Rs. 1.32 crores), plastic and plastic manufacturers (+Rs. 1.34 crores), rubber manufactures (+Rs. 92 lakhs), cotton apparel and handloom silk cloth (+Rs. 74 lakhs each), and wool, lumber and cork manufactures and footwear (+Rs. 63 lakhs each). In the light of industrial and commercial policy adopted, the future prospects of the exports of the non-traditional manufactured and semi-manufactured goods particularly iron and steel, engineering goods, leather and leather manufactures, chemical and allied products, gems and jewellery appear to be bright.

The higher export of non-traditional manufactured and semi-manufactured goods was partly a result of the close coordination between Government and industry, and the various exports promotions measures taken by the Government by way of release of foreign exchange for specific purposes, import replenishment, priority allotment of spares and raw materials from source of choice, concessional prices of some materials, rail freight concession, draw-back of import and excise duties, etc.

The export of traditional manufactured and semi-manufactured goods did not show a uniform up trend. While the exports of some items showed an increase, those of others fell during the period compared to January–November, 1967.

TRADE POLICY

The accent of the trade policy continues to be on achieving increased export earnings by a vigorous export drive and securing substitution of imported goods and raw materials by curtailment of imports of non-essential goods available from indigenous sources. The distribution of scarce commodities on equitable price has also been an objective of the trade policy.

Import Policy

The import policy for 1969-70 lays emphasis on export production and import savings.

In the priority sector, industrial units which contributed to exports sales during the calendar year 1968 to the extent of 10 per cent or more of their production, will be granted preferred sources of supply and facilities for expansion. Industrial units in the non-priority sector having a satisfactory exports performance will be treated as priority units and receive the

facilities. Free foreign exchange has been reserved to meet a part of the requirements of exporting units eligible to preferred sources of supply. Industrial units with a substantial export performance will also be entitled to certain facilities, e.g. expansion of production capacity for stepping up exports; import of capital goods, raw materials, components and spares for the additional capacity licensed for export production; financial, technical and managerial assistance, and exclusion of capacity used in export effort from the overall licensed capacity.

Ten industries from the priority list were selected in the preceding year for their export potential. More end-products, namely, winding wires, engine valves, fuel, air and oil filters, fuel injection equipment and a wide range of bicycle components have been added to this list. Units in these industries, failing to export 5 per cent of their production, will be liable to cuts in their import licences, apart from losing the facilities of preferred sources of supply and expansion of production capacity.

A new scheme has been introduced for granting import replenishment licences to recognised merchandising export houses against their exports of non-traditional products, or against nominations secured by them. The scheme also envisages the issue of initial licences to such export houses to enable them to build ready stocks of essential industrial materials. Export houses will also be able to adjust raw materials supplies so as to arrange production according to export needs. Recognised export houses will also be permitted to organise bulk imports by obtaining licences for new materials and components on behalf of actual users, if the latter so desire. They can act as indenting houses for import of goods against licences issued to actual users without obtaining letters of authority from the licensing authorities.

The requirements of 59 priority industries will continue to be met as hitherto on the basis of their needs for maintaining and expanding their production to meet domestic demand and overseas requirements. The basis of licensing for raw materials, components and spares and the frequency with which these units can apply for licences will be the same as last year. A new scheme has been introduced for the registration of long-term export contracts. For exports made in fulfilment of such contracts, exporters will be eligible for the same levels of assistance as were permissible on the date of the contracts.

For import savings and import substitution 316 items have been banned for import. These include shoe grindery, ball bearings of various sizes, several items of garage tools, some parts of motor vehicles, chemical intermediates, a few items of insecticides, some items of drugs and medicines, machine tools including grinding machines, welding machines, wood working machines, machine tools accessories, a wide range of machinery and equipment, and some iron and steel items. One hundred and twenty nine items which were hitherto allowed to actual users without restriction, will now be permitted only on a restricted basis. These include certain sizes of taper roller bearings, dyes intermediates, various items of chemicals, raw materials for paints, etc. For import of spare parts, priority units will be required to make a separate application on annual basis any time during the licensing period, in addition to the facility provided for grant of emergency licences for spare parts to meet a sudden breakdown.

The policy for meeting the requirements of raw materials, components and spares of industries other than priority industries will remain unchanged. New units in the small scale sector, from the engineering, chemicals and electronics industries, will be granted higher value initial licences to give them a better start.

Import substitution was until recently related mainly to the production of finished or final products which were being imported in substantial quantities. In respect of many items, this first phase of import substitution is

coming to an end. In the second phase, efforts will be made to produce intermediates from indigenous starting materials. The Directorate-General of Technical Development is already engaged on this work. A high level Committee has been appointed in the Department of Industrial Development to review the efforts made in the field of import substitution, to keep a watch on the progress achieved and to provide further guidelines to DGTD and to identify new areas in which import substitution should take place.

The import of six more items (copra, mutton tallow, soyabean oil, cork wood, sodium nitrate and palm oil) has been added to the list of commodities which will be canalised through the State Trading Corporation/Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. Imports of natural rubber, sulphur products, vitamins and anti-biotics will also be arranged for actual users through the STC. In respect of certain other raw materials, such as carbon black, aluminium oxide, phosphoric acid, titanium di-oxide and cellulose acetate etc., the STC will act as an independent indenting house on behalf of actual users. State-sponsored Corporations will be allowed to organise bulk import of raw materials, components and spare parts, chemicals and instruments for actual users.

A few selected consumer goods, e.g. medicines, text and technical books, hearing aids and their batteries, artists brushes and slide rules will be allowed through the National Co-operative Consumers Federation for distribution through Consumer Co-operative Stores.

Export Policy and Promotion

India has been striving consistently for the expansion and diversification of her exports. A series of measures have been put into operation which cover finance for export, assistance and incentives, transport facilities, training, market research, rationalisation of institutional arrangements, technical services including some with the help of the UN Agencies and friendly countries. Other facilities provided include release of foreign exchange for specified purposes, import replenishment, priority in allotment of scarce raw materials and concessional prices for some raw materials, railway freight concessions, drawbacks of import and excise duties and other general and specific relief in line with international trading practices.

The Committee on Drawback Facilities on Exports has submitted its report. Its recommendations include steps to simplify work relating to drawback and payments.

Export trade has been recognised as a priority sector. The Government and the Reserve Bank have taken measures from time to time to facilitate credit for exporters at a reasonable interest. Exporters can obtain both pre-shipment and post-shipment advances from commercial banks at a concessional rate of 6 per cent. Refinance is also available from the Reserve Bank for such advances. The Industrial Development Bank of India has decided to make direct advances to exporters of capital goods and machinery in association with commercial banks.

The import policy for registered exporters providing for issue of import licences to the extent of replenishment of import contents against exports of selected products has been announced. The export products covered under this policy are engineering goods, chemical and allied products, plastic products, fish products, leather and leather goods, handicrafts, sports goods, woollen carpets and textiles, rugs and druzgets, hosiery and mixed fabrics, stainless steel products, ship repairing, cotton textiles, silk fabrics and garments, tobacco and its products, coir products, processed foods, cashew kernels, gems and jewellery and cinematographic films and fibre products.

To help exporters meet the competition in foreign markets, develop marketing competence and neutralise the disadvantages inherent in the present stage of the development of the economy, a scheme has been put in force

under which cash assistance is offered on the exports of selected non-traditional industrial products. These include engineering goods, iron and steel—prime and scrap—chemicals and allied products including paper and plastic products, sports goods, processed foods, etc.

It has been decided to enhance the scale of assistance in selected cases with substantial export promise. The enhanced rates will henceforth be available to an exporter on his entire exports of the products concerned during 1968-69 provided his exports exceed that of the preceding year by at least 10 per cent; otherwise the old rates will prevail.

Important indigenous raw materials required for export production in the engineering, chemical and other industries are allotted on priority basis. Prime iron and steel, the main raw material for engineering exports, is made available at international prices under an inter-industry arrangement. Similarly, indigenous plastic raw materials are made available at international prices to exporters of plastic goods.

The Government recognises and approves several specialised organisations for export promotion. The more important of these are the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, Indian Council of Arbitration, Export Inspection Council, and the Indian Institutes of Packaging and of Foreign Trade. A revised scheme for recognition of export houses specialising in export trade has been put into effect from July 1, 1968. Companies registered under the Companies Act and cooperative societies and federations with a sound financial base and experience in export trade and with a minimum annual export performance of Rs. 25 lakhs in the case of non-traditional products, and Rs. 2 crores in the case of traditional products can be recognised for three years as Export Houses. Recognised Export Houses are eligible for Government assistance from the Marketing Development Fund for a wider range of their activities and scales of grants are also higher than before.

The Board of Trade was set up in May 1962 (re-constituted on January 1, 1968) to make a continuous review of export promotion policies in consultation with trade and industry. The Board has constituted committees and study groups to make reports on questions relating to trade practices and development and other relevant subjects. Vigorous efforts are being made to popularise Indian products abroad through publicity pamphlets and films. Nineteen Export Promotion Councils have been set up for different commodities, namely: (i) cotton textiles, (ii) silk and rayon textiles, (iii) plastics and linoleum, (iv) cashew, (v) tobacco, (vi) sports goods, (vii) chemicals and allied products, (viii) shellac, (ix) leather, (x) engineering goods, (xi) mica, (xii) spices, (xiii) marine products, (xiv) processed foods (xv) basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and soaps, (xvi) wool and woollen goods, (xvii) finished leather and leather manufactures, (xviii) handloom products, and (xix) gems and jewellery. The Councils conduct surveys of foreign markets, research in better and new uses of commodities, etc. To co-ordinate the efforts of the Councils and to help and guide them in the developmental activities, an apex body, namely, the Federation of Indian Export Organisations has been set up. Six Commodity Boards have also been set up for tea, coir, coffee, cardamom, handicrafts, handlooms and silk (also see the chapter on "Industry". The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation, and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation are engaged in promoting exports in their respective fields. The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act was passed in 1963 which empowers Government to notify measures of quality control and pre-shipment inspection of export products. An Export Inspection Advisory Council has been constituted for drawing up an operational programme for quality control. Quality control of textile

goods and machinery is conducted under a separate legislation—the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. A Textiles Committee was set up under the Act in August 1964 to create an all-India network for compulsory quality control and inspection of goods intended both for export and the domestic market. To ensure that entire inspection system functions efficiently, provisions have been made for training courses for surveyors, samples and inspectors to keep them abreast of latest techniques of inspection and testing.

The Directorate of Exhibitions looks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods and regulates international fairs and national exhibitions held in India with foreign countries participating. Participation in international Trade Fairs/Exhibitions in overseas countries is arranged by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply and Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, Bombay. Besides, the Export Promotion Councils/Commodity Boards also organise participation in Specialised Fairs/Exhibitions abroad.

Trade centres and showrooms have been set up at important foreign commercial centres which have been following a vigorous programme of visual publicity of exportable goods. To associate the commercial trade actively in export promotion, the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions has been set up in Bombay. The Council acts as a complementary organisation to the Directorate of Exhibitions in arranging participation in fairs in selected areas.

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, set up by the Government under the Societies Registration Act, started functioning in April, 1964. Primarily concerned with promoting exports, the Institute's broad lines of activity cover training, general research and marketing research including market/area surveys and commodity studies. Several executives in Government as well as in industry and trade have already received training in the entire spectrum of international marketing.

The Indian Institute of Packaging, established in May 1966, started functioning effectively from the beginning of 1967. It organises training courses in packaging materials such as aluminium, corrugated board, polyethylene, etc., and seminars on related subjects, viz., standardisation and cost reduction in packaging.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Trade agreements/arrangements and exchange of trade/economic delegations are important instruments in forging closer economic ties and increasing and diversifying the flow of trade both in pattern and direction.

During the year, India concluded new trade agreements or arrangements or extended the existing ones with Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Korea—Democratic Peoples Republic—Morocco, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, UAR and USSR.

The Prime Minister visited Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago in September-October, 1968. During her visit trade between India and these countries was also discussed. There was general agreement that trade relations between India and the South American countries should be strengthened. It has been decided to establish two commercial missions in Latin America at Caracas (Venezuela) and Lima (Peru).

Indian trade delegations visited Algeria, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Hungary, Jordan, Poland, Rumania, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, UAR, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia.

Trade and related delegations which visited India during the year include those from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Italy, France, Malaysia, Malawi, Norway, UAR, USSR and Yugoslavia.

An Indian Commercial Office was opened in Tripoli (Libya).

TARIFF

The Tariff Commission's recommendations for continuance of protection to the aluminium and dyestuffs industries till December 31, 1971 and for bringing 50 new dye intermediates under protection were accepted by Government. Another recommendation accepted was that, while the dyestuffs and automobile industries should continue to be regarded as protected, and should be subject to periodical reviews by the Commission, the protective rates of duty on automobile components and finished dyestuffs should be replaced by revenue duties.

Rao Committee Report

The Government have since announced their decisions on the Rao Committee's report to review the working of the Tariff Commission. Among the more important decisions are : (a) The principle of carrying out a review of deprotected industries—two to three years after de-protection—may be adopted as a regular measure, (b) Price inquiries leading to statutory price control (except in the case of agricultural commodities) should normally be entrusted to the Tariff Commission. In special circumstances, where *ad hoc* committees are set up, a convention should be established to associate the Chairman or a Member of the Commission with such committees, (c) Cost reduction vigilance as such would not be an appropriate function of the Commission. However, while making recommendations, in the course of its inquiries, the Commission may indicate the extent to which the high costs of an industry are due to factors which can be controlled by the industry, and also to the extent possible recommend measures for cost reduction.

Tariff Revision Committee

The third and final report of the Committee, on the revision of the Import Trade Control Schedule, was submitted on February 28, 1968. Its main recommendation was that the revised Import Trade Control Schedule should be based on the revised customs tariff at the level of main headings. It devoted particular attention to the question how the enunciation of Import Trade Control Policy and the detailed writing out of import licences could be improved so as to minimise delay and difficulties at the time of customs clearance.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Exports

The UK and the USA continue to be India's principal buyers. During 1967-68, the share of the U.K. and the USA in our exports was 19.1 and 17.3 per cent respectively. But in the first nine months of 1968-69, each of these countries took up about 16 per cent of total exports. The third position as principal buyer went to the USSR, which took up 11.1 per cent of our exports.

The principal countries to which India exported and the value of exports to each for the period 1963-64 to 1967-68 and April-December 1968 are given in Table 167.

TABLE 167
EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Rs. lakhs)

Country	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Apr.-Dec. 68
UK	1,62,97	1,66,39	1,44,78	2,02,39	2,29,03	164,70
USA	1,29,53	1,46,42	1,46,98	2,19,99	2,07,43	167,13
USSR	51,95	77,89	92,89	1,23,40	1,21,79	112,82
Japan	58,78	60,82	57,05	1,07,44	1,35,92	112,45
Australia ..	17,59	19,94	17,49	26,12	27,98	20,05
Ceylon	19,15	14,38	12,79	18,50	14,93	16,93
Germany (Federal Republic) ..	19,76	17,57	17,97	26,03	22,28	20,61
Canada	21,17	17,44	20,27	30,97	29,77	21,88
Burma	6,31	6,29	3,57	3,74	3,84	8,64
UAR	12,54	14,24	27,05	25,00	21,53	14,68
France	10,83	11,87	11,03	18,36	15,54	13,80
Argentina ..	10,06	7,43	4,15	2,02	57	53
Sudan	7,85	6,34	8,17	14,57	20,75	14,55
Malaya* ..	12,85	7,04	12,59	10,48	6,91	5,20
Singapore ..	17,35	7,87	—	9,35	8,78	9,95
Netherlands ..	10,43	9,09	7,91	11,79	12,98	11,91
Czechoslovakia ..	16,16	15,92	15,93	28,57	29,17	28,99
Kenya	5,03	5,29	4,86	7,31	6,04	6,04
Italy	11,25	9,92	8,39	15,48	17,82	14,01
Nigeria	3,78	5,12	4,00	4,59	3,75	2,52
Cuba	4,01	1,67	29	neg.	neg.	neg.
New Zealand ..	7,26	5,38	6,57	8,29	6,27	5,34
Pakistan	7,17	9,70	4,88	1	1	1
Indonesia ..	2,40	1,80	82	1,07	5,86	4,64
TOTAL (including other countries) ..	7,89,28	8,13,15	8,01,65	11,56,53	11,98,67	10,19,02

A closer study of the countrywise figures reveals an element of diversification in the direction of export trade. India's exports to the East European countries rose from Rs. 63 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 226 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 200 crores in the first nine months of 1968-69.

Imports

The principal countries from which India imported and the value of imports from each for 1963-64 to 1967-68 and the first nine months of 1968-69 are shown in Table 168.

TABLE 168
IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(By sea, air and land)

(Rs. lakhs)

Country	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Apr. Dec. 68
USA	449,97	510,48	534,83	782,91	771,51	464,67
UK	171,46	163,65	150,09	165,47	157,86	95,87
Germany (Federal Republic) ..	90,46	109,34	137,14	162,86	143,16	91,86
Iran	47,99	29,02	34,08	30,49	32,89	26,44
Japan	65,87	78,19	79,33	107,40	106,90	93,91
Italy	17,42	22,62	19,86	41,51	34,07	37,44
France	14,42	17,86	18,05	35,09	32,63	27,99
USSR	68,45	78,78	83,17	113,80	95,82	98,07
Belgium	7,98	8,79	11,51	24,28	16,49	7,46
Switzerland ..	12,07	11,86	14,51	18,16	13,39	11,61
Australia ..	17,92	24,65	24,18	39,00	64,96	22,20
Federation of Malaya* ..	12,09	10,42	12,77	12,40	7,30	4,43
Saudi Arabia ..	21,18	13,46	8,66	6,65	22,83	3,52
Canada	23,97	26,32	31,52	52,19	97,77	70,68
Czechoslovakia ..	17,33	19,83	21,15	33,40	27,34	26,30

*Figures for 1965-66 relate to Malaysia including Singapore.

TABLE 168 (concl'd.)

Country	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Apr-Dec.68
Pakistan	9,35	16,58	5,13	1,36	2,11	n.e.g.
Burma	8,45	10,30	9,72	40,23	8,24	8,06
Netherlands ..	10,74	13,83	19,77	34,49	25,50	12,50
Singapore	5,31	3,84	—	15,03	3,33	5,52
Sweden	11,81	11,23	10,63	14,15	18,39	12,67
UAR	15,25	17,35	19,96	20,30	26,78	34,76
Kenya	3,41	7,43	4,56	5,69	7,88	5,87
Sudan	8,52	9,00	5,74	17,37	11,72	14,35
TOTAL (including other countries)	1,222,85	1,349,03	1,408,53	2,078,36	19,74,28	13,76,49

It will be seen from the above table that, over the years the USA has emerged as the largest supplier, mainly because of the import of foodgrains and other items under aid and grants, followed at a distance by the UK, Federal Republic of Germany, USSR, Japan and Canada. At the same time there has been a striking increase in imports from the USSR and Canada in recent years.

PATTERN OF TRADE

Merchandise Exports

India's merchandise exports have witnessed expansion and increasing diversification in recent years. In 1967-68, these totalled Rs. 1,198.67 crores compared to Rs. 1,156.53 crores in 1966-67. The increase has been well spread over a number of commodities. Exports of cotton manufactures had gone up from Rs. 52.37 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 79.44 crores in 1967-68, of tea from Rs. 122.26 crores to Rs. 180.20 crores, iron ore and concentrates from Rs. 17.41 crores to Rs. 74.84 crores, tobacco unmanufactured from Rs. 14.05 crores to Rs. 34.85 crores and iron and steel from Rs. 9.68 crores to Rs. 54.84 crores among other items. However, exports of jute manufactures which reached an all time high of Rs. 249 crores during 1966-67 had a declining trend during 1967-68 and April-December, 1968. The following table gives the principal exports of India from 1963-64 to 1967-68.

TABLE 169
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(By sea, air and land)

Commodity	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Apr-Dec.68
Jute manufactures (excluding twist & yarn)	152,14	167,23	181,62	249,00	233,53	159,64
Tea	123,38	124,65	114,84	158,41	180,20	133,48
Cotton manufactures (excluding twist and yarn) ..	50,36	64,16	63,29	75,60	79,44	66,32
Textile fabrics (other than cotton and jute)	18,08	8,68	7,42	6,23	6,14	6,61
Textile articles (other than cotton and jute mfrs., woollen carpets, carpeting, floor rugs and matings) ..	11,21	5,42	4,58	6,68	5,76	5,14
Textile yarn and thread ..	16,68	14,40	15,07	20,36	16,12	17,91
Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates ..	9,73	14,51	11,54	16,24	12,99	11,92
Leather	26,20	27,16	28,21	61,85	53,22	53,74
Raw cotton (excluding linters and waste)	21,11	10,58	10,39	11,83	14,75	8,23
Fresh fruits and nuts (excluding oilnuts)	23,76	31,05	29,24	48,19	45,06	48,65
Crude vegetable materials, inedible*	15,99	17,05	16,78	22,87	19,14	15,85

*N.E.S. : Nowhere else stated in trade classification list.

TABLE 169 (concl'd.)

Commodities	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Apr.-Dec. 68
Raw wool	6,52	7,65	6,43	6,74	5,65	3,72
Sugar (including molasses) ..	27,10	18,21	11,19	18,14	16,44	3,43
Iron ore and concentrates ..	36,40	37,39	42,37	70,19	74,78	62,46
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	21,09	24,38	19,57	21,52	34,85	27,10
Vegetable oils (non-essential)	19,93	7,05	4,09	2,83	3,96	10,08
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stones)	12,05	13,03	14,61	18,78	19,69	14,08
Woolen carpets, carpeting, floor rugs & mattinga ..	5,26	5,37	4,48	8,01	9,45	8,04
Iron and steel	3,61	10,33	12,38	24,69	54,83	61,51
Coffee	8,31	13,42	12,94	15,84	18,18	15,72
Hides and skins, undressed ..	9,59	9,05	9,55	16,19	7,39	3,75
Petroleum products	7,41	7,89	6,46	10,30	7,32	7,08
Coal, coke and briquettes ..	2,15	4,36	2,86	2,26	1,83	2,20
TOTAL (including other items but excluding re-exports) ..	789,28	1,813,15	801,65	1,152,88	1,192,80	1,016,35

Non-essential vegetable oils and sugar which recorded substantial exports up to 1963-64 started declining thereafter because of shortages within the country. Another characteristic is the substantial increase achieved in the exports of non-traditional items, such as iron and steel, engineering goods, leather, etc.

Imports

Table 170 gives India's principal imports, with value, for 1963-64 to 1967-68 and April-December, 1968.

TABLE 170
IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(By sea, air and land)

(Rs. lakhs)

Commodity	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Apr.-Dec. 68
Iron & Steel	93,15	104,96	98,00	97,90	106,20	61,20*
Machinery other than electric	282,12	313,05	332,44	408,00	336,00	163,86*
Petroleum products	58,22	41,33	33,35	27,03	15,10	22,50
Transport equipment	71,06	73,47	70,55	62,21	76,32	49,75
Electric machinery and appliances	84,80	91,22	87,80	105,89	83,95	61,53
Raw cotton	48,84	58,09	46,21	56,47	81,48	75,84
Wheat, unmilled	134,84	241,92	264,73	423,04	378,47	1,91,79
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	46,17	27,23	34,87	36,09	59,73	45,43
Chemical elements and compounds	32,11	34,04	35,86	54,05	78,04	68,88
Manufactures of metals	15,82	16,99	18,17	17,26	14,11	10,40
Textile yarn and thread	10,70	9,13	5,92	7,4	3,78	3,20
Copper	26,04	24,41	33,37	39,11	35,46	26,52
Rice	37,50	40,17	41,90	81,64	54,76	38,65
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	8,64	8,21	8,73	17,41	17,52	12,74
Fresh fruits and nuts	15,43	19,29	18,86	24,68	31,83	23,59
Raw wool and hair	15,72	9,64	5,12	11,78	11,82	8,75
Paper and paper-board	12,25	12,88	13,23	21,23	17,36	13,81
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels ..	9,16	7,04	8,81	4,72	5,23	2,44
Coal-tar, dyestuffs and natural indigo	5,26	5,19	3,75	4,44	3,97	3,51
Aluminium	6,46	7,24	6,29	15,21	17,67	4,16
Milk and cream, dried or condensed	8,54	6,74	6,64	21,85	13,30	8,34
Misc. chemicals and products	9,52	5,01	6,88	16,37	15,09	13,35
Zinc	9,86	11,35	12,84	10,86	14,30	18,62

* Figures are for April-September.

TABLE 170 (concl'd.)

Commodity	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Apr-Dec 68
Raw jute and waste	2,06	7,33	9,16	20,57	1,77	4,83
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stones)	10,16	11,80	11,57	19,80	45,33	18,18
Vegetable oils	4,20	4,80	7,11	11,27	15,57	6,39
TOTAL (including other items)	1,222,85	1,349,03	1,408,53	2,078,36	19,74,28	13,76,49

The continuing rising trend in imports was slightly reversed in 1967-68. The decline was mainly in the imports of foodgrains and raw jute because of better domestic crops. In some other imports, decline was due to the shortage of foreign exchange and slackness to home demand.

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show the index numbers of quantity and prices of India's exports and imports and the terms of trade for 1966-67, 1967-68 and November, 1968 compared with the corresponding period of 1967.

TABLE 171
INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS

(Base : 1958=100)

Class of Commodities	Volume Index				Unit Value Index			
	1966-67*	1967-68	Nov. 1967	Nov. 1968	1966-67*	Nov. 1967	1967-68	Nov. 1968
Food	114	112	151	108	167	168	165	161
Beverages and tobacco	64	106	57	39	147	207	113	162
Crude materials (inedible, except fuel)	160	150	160	171	125	125	121	116
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	38	66	49	71	170	144	226	213
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	16	25	22	20	217	203	207	178
Chemicals	136	146	194	223	262	244	262	264
Manufactured goods	108	118	108	154	209	198	196	189
Machinery and transport equipment	1266	1393	1100	3178	73	81	89	92
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	182	218	174	292	193	195	220	216
General	119	122	130	143	169	169	165	162

TABLE 172
INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS

(Base : 1958=100)

Class of Commodities	Volume Index				Unit Value Index			
	1966-67*	1967-68	Nov. 1967	Nov. 1968	1966-67*	1967-68	Nov. 1967	Nov. 1968
Food	231	207	220	104	140	157	149	137
Beverages and tobacco	22	43	13	17	143	204	122	151
Crude materials (inedible, except fuel) ..	138	145	75	129	188	165	224	165
Mineral fuel, lubricants, etc.	92	99	222	72	100	100	105	115
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	251	581	143	401	148	131	164	109
Chemicals	367	490	570	647	89	84	77	66
Manufactured goods	82	79	65	66	163	172	163	191
Machinery and transport equipment	103	121	97	91	216	165	246	239
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	87	347	133	118	157	47	87	134
General	149	166	160	137	150	136	145	138

* Average of 10 months from June 1966 to March 1967. The figures for April and May 1966 are excluded as they are not comparable with those for post-devaluation period.

TABLE 173
INDEX NUMBER OF AVERAGE UNIT DECLARED VALUES
Terms of Trade

(Base, 1938-1940)

1966-67	1967-68	Oct. 1967	Nov 1968
113	124½	114	117

STATE TRADING

State Trading Corporation

The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. was registered in May 1956, under the Indian Companies Act. Not being a statutory corporation, it has to comply with all the obligations and requirements of the Companies Act like any other limited company.

The central aim of the Corporation is to broaden and enlarge the scope of India's exports and to arrange for essential imports at competitive prices. Its activities are directed towards diversification of exports, expanding existing markets, development and promotion of exports of certain bulk commodities on a long-term basis and handling canalised imports of bulk commodities. It also often undertakes price support and buffer stock operations in certain commodities on Central Government directions. The Corporation works in close association with the private trade and supplements their efforts through financial and organisational assistance.

Since the inception of the Corporation, there has been a rapid growth in its trade turnover, from Rs. 9.2 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 181.3 crores in 1967-68. In 1956-57, the Corporation's direct exports amounted to Rs. 5.8 crores which increased gradually to Rs. 32.6 crores in 1962-63. In 1963-64, when the Corporation was bifurcated to establish the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, the exports of the State Trading Corporation amounted to Rs. 8.9 crores which rose to Rs. 13.1 crores in 1965-66. The Corporation's exports during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 23.57 crores.

The export programme of the Corporation falls into five main groups: (1) railway equipment, (2) engineering goods including machine tools and manufactures of small industries, (3) chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, (4) consumer goods, prominent items being leather footwear and components, wigs, wiglets (for which it has set up a factory) and other human hair products, and swollen knitwear and textiles, and (5) marine products such as fish and agricultural products, fresh fruits including bananas (especially in the USSR and Japan) and fruit juices (particularly in the East European countries), quality rice and pulses.

With a view to developing exports of the products of the small-scale and medium-scale industries, the Corporation introduced the Exports Aid for Small Industries (EASI) Scheme in 1962, under which comprehensive marketing assistance is given to the manufacturers for the export of their products. Exports under the scheme in 1967-68 amounted to about Rs. 48 lakhs consisting of some 63 items exported to 47 countries. The Corporation has also introduced and developed exports of various chemical and allied products like mercuric oxide, gum rosin, BHC dust, non-soapy detergent washing powder, petroleum coke, ethanol, methanol, turpentine, naphtha, naphthalene, raw petroleum coke, molasses, salt, etc. It had stepped up exports of leather footwear and components.

In order to keep in constant touch with the changing trends of trade in world markets, the Corporation maintains a net-work of offices at Bangkok, Beirut, Budapest, Calcutta, Ceylon, East Berlin, Lagos, Montreal, Moscow, Nairobi, Prague, Rotterdam and Teheran.

The Corporation has been arranging imports of some capital goods and industrial raw materials and also of certain scarce commodities required for the country's economy and industrial development. Because of its bulk buying and handling, it is in a position to effect purchases at the most competitive prices. Large quantities of soyabean oil, sunflower seed oil, hops, chemicals, raw wool, art silk yarn, fertilisers, alkalies, mercury, sulphur, newsprint, tractors, printing and textile machinery, copra, palm oil and many other items have been imported with substantial savings in foreign exchange. This has also helped in establishing internal prices of these commodities.

The Corporation has been called upon at different times to undertake price support and buffer stock operations in respect of raw jute, seed-lac, lemon-grass oil, tobacco and raw cotton, to ensure fair prices to the growers of such agricultural commodities and to sustain foreign demand at a steadily rising rate.

The paid-up capital of the Corporation was Rs. 1 crore in 1956-57 which was doubled to Rs. 2 crores in 1958-59. During the 11 years up to 1966-67, it had contributed to the public exchequer Rs. 20.9 crores (income-tax about Rs. 19.1 crores and dividend about Rs. 1.85 crores) and accumulated reserves of the order of Rs. 11.3 crores. During 1967-68, it paid to the public exchequer Rs. 5.65 crores (Rs. 5.35 crores as income-tax and Rs. 30 lakhs as dividend).

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

The trading activities of the State Trading Corporation witnessed a rapid growth within a few years of its coming into existence. At the same time, need was felt of giving greater attention to the development of exports of ores and allied items. In April 1963, the Government of India, therefore, decided to bifurcate the State Trading Corporation to establish a second corporation called the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, Ltd. The new Corporation started functioning from October 1963 as a company registered under the Companies Act, and all work relating to minerals and metals as well as assets and liabilities on this account were transferred from the State Trading Corporation to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. The main objects of this fully Government-owned corporation are: (i) to organise and undertake export of mineral ores and concentrates and (ii) to organise and undertake imports of metals including iron and steel and their alloys, semi-manufactures, and industrial raw materials required in processing iron and steel for industrial or domestic use.

The Corporation is the sole exporter of iron ore except for the part made by private mineowners/shippers of Goa: during 1967-68, it exported 8.52 lakh tonnes of the ores (compared to 7.59 lakh tonnes in 1966-67). Other minerals being exported through the Corporation include coal, manganese ore, ferro-manganese, bauxite, etc. Important items of import comprise copper, zinc, lead, aluminium and some varieties of iron and steel. The total imports of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 28.8 crores in 1967-68, compared to Rs. 25.6 crores in 1966-67. The total trade turnover for 1967-68 was worth Rs. 99.9 crores (Rs. 67.8 crores in 1964-65).

Metal Scrap Trade Corporation

The Metal Scrap Trade Corporation was set up in September 1964. Its object is to organise and promote exports of ferrous scrap.

Handicrafts and Handlooms Export

This is a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation engaged in the export of Indian handloom and handicraft products. During 1967-68, its total exports amounted to Rs. 1.24 crores.

The Corporation renders assistance to the business associates through loans, supply of raw materials and pre-shipment inspection. Working in close liaison with Weavers' Service Centres it has developed many new woven and printed designs for handloom products. A new texture of handloom mixed fabric capable of taking anti-crease treatment has been developed with the help of the South India Textile Research Association.

Other Trading Corporations under the public sector include the Indian Motion Pictures Corporation and the Food Corporation of India, details of which are given respectively in the Chapters on "Mass Communication" and "Agriculture".

INTERNAL TRADE

With the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, the internal trade of India is naturally many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's Sub-Committee on Trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1947 was about Rs. 7,000 crores as compared to about Rs. 350 crores for external trade.

The internal trade of India can be classified under the broad heads of (i) rail-borne trade, (ii) river-borne trade, (iii) coasting trade, (iv) trade borne on other craft—by lorry, carts, etc., and (v) trade by air. Complete and precise data about total internal trade cannot be had, particularly because reliable statistics of trade by air and other craft such as lorry, carts, country-craft, are not available.

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE

Statistics of rail and river-borne trade are based on the invoices of the resources, the internal trade of India is naturally many times larger than its March 1965. From then on, they are being recorded on 'export' basis. For the purpose of these statistics, India is divided into a number of trade blocks**, roughly representing the States of the Indian Union. The chief port towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin are constituted as separate trade blocks. Similarly, the less important ports in Tamil Nadu and other places are grouped as 'Other Ports' each of which is treated as a separate trade block.

Table 174 shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between different trade blocks for selected years between 1955-56 and 1967-68. The internal trade of each block is excluded.

COASTING TRADE

For purpose of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided (from April 1963) into 12 maritime blocks corresponding to the maritime States of India, viz., (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Tamil Nadu, (v) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vii) Maharashtra, (viii) Gujarat, (ix) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (x) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, (xi) Pondicherry, and (xii) Goa.

*Due to closure of R. S. N. Co. Ltd., the statistics since September, 1965 onwards do not cover river-borne trade.

**Up to March 1962, India was divided into 29 trade blocks; the number was increased to 31 from April 1962, consequent on the bifurcation of Bombay State and further to 32 from April 1965 with the formation of the State of Nagaland. The number went up to 34 from April, 1967 when Haryana was formed and Chandigarh became a Centrally administered territory.

TABLE 174
RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES
(in thousand quintals)

Item	1955-56	1960-61	1965-65	1965-67	1967-68
Coal and coke ..	21,65,34	31,47,96	33,19,19	42,03,18	45,42,77
Raw cotton*	35,07	37,19	31,43	34,36	45,06
Cotton piece-goods ..	32,60	26,43	25,63	36,25	43,49
Rice (not in husk) ..	1,64,07	2,22,83	1,68,98	1,19,31	1,42,29
Wheat	82,74	3,06,42	4,59,69	6,11,98	7,17,37
Raw jute	35,39	40,15	46,15	55,52	28,07
Iron and steel products	1,91,65	3,70,25	7,34,32	6,89,80	7,01,35
Oilseeds	94,55	95,09	77,96	82,30	92,67
Salt	1,24,08	1,35,39	2,03,60	1,96,27	2,35,39
Sugar (excluding khand-sari sugar)	82,93	91,06	1,04,92	1,09,39	91,19

The coasting trade is recorded under two broad heads, (i) internal trade, i.e., trade amongst the ports within the same maritime blocks, and (ii) external trade, i.e., trade between one maritime block on the one hand and all other maritime blocks on the other.

Table 175 shows the value of the coast-wise trade of India in the years 1960-61 and 1963-64 to 1967-68.

COAST-WISE TRADE

(Rs. lakhs)

	1960-61	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67†	1967-68
Imports						
Indian merchandise ..	209,89	250,62	240,71**	252,43	230,75	211,04
Foreign merchandise ..	6,61	4,25				
Treasure	—	—	1,17	—	—	—
TOTAL IMPORTS ..	216,50	254,87	241,88	252,43	230,75	211,04
Exports						
Indian merchandise ..	215,03	254,02	240,71	252,43	230,75	211,04
Foreign merchandise ..	7,85	6,90				
Treasure	—	—	79	—	1	—
TOTAL EXPORTS ..	222,88	260,92	241,50	252,43	230,76	211,04
TOTAL TRADE ..	439,38	515,79	483,38	504,86	461,51	422,08

Source : Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Note.—The above statistics relate to quantities only, as value figures are not recorded in the railway and steamer companies' invoices. Besides, the trade carried by only one steamer company between three trade blocks was recorded from April 1960 to Aug. 1965. The company suspended its river service from Sept. 1965. Further, non-trade freight movements are also included because of the difficulty in isolating them.

*Figure relate to the cotton year ending August of the fiscal year.

†The figures are provisional.

**The distinction between Indian and foreign merchandise was abolished from April 1964.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

To establish a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country, the Standards of Weights and Measures Act was placed on the statute book in December 1956. The Act—which was amended in 1960 and 1964 mainly to bring the definitions of 'metre' and 'second' in line with those approved by the 11th General Conference of Weights and Measures—allowed ten years for the change-over to metric system. During this period, reform was introduced gradually in the country through a phased programme covering different industries, public undertakings and regions. Organisations of weights and measures were set up to undertake periodical verification of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments used in trade, industry, etc. The use of all the units prescribed under the Act has become compulsory all over the country to the exclusion of all other units.

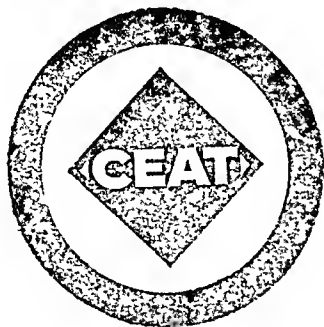
The system has been progressively adopted in trade and commerce, in the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Central Excise and other Government departments and transactions. It has also come into use in education, general and technical, including engineering and medical courses. Preparatory work in regard to its adoption in the design of products and equipment of industry has also been done; the existing undertakings are expected to complete the process in a few years, while promoters of new industrial enterprises have been advised to have their machinery and products designed on the metric system.

Under the Model Approval Scheme, models of new types of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments will be tested thoroughly before they are approved for regular production.

The weights and measures laws are being expanded to include the verification of water meters, taxi meters, odometers, electric meters, etc. The weights and measures organisations are being strengthened to enable them to undertake these new responsibilities.

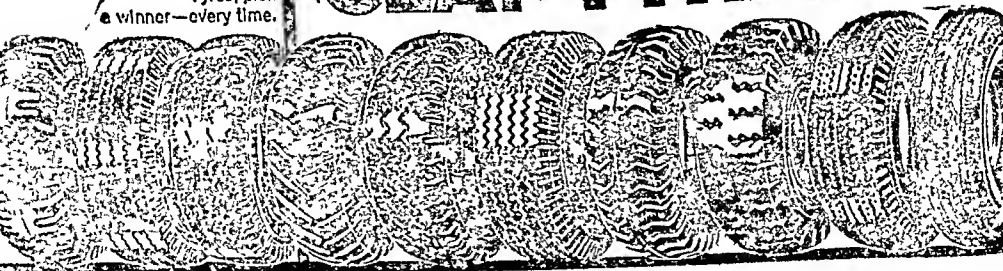
Basic training for inspectors of weights and measures is imparted in a special institute set up at Patna. Facilities for imparting advanced training are available at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. These training institutes are also being utilised by some other countries to get their weights and measures officials trained in the enforcement work.

India is a member of the International Organisation for Legal Metrology (OIML) which prepares for international adoption model laws on weights and measures and specifications and methods of test for enforcing them. India participates in the work of 40 OIML technical committees and holds the Secretariat for Technical Committee A-5 (equipment used in weights and measures offices).



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CHAPTER XXII

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

India's railway system with a route kilometrage of 59,339 is the biggest nationalised undertaking in the country. With investments exceeding Rs. 3,639.2 crores, the railways employ 13.6 lakh persons, have a fleet of about 11,600 locomotives, 33,800 coaching vehicles and 3.78 lakh wagons or freight cars, run 10,000 trains a day, operate over 7,000 stations, carry 61 lakh passengers and over 5.37 lakh tonnes of freight every day and yield an annual revenue of over Rs. 821.26 crores.*

Progress

The first railway line in India—32 kilometres—was opened on April 16, 1853. The progress made by the railways since 1950-51 is indicated in Tables 176 and 177.

TABLE 176
PROGRESS OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS

(Including non-Government Railways)

Year	Route kilometres	Running rack (km.)	Passengers originating (lakhs)	Goods:tonnes originating (lakhs)
1950-51	54,845	60,567	1,30,78	9,30
1955-56	55,902	61,738	1,29,74	11,71
1960-61	56,962	64,319	1,61,39	15,76
1965-66	59,061	69,038	2,10,49	20,41
1966-67	59,075	69,475	2,21,29	20,27
1967-68	59,339	70,186	2,27,59	19,76

TABLE 177
ROLLING STOCK

Year	Number of locomotives	Number of coaching vehicles including electric multiple stock	Number of wagons
1950-51	8,615	20,889	2,11,879
1955-56	9,288	23,789	2,42,135
1960-61	10,731	28,730	3,09,434
1965-66	11,856	33,248	3,71,608
1966-67	11,729	33,505	3,77,064
1967-68	11,692	34,119	3,79,119

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into nine zones for efficiency in administration. Some essential details regarding the zones are given in Table 178.

Certain narrow-gauge feeder railways (total length 461 km.), owned and operated by non-governmental agencies were not included in the re-

*The data relate to 1967-68.

organisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

TABLE 178
RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of the former	Headquarters	Track width*	Mean route kilometrage worked (March 31, 1963)
Southern ..	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Maharashtra, South Indian and Mysore Railways.	Madras	B.G. M.G. N.G.	2,321 4,795 157
Central ..	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State, Scindia and Dholpur Railways.	Bombay	B.G. M.G. N.G.	4,665 383 984
Western ..	November 5, 1951	Bombay, Baroda & Central India, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan and Japur Railways.	Bombay	B.G. M.G. N.G.	2,849 6,191 1,202
Northern ..	April 14, 1952	Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner, three upper divisions of the East Indian Railways.	Delhi	B.G. M.G. N.G.	6,881 3,322 260
North-Eastern	April 14, 1952	Gudh and Tirhut Railway and Fatehgarh district of Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railways.	Gorakhpur	B.G. M.G.	52 4,907
Eastern ..	August 1, 1955	East Indian Railway (minus the three upper divisions).	Calcutta	B.G. N.G.	4,013 119
South-Eastern	August 1, 1955	Bengal Nagpur Railway with minor adjustments.	Calcutta	B.G. N.G.	5,043 1,479
North-East Frontier ..	January 15, 1958	Assam Railway with minor adjustments.	Maligaon (Gauhati)	B.G. M.G. N.G.	645 2,900 87
South-Central	October 2, 1966	Portions of Southern and Central Railways.	Secunderabad	B.G. M.G. N.G.	2,606 3,183 370

Railway Finance

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1924-25, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. The quantum of contribution to the general revenues was reviewed by Parliamentary Convention Committees in 1949, 1954, 1960 and 1965. The rate of dividend payable to the general revenues rose from 4 per cent during 1950-61 to 4½ per cent during 1961-63 and to 4½ per cent from April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964. All new capital made available after April 1, 1964 was receiving dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent up to April, 1966.

According to the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee 1965 approved by Parliament, the rate of dividend on capital invested up to March 31, 1964 was increased to 5.50 per cent and on capital invested after that date to 6 per cent. The new rates came into force from April 1, 1966 and are applicable up to the end of March, 1971. The additional one per cent on the capital invested up to March 31, 1964 has absorbed and replaced the amount payable to the States by the Central Government in lieu of the tax on passenger fares. A sum of Rs. 16.25 crores is payable to the States by the Central Government and the balance left over of the additional one per cent is utilized to assist the States (in the same proportion as their shares of the passenger fare tax) to provide their portion of the resources required for financing safety works such as manned level crossings, overbridges and underbridges.

The table below gives an outline of Government railway finance since 1955-56 :

TABLE 179
RAILWAY FINANCES

Item	(in crores of rupees)					
	1955-56 Actuals	1960-61 Actuals	1965-66 Actuals	1967-68 Actuals	1968-69 Revised Estimates	1969-70 Budget Estimates
Passenger earnings						
Upper ..	12.85	15.18	27.64	28.81	29.00	29.50
Third ..	94.86	116.41	191.53	223.83	237.00	243.50
Other coaching earnings ..	20.87	27.21	39.40	39.46	46.00	47.50
Goods earnings	180.28	286.14	465.49	502.79	566.00	600.00
Other sundry earnings ..	6.81	12.63	22.25	26.36	28.00	30.50
Total earnings ..	315.67	457.57	746.31	821.25	906.00	951.00
Suspense ..	+0.62	-0.77	-12.74	-3.11	-3.85	-4.20
Gross traffic receipts ..	316.29	456.80	733.57	818.14	902.15	946.80
Ordinary working expenses ..	212.95	313.15	485.85	588.22	640.00	665.35
Appropriation to depreciation reserve fund ..	45.00	45.00	85.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
Appropriation to pension fund ..	—	—	12.00	9.93	9.90	9.90
Payment to worked lines..	0.27	0.09	0.19	0.15	0.25	0.17
Total working expenses ..	258.22	358.24	583.04	693.30	745.15	770.42
Net miscellaneous expenditure ..	7.73	10.69	15.69	14.84	15.68	15.46
Net railway revenue ..	50.34	87.87	134.84	110.00	141.32	160.92
Dividend to general revenues ..	36.12	55.86	116.28*	141.53	151.33	159.01
Net surplus or deficit ..	+14.22	+32.01	+18.56	-31.53	-10.01	+1.91
Operating ratio (per cent) ..	81.6	78.4	79.5	84.7	82.6	81.4
Capital-at-charge	968.98	1,520.87	2,680.32	2,978.03	3,115.86	3,248.46

* This includes Rs. 12.50 crores contributed to the General revenues in lieu of merger of passenger tax with passenger fare.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE PLANS

As the largest transport agency, intimately connected with the development of the national economy, the impact of planning of railways has been phenomenal. Concurrent with the rehabilitation measures, the railways were required to put through a massive programme of construction designed to increase physical resources besides improving operational efficiency to augment transport capacity and to meet the demands arising out of the planned development of the country. The actual outlay on railways was 21.6 per cent of the total public sector outlay in the First Plan, 22.3 per cent in the Second and 19.5 per cent in the Third Plan. The railways' contribution towards the Plan programmes is given in the table below.

TABLE 180
OUTLAY ON AND CONTRIBUTION FROM RAILWAYS
(in crores of rupees)

Major Head	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan
Plan outlay on railways	423.23	1,043.69	1,685.8
Railways' contribution to the Plan programmes ..	280.00	465.00	541.1*
Foreign exchange component of the Railway Plan ..	—	319.45	242.0

The Fourth Plan outlay for railway development is Rs. 1,050 crores. The table below gives details of the progress of the railways.

TABLE 181
ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE PLANS

Particulars	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Annual Plan 1966-67	Annual Plan 1967-68
New lines opened (km)	1,304	1,311	1,801	52	269
Doubling (km)	370	1,512	3,228	476**	532††
Electrification of railway lines (route kilometres)	—	361.5	1,746	404	150‡
Manufacture/procurement of rolling stock† Locomotives	1,586	2,216	1,864	2.94	308
Coaching stock	4,758	7,718	8,019	1,264	1,258
Wagons (4-wheelers)	61,254	97,959	1,44,789	21,207	17,634

New Construction and Works

The progress is dealt with in the chapter on "Industry".

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to areas near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. A total route kilometrage of 2,885 was electrified up to March 31, 1968.

Dieselisation

Diesel traction is being adopted progressively on the trunk and important routes. By March 1968, it was in operation over 13,550 route kilometres. Diesel and electric traction accounted for 58.6 per cent of the net-tonne-km moved in 1967-68 compared to 10 per cent in 1960-61. Diesel locomotives are also being utilised for hauling mail and express trains on a selective basis. Sixty-six diesel locomotives were assembled and commissioned by the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi during 1967-68.

The total passenger train kilometres operated by diesel and electric locomotives increased from 1.01 crore in 1965-66 to 2.16 crores in 1967-68.

*Excludes net accretion to the Railway Fund.

**Including 18 km of treble lines.

†Including stock on replacement account.

††Including 6 km. of treble lines.

‡This includes 74 route km. of conversion from 3000 VDC to 25 KVAC.

Modernisation of Signalling

To increase safety in operation, Rs. 16 crores were spent on modernisation and improvement of signalling and telecommunication in 1967-68. Route relay interlocking was installed at 22 stations including Kalyan, Howrah, Liluah, Sealdah, Delhi Main and Gamharia (South Eastern Railway) stations. Automatic signalling was installed on 60 route kilometres. Track circuits on the reception lines of yards were provided at 181 stations and the multiple aspect colour light signals were introduced at 89 stations.

A large number of teleprinter links have been installed to provide inter-yard communication facilities and for exchange of reservation messages. Public address systems have been provided at a large number of stations and yards. Microwave directional radio multi-channel communication has been commissioned on the Bilaspur-Katni section of the South Eastern Railway.

Bridges

The Indian Railways had 1,02,078 bridges on March 31, 1968, of which 8,210 were major bridges each with a waterway of 18.29 metres or more or a clear opening of 12.19 lineal metres or more.

Amenities for Railway Users

All basic amenities for railway users have been provided at most of the stations. Of the improvements carried out during recent years to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following :

- (i) safe and relaxed travel in all-steel light-weight coaches;
- (ii) reservation of coaches for long-distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains;
- (iii) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing trains;
- (iv) introduction of two-tier and three-tier sleeper coaches for the third class passengers;
- (v) running of all-third class 'Janata' trains and vestibuled air-conditioned trains;
- (vi) improvement of catering facilities;
- (vii) improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms;
- (viii) retiring room camping coach facility at certain stations; and
- (ix) introduction of sleeping accommodation for second class passengers.

Staff Welfare

The following table indicates the staff employed, the per capita cost of staff and expenditure on staff welfare measures for the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

TABLE 182
STAFF WELFARE EXPENDITURE

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of staff.						
Cost of staff (Rs. crore)	9,13,553	10,24,828	11,57,018	13,52,302	13,64,836	13,63,189
Average cost per employee (Rs.)	113.82	148.22	205.24	310.36	339.08	367.07
Expenditure on staff welfare (Rs. crore)	1,263	1,476	1,799	2,331	2,532	2,732
	3.11	5.03	9.68	18.62	20.11	22.04

As against an annual average of a little over Rs. 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period, Rs. 10 crores per annum were spent during the Second Plan period. During the Third Plan expenditure on staff welfare averaged about Rs. 14 crores per annum. In 1966-67, about Rs. 20 crores were spent on this account. An outlay of Rs. 40 crores (Rs. 27 crores for staff quarters and Rs. 13 crores for staff welfare) has been provided in the Fourth Plan.

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 57,000 were built during the Second, about 71,500 in the Third Plan, 10,186 in 1966-67 and 9,023 during 1967-68.

At the end of 1967-68, there were 95 hospitals and 544 health units/dispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and outdoor treatment of TB patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. The Railways have 21 holiday-homes located at hill stations and other places of recreation. During 1967-68, 1.40 lakh pupils received instruction in 746 schools. For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents, 13 subsidised hostels have been set up. Scholarships awarded during 1967-68 and those continuing from the previous years numbered 3,194 involving an expenditure of about Rs. 13.46 lakhs. Mobile libraries have been formed for the use of staff posted at wayside stations.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings on all Indian railways during 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 are shown for the use of staff posted at wayside stations.

TABLE 183

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

Description	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of passengers (in lakhs)	129.74	161.39	210.48	221.29	227.58
A.C.	1	2	2	2	2
First Class	1.90	3.46	6.92	7.83	7.79
Second Class	1.69	1.11	1.20	1.23	1.17
Third Class	126.14	156.80	202.34	212.21	218.60
Passengers km. (in lakhs) ..	6,298.85	7,806.07	9,675.65	102,57.75	10,751.34
A.C.	8.26	11.00	14.64	15.07	15.25
First Class	124.54	193.30	297.82	313.93	307.18
Second Class	200.15	179.87	193.15	179.20	177.41
Third Class	5,956.90	7,421.90	9,165.04	9,749.55	10,251.50
Earnings from passengers (in Rs. lakhs)	108.75	133.60	220.32	230.44	253.64
A.C.	87	1.18	1.99	2.06	2.33
First Class	5.88	8.34	16.88	17.23	18.16
Second Class	6.12	5.74	8.79	7.86	8.34
Third Class	93.83	118.34	192.66	203.29	224.81
Average rate charged per passenger (paise per km.) ..	10.6	10.7	13.6	13.7	15.3
A.C.	4.72	4.31	5.67	5.48	5.91
First Class	3.06	3.19	4.44	4.39	4.70
Second Class	1.61	1.59	2.10	2.09	2.19
Third Class					

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian Railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 184
GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

Description	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1965-67	1967-68
Goods carried (in lakh tonnes)	11.71	15.76	20.41	20.27	19.76
Revenue earning traffic ..	9.34	12.12	16.31	16.51	16.34
Non-revenue earning traffic	2.37	3.64	4.10	3.76	3.42
Net tonne km. (in lakhs) ..	5,963.76	8,775.85	11,700.00	11,667.14	11,891.97
Revenue earning traffic ..	5,049.69	7,241.18	9,904.27	9,934.86	10,118.09
Non-revenue earning traffic	914.07	1,534.67	1,795.73	1,732.28	1,773.88
Average km. a tonne of goods carried ..	509.2	556.7	573.1	575.6	601.4
Revenue earning traffic ..	540.4	597.5	607.01	601.8	618.6
Non-revenue earning traffic	385.9	421.1	437.8	460.8	518.7
Earnings from goods carried (Rs. lakhs) ..	177.92	281.25	453.06	4,68.57	489.70
Average rate charged per tonne of goods per km. (in paise)	3.54	3.88	4.57	4.72	4.85

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 185
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED
(in thousand tonnes)

Commodity	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Coal	3,58.88	5,03.96	6,67.41	6,59.93	66,482
Cement	40.22	65.48	86.49	88.92	9,353
Iron and steel* ..	37.13	75.88	1,00.77	97.76	9,081
Metalliferous ores (other than manganese ore) ..	44.43	1,11.40	1,86.23	1,91.10	19,695
Manganese ore ..	14.00	12.30	14.97	13.64	1,286
Foodgrains	91.87	1,26.59	1,45.14	1,64.49	14,702
Raw jute	5.20	6.44	7.63	7.71	1,037
Tea	2.62	2.50	2.03	2.91	255
Paper and paper products	2.60	4.42	6.70	7.34	802
Jute manufactures ..	2.94	2.63	2.75	2.67	254
Raw cotton	7.51	5.36	4.85	4.74	448
Cotton textiles	5.57	3.80	3.08	2.66	328
Oil seeds	17.94	15.17	14.70	12.92	1,126
Sugarcane	34.63	32.37	27.17	19.72	1,252
Sugar	13.57	14.88	15.43	15.75	1,043
Salt	18.87	19.81	25.69	23.48	2,567

*Includes machinery, etc.

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio* on Government railways is shown below.

TABLE 186
PUNCTUALITY RATIO

Year	All including electric multiple units trains	Mail and Express trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1955-56 ..	77.99	70.84	85.33	84.57	74.66
1960-61 ..	85.75	79.56	87.91	86.64	79.63
1965-66 .	87.99	84.36	89.57	92.72	81.67
1966-67 ..	85.31	79.51	86.92	92.32†	79.2
1967-68 ..	84.76	75.90	86.87	91.01	79.01
Metre Gauge					
1955-56 .	75.14	61.96	75.81	89.76†	71.70
1960-61 ..	82.58	82.94	84.98	87.57	78.31
1965-66 .	87.60	87.05	94.85	90.05†	83.94
1966-67 ..	83.50**	81.14	94.10**	92.71	79.33**
1967-68 ..	86.90	85.79	94.99	93.09	82.74
				83.62	
				98.83†	
				95.09†	
				92.42	
				98.40†	

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the administration and management of the railways vests in the Railway Board, (first set up in 1905) under the overall superintendence of policy by a Cabinet Minister. The Board consists of the Chairman, who is ex-officio Principal Secretary to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three other Members, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

The railways are divided into nine zonal systems each headed by a General Manager who is responsible to the Railway Board for operation, maintenance and financial position of his Railway. Besides there are three production units, namely the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, West Bengal, the Diesel Locomotive Works Varanasi, U.P., and the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Tamil Nadu.

Constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration is secured through the following committees; (i) Divisional, Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees; (ii) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the headquarters of each railway zone; and (iii) the National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre.

ROADS

Table 187 shows the progress of road construction from 1947 to 1969.

TABLE 187
PROGRESS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Type	1947	1951	1956	1961	1966**	1969††
Surfaced Roads .	1,45,855	1,57,019	1,83,023	2,35,790	2,83,385	3,24,940
Unsurfaced Roads‡	2,42,371	2,42,923	3,15,321	4,73,330	5,51,380	6,47,390
TOTAL .	3,88,226	3,99,942	4,98,344	7,09,120	8,34,765	9,72,330

*Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains on all Government railways.

**Revised.

†Electric multiple unit trains of the Central, Eastern and Western Railways including non-suburban electric trains between Kalyan and Karjat and Kalyan and Kasara in case of broad gauge and all electric multiple units of Southern Railway in case of metre gauge.

‡Includes kacha roads constructed under C. D. and N.E.S. Schemes.

††Estimated.

In terms of area and population the total road length in the country works out to 29.8 kilometres for every 100 sq. kilometres of area and 181 kilometres for every 1 lakh of population (for the year 1969).

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956. State highways and district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments.

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways, approximately 2,575 km of roads and thousands of culverts and bridges did not exist. Missing road links which accounted for 2,575 km have since increased to about 3,380 km due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The present national highway system includes roads of a total length of 24,143 km including 215 major bridges. The progress of national highways since 1947 is indicated in Table 188.

TABLE 188
PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

Period	Missing links constructed (km)	Major bridges constructed	Improvement of existing sections (km)
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1956	1,200	34	9,654
April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1961	1,030	40	7,562
April 1, 1961 to March 31, 1966	611	66	5,310
April 1, 1966 to February, 1967	177	12	772
April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968	80	8	800
April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969	40	8	160

The national highway kilometrage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union is as follows.

TABLE 189
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE/TERRITORY-WISE)*

State/Union Territory	Kilometres	State/Union Territory	Kilometres
Andhra Pradesh	2,313	Nagaland	110
Assam	1,366	Orissa	1,371
Bihar	1,913	Punjab	451
Gujarat	1,088	Rajasthan	1,258
Haryana	732	Tamil Nadu	1,707
Jammu & Kashmir	544	Uttar Pradesh	2,341
Kerala	418	West Bengal	1,455
Madhya Pradesh	2,686	Delhi	72
Maharashtra	2,393	Himachal Pradesh	400
Mysore	1,313	Manipur	212

*Sikkim, which is included in the system, has 63 metres of national highway which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal.

The roads declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956, are shown in Table 190.

TABLE 190
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

(Note : Figures in brackets represent the length of the highway in kilometres)

Serial No.	National Highway No.	Description of National Highway
1	1	Connecting Delhi, Ambala, Jullundur and Amritsar and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (459)
2	1A	Connecting Jullundur, Madhopur Jammu, Banihal, Srinagar, Baramulla and Uri (666)
3	2	Connecting Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mohama, Barhi and Calcutta (1,498)
4	3	Connecting Agra, Gwalior, Shivpur, Indore, Dhulia, Nashik Thana and Bombay (1,167)
5	4	Starting from its junction near Thana with the highway specified in serial No. 4 and connecting Poona, Belgaum, Hubli, Bangalore, Ranipet and Madras (1,242)
6	5	Starting from its junction near Baharagora with the highway specified in serial No. 7 and connecting Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Madras (1,541)
7	6	Starting from its junction near Dhulia with the highway specified in serial No. 4 and connecting Nagpur, Raipur, Sambalpur, Baharagora and Calcutta (1,654)
8	7	Starting from its junction near Varanasi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Mangawan, Rewa, Jabalpur, Lakhnadon, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Bangalore, Krishnagiri, Salem, Dindigul, Madurai and Kanyakumari (2,383)
9	8	Connecting Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay (1,435)
10	8A	Connecting Ahmedabad, Limbdi, Mervi and Kandla (380)
11	8B	Starting from its junction near Bomanbore with the highway specified in serial No. 10 and connecting Rajkot and Porbandar (208)
12	9	Connecting Poona, Solapur, Hyderabad and Vijayawada (795)
13	10	Connecting Delhi and Fazilka and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (406)
13A	11	Connecting Agra, Jaipur and Bikaner (586)
13B	12	Connecting Jabalpur, Bhopal and Bagra (426)
13C	13	Connecting Solapur and Chitradurga (494)
14	22	Connecting Ambala, Kalka, Simla, Narkanda, Rampur and Chini and proceeding to the border between India and Tibet near Shipki-La (462)
15	24	Connecting Delhi, Bareilly and Lucknow (441)
16	25	Connecting Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi and Shivpur (320)
17	26	Connecting Jhansi and Lakhnadon (399)
18	27	Connecting Allahabad with the highway specified in serial No. 8 near Mangawan (95)
19	28	Starting from its junction near Barauni with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Muzaffarpur, Patna, Gorakhpur and Lucknow (573)
20	28A	Starting from its junction near Patna with the highway specified in serial No. 19 and connecting Sagaul and Raxaul and proceeding to the border between India and Nepal (68)
21	29	Connecting Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Varanasi (198)
22	30	Starting its junction near Mohama with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Patna and Bakhtiyarpur (232)
23	31	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Bakhtiyarpur, Mokameh, Purnea, Dalkhola, Siliguri, Sivok and Cooch-Bihar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 28 near Pandu (1,234)
24	31A	Connecting Sivok and Gangtok (93)
24A	31B	Starting from North Salmara to its junction with N.H. No. 37 near Goalpara (19)

TABLE 190 (concl'd.)

Serial No.	National Highway No.	Description of National Highway
24AA	32	Starting from its junction near Govindpur with N.H. No. 3 and connecting Dhanbad, Purulia and Jamshedpur. (180)
25	33	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Ranchi and Tatanagar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 7 near Baharagora. (354)
26	34	Starting from its junction near Dalkhola with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Berhampur, Barasat and Cuttack. (446)
27	35	Connecting Barasat and Bongaon and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan. (61)
28	37	Starting from its junction near Goalpara with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Gauhati, Jorhat, Kamargaon, Makum and Saikola Ghat. (687)
29	38	Connecting Makum, Ledo and Lekhapani. (55)
30	39	Connecting Kamargon, Imphal and Palel and proceeding to the border between India and Burma. (441)
31	40	Connecting Jorhat and Shillong and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan near Dawki (161)
32	41	The highway between its junction near Kolaghat with N.H. No. 6 and the point where it touches Haldia port (51).
33	42	Starting from its junction near Sambalpur with the highway specified in serial No. 7 and proceeding via Angul to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 6 Near Cuttack. (262)
34	43	Connecting Raipur and Vizianagaram and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 6 near Vizianagaram. (553)
35	45	Connecting Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Dindigul. (389)
36	46	Connecting Krishnagiri and Ranipet. (132)
37	47	Connecting Salem, Coimbatore, Trichur, Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Kanyakumari. (615)
38	47A	Starting from its junction near Trichur with the highway specified in serial No. 36 and connecting with the West Coast Road near Chalissery. (29)
39	49	Connecting Madurai and Dhanushkodi. (161)
40	50	Connecting Nasik with the highway specified in serial No. 5 near Poona. (193)

Other Roads

The Government of India also aid the development of certain arterial roads in the States. These include, *inter alia*, the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam and the West Coast Road in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala and the Union Territory of Goa.

Under a special programme, approved in May 1954 and continued since then, for the the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance, a sum of Rs. 41 crores was spent up to the end of the Third Plan. Since then works involving a Central aid of Rs. 1 crore have been approved.

Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Third Plan, about 46,000 km of surfaced roads were added to the road system of the country.

Border Roads Development Board

Established in March 1960, the Board is charged with the task of accelerating the economic development of the border areas by making these areas accessible through the development of arterial routes. The works are generally executed by a special force called General Reserve Engineer Force.

The construction of more than 6,900 km. of new roads and improvement of 4,700 km. of the existing roads are included in the Board's immediate programme.

Twenty-Year Plan

A new twenty-year (1961-81) plan for road development aims at bringing every village (a) in a developed agricultural area within 6 km. of a metalled road and 2.5 km. of any road, (b) in a semi-developed area within 13 km. of metalled road and 5 km. of any road, and (c) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 19 km. of a metalled road and 8 km. of any road.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on roads in India at the end of March 1967 was an estimated 11.88 lakhs compared to 2.12 lakhs at the end of March 1947. There were 2.81 lakhs motor cycles and auto-rickshaws, 4.8 lakhs private cars and jeeps including cabs, 78,000 public service vehicles, 2.68 lakhs goods vehicles and 80,000 miscellaneous vehicles. About 12.9 lakhs vehicles were estimated to be on the roads by March 1968.

Administration

Passenger transport has been nationalised in varying degrees in most States. Statutory corporations have been set up under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh. In the remaining States, the nationalised services are operated by departmental undertakings, municipal undertakings or registered companies. Goods transport continues to be in the private sector. In Assam and North Bengal areas, however, the Central Road Transport Corporation operates with its fleet of about 280 vehicles to maintain essential supplies in the region.

An Inter-State Transport Commission, which was set up for the development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes, has brought about reciprocal agreements between almost all the States.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies on the other, the Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council. On the recommendation of the Council, a study group to suggest the provision of way-side amenities on highways was set up in February, 1969.

An Association of State Road Transport Undertakings was set up in 1963, to co-ordinate the activities of the undertakings and to secure procedural uniformity, higher standards of service and economic operation.

The Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee, the Study Group on Road Transport Financing and the Study Group on Viable Units have submitted reports which are under Government's consideration.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways is over 14,000 kilometres of which 3,500 km. are navigable by steamers. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari, the Krishna and their canals, the backwaters and West Coast Canals of Kerala, the Buckingham Canal in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, the Delta Canals in Orissa and Mandavi and Zuari at Goa.

On the recommendation of Inland Water Transport Committee (Gokhale Committee), Inland Water Transport Directorate (IWT) was set up in March, 1965 to carry out technical examination of the schemes received from the State Governments and render advice. It has two regional offices at Patna and at Gauhati. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board which was set up to coordinate the development of water transport in the region has been merged with the Inland Water Transport Directorate.

The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., (a Government of India Undertaking) was registered in 1967. It has started its operation in Assam and Calcutta.

At present 2,500 kilometres of rivers are navigable by mechanically-propelled vessels and 5,700 kilometres by large country boats. Navigation can be developed on shallow stretches to some extent by deepening the channels, by regulation works, dredging, and by the use of craft specially designed to negotiate such stretches. Deepening by dredging entails heavy outlay. Attention has, therefore, been focussed on the use of specially designed shallow crafts.

The Third Plan allocation totalled Rs. 3.47 crores (Rs. 1.52 crores in the Central and Rs. 1.95 crores in the State sectors). Of this Rs. 2.52 crores were expended during the Plan period. Resources have since been provided for development of waterways in areas where they play an important role in transport of goods and passengers.

In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to take up only selected and well-defined schemes pertaining to inland transport as Centrally Sponsored Schemes, apart from the spill-over of the Third Plan. In the Annual Plan 1969-70, a provision of Rs. 58.99 lakhs was made for the Central schemes and Rs. 30 lakhs for the spill-over schemes.

A Joint Steering Committee with representatives of the Ministries of Transport and Shipping, Railways and Irrigation and the Planning Commission has been set up to study the potentialities of inland water transport in selected stretches, on a regional basis, with natural advantages for water transport of bulk commodities. A Study Group on Assam in its report submitted in August 1968 has recommended that there is scope for the development of water transport in the State.

SHIPPING

Progress during the Plans

There were 254 ships totalling 21.42 lakh GRT on the Indian Register on April 1, 1969. Of these 87 ships (3.37 lakh GRT) were on the coastal trade and 167 (18.05 lakh GRT) were on the overseas trade. The tonnage at the end of the Second and Third Plans was 8.57 lakh GRT and 15.40 lakh GRT respectively.

National Shipping Board

The National Shipping Board advises the Government on the policy relating to shipping. The Board was reconstituted in 1967.

Shipping Corporation of India

The Shipping Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking, was set up in 1961, by merging the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations. It has an authorised capital of Rs. 35 crores and issued and paid up capital of Rs. 23.45 crores. It has a fleet of 63 vessels with 5,64,895 GRT. The cargo vessels operate on India-Australia, India-Far East-Japan, India-Black Sea, West Coast of India-West Pakistan-Japan, India-Pakistan-UK-Continent, India-Poland, India-UAR and India-USA-Canada routes. The passenger-cum-cargo vessels run on Bombay-East Africa, Madras-Singapore and India-Ceylon routes and between mainland to Andaman, Nicobar and Laccadive Islands. The tankers are on time charter to oil companies for

carrying refined products. The Corporation has also entered the coastal coal trade and the overseas tanker trade.

The Mogul Line Ltd., which is a subsidiary company of the Shipping Corporation of India, has a fleet of three passenger-cum-cargo ships, one cargo ship and one tanker of about 42,371 GRT engaged mainly in the Haj pilgrim traffic.

Other Shipping Companies

There are about 38 other Indian shipping companies in the private sector. Of these the more important ones owning one lakh or more GRT are, the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. (3.70 lakh GRT), Jayanti Shipping Co. (3.07 lakh GRT), Indian Steamship Co. (1.42 lakh GRT), Great Eastern Shipping Co. (1.79 lakh GRT), and South India Shipping Corporation (1.22 lakh GRT). The Jayanti Shipping Company (3.07 lakh GRT) was taken over by Government in June 1966 and the Shipping Corporation of India, was appointed as Managing Agents.

The cargo carried by Indian ships in India's overseas trade increased from 62 lakh tonnes in 1966-67 to 77 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 viz., 24 per cent.

INSOA

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association came into existence in 1930, with the main object of organising united action to promote and protect the interests of national shipping, ship-building and allied industries. The Association, recognised by the Government as a representative body of Indian shipowners, has been given due representation on most of the Government bodies concerned with shipping.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952, and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., in which all the shares are held by the Government. The first vessel built at the yard was launched in March, 1948. The first and second phases of a Rs. 2.60 crore development programme for the shipyard have been completed. The Shipyard's production capacity is at present 3 ships of modern design per year. During the Fourth Plan, it is expected to rise to 6 ships of a total tonnage of 80,000 DWT under a programme estimated to cost Rs. 7.57 crores.

Second Shipyard

A second shipyard is being constructed at Cochin in collaboration with M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Tokyo (Japan). The original scope and size of the project has been revised to provide for a dock for building ships of 66,000 DWT and a ship repair dock for repairs of ships up to 85,000 DWT. The collaborators have submitted the project report. Preparatory work like acquisition of land, land and soil survey, provision of water supply and the construction of diversion roads etc. has already been undertaken.

Training Institutions

Eighty cadets passed out of T.S. Dufferin have been employed on board ships.

Training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay were utilised by 9,099 candidates till the end of 1967. In the Life Boat Training School 4,972 seamen had received training up to the end of 1967 since the School was opened in 1956. Ninety-five cadets passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta, during the year.

The three ratings training establishments—T.S. Bhadra, T. S. Mekhala and T. S. Nau Lakshi—together trained 10,803 persons for the deck department, 10,127 for the engine room department and 135 bhandari cooks till the end of 1968.

PORTS

India has eight major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Mormugao, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla and Paradip.

All the major ports are administered by statutory Port Trust Boards, with the Central Government exercising necessary control.

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working of the major ports during 1967-68, are as follows :

TABLE 191
TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

Ports	Ships entered		Imports (lakh tonnes)	Exports (lakh tonnes)	Surplus (+) or deficit (—) in earnings (Rs. lakhs)
	Number	Gross tonnage (lakhs)			
Calcutta	1,461	108.25	48.85	41.07	(—)93.76
Bombay	2,768	197.13	124.44	45.21	(+)275.45
Madras	1,317	108.51	37.03	20.70	(—)23.11
Mormugao	676	65.04	4.18	77.14	(+)92.61
Cochin	1,209	90.70	37.32	16.93	(+)97.35
Kandla	271	25.16	22.60	2.05	(+)9.13
Visakhapatnam ..	590	60.48	24.14	40.93	(+)133.43
Paradip	N.A.	N.A.	0.6	8.90	(+)5.39

The traffic handled by the major ports during 1967-68 amounted to 552.5 lakh tonnes, comprising 299.5 lakh tonnes of imports and 253 lakh tonnes of exports.

The development of ports is proceeding according to schedule. Works relating to the construction of a dock system at Haldia and ore-cum-oil dock at Madras and modernisation of Bombay docks are in progress. The question of construction of outer harbour at Visakhapatnam to cater to large scale iron ore exports is under active consideration. The Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of major ports has been drawn up which would improve the general operational efficiency of the ports.

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports), which together handle a coastal and overseas traffic of about 90 lakh tonnes per annum. The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments. During the Third Plan, Rs. 11 crores were spent on various works of improvement including development of Cuddalore Port (Tamil Nadu), a port at Mirya Bay (Maharashtra State), Porbandar (Gujarat State), etc. and the construction of Needakara in Kerala. The Central programme includes, among others, the setting up of a dredger-cum-survey launch pool with an initial strength of two dredgers and six survey launches. The launches and two suction dredgers have been acquired and pressed into service.

National Harbour Board

The National Harbour Board was set up in 1950 to advise the Central and State Governments on matters of general policy relating to management and development of ports with special attention to minor ports, consisting of representatives of Parliament, the Government of India, the maritime States, major port authorities and non-official members representing trade, industry and labour. A committee of the Board meets every year to screen and accord priorities to needs for hydrographic survey.

Commission on Major Ports

A Commission for a detailed study of all aspects of the working of major ports was set up in February 1968, which was expected to submit its report by the end of August 1969.

CIVIL AVIATION

During 1968, Indian aircraft flew about 6.23 crore km. carrying about 21 lakh passengers and nearly 4.66 crore lakh kg. of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together.

Progress since 1947

Table 192 and 193 show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 192
CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Particulars	1947	1951	1956	1961	1967	1968*
Kilometres flown (lakhs) ..	1,50.7	3,13.9	3,77.9	4,43.8	560.9	584.3
Passengers carried (lakhs) ..	2.5	4.5	5.6	9.7	18.3	20.2
Freight carried (lakh kg.) ..	25.6	3,97.6	4,36.4	4,00.7	236.9	242.1
Mail carried (lakh kg.) ..	6.4	32.6	57.5	75.3	111.8	113.7

TABLE 193
CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Particulars	1947	1951	1956	1961	1967	1968*
Kilometres flown (lakhs) ..	65.2	1,06.5	92.3	95.7	48.3	39.1
Passengers carried (lakhs) ..	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Freight carried (lakh kg.) ..	13.6	5,97.0	4,40.3	391.3	180.8	110.3

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation has a fleet of 7 Caravelles, 14 Viscounts, 3 Skymasters, 15 Fokkers, 24 Dakotas and 7 HS-748 aircrafts. The Skymasters have been grounded and the Dakotas are gradually being phased out by HS-748 aircraft. The Corporation provides air services linking up most of the principal centres in the country and also to the neighbouring countries, viz., Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Nepal. The Corporation carried

* Estimated

1,657,671 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 373.09 lakh revenue kilometres during 1967-68.

Air-India with its fleet of 10 Boeing Jets provides services reaching out to 24 countries. During 1967-68, it carried 2,85,459 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 228.61 lakh revenue kilometres.

Flying Clubs

There are 24 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Calcutta, Lucknow (with branches at Kanpur and Varanasi), Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Raipur, Indore (with a branch at Bhopal), Bangalore, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Baroda, Patiala, Amritsar, Hissar, Bhubaneswar, Gauhati, Jamshedpur, Banasthali and Karnal. There are three Government gliding centres at Poona, Bangalore and Lucknow and 13 subsidised clubs at New Delhi, Hissar, Patiala, Jullundur Cantt, Agra, Pilani, Deolali, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Jaipur, Raipur, Patna and Kanpur.

Aerodromes

Eighty-five aerodromes are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department. These are :

I. *International Aerodromes* : Bombay (Santa Cruz); Calcutta (Dum Dum); Delhi (Palam) and Madras (Meenambakkam).

II. *Major Aerodromes* : Agartala; Ahmedabad; Begumpet; Delhi (Safdarjung); Gauhati; Nagpur and Tiruchirapalli.

III. *Intermediate Aerodromes* : Amritsar; Aurangabad; Balurghat; Baroda; Belgaum; Bhavnagar; Bhuntar (Kulu); Bhopal; Bhubaneswar (Cuttack); Bhuj; Bombay (Juhu); Coimbatore; Cooch-Behar; Gaya; Indore; Jaipur; Junagarh (Keshod); Kailashalhar; Kamalpur; Kandla; Khajuraho; Khowai; Kumbhigram; Lucknow (Amausi); Madurai; Mangalore (Bajpe); Mohanbari; North Lakhimpur (Lilabari); Panna; Pasighat; Patna; Pantnagar; Porbandar; Port Blair; Raipur; Rajkot; Ranchi; Rupsi, Trivandrum; Tulihal; Udaipur; Varanasi; Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam.

IV. *Minor Aerodromes* : Akola; Behala; Bilaspur; Chakulia; Cuddapah; Donakonda; Hadapsa Gliderdrome; Jhansi; Jharsugudda; Jabalpur; Kanpur (Civil); Khandwa; Kolhapur; Kota; Lalitpur; Malda; Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat); Mysore; Nadirgul; Palanpur (Dessa); Panagarh; Rajahmundry; Ramnadi; Raxaul; Satna; Shella; Sholapur; Tanjore; Vellore and Warangal.

The aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjung), Madras (St. Thomas Mt.), Tiruchirapalli, Varanasi, Jodhpur*, Bhuj, Port Blair and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

Aircraft

On October 31, 1968, 617 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 206 current certificates of air-worthiness.

Air Transport Agreements

Air transport agreements have been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Singapore, West Germany, the United Arab Republic, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Jodhpur is an Air Force aerodrome.

A Research and Development Directorate set up under the Directorate-General of Civil Aviation concerns itself with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

METEOROLOGY

The India Meteorological Department, with its headquarters at New Delhi, technical offices at New Delhi and Poona and regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras and Nagpur provides weather services to a wide variety of interests such as aviation, navigation, railways, communications, irrigation and power projects, agriculture, etc. Its scientific activities cover observation and research in meteorology including climatology, weather forecasting, aeronautical meteorology, agricultural and hydrological meteorology, atmospheric electricity, geomagnetism, seismology and astrophysics including solar and stellar physics and radio astronomy, through its divisions and observatories at Poona, New Delhi, Shillong, Colaba, Alibag and Kodaikanal.

The Department's Northern Hemisphere Analysis Centre, also located at New Delhi, has attached to it one of the five Northern Hemisphere Exchange Centres spread over different countries and a sub-continental broadcast centre for exchange and dissemination of meteorological data for international use. A new unit, the Indian Ocean and Southern Hemisphere Analysis Centre, started functioning at Poona from April 1966.

The India Meteorological Department is participating in the World Weather Watch Plan of the World Meteorological Organisation which is designed to expedite the distribution of meteorological data. Under this Plan a Regional Telecommunication Hub and a Regional Meteorological Centre will be set up at New Delhi. The existing Northern Hemisphere Analysis Centre will be merged with these units.

The Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona, a unit of the Department, is engaged in research in meteorology and allied fields. It has received financial assistance from the UN Special Fund.

A special unit has also been constituted at Trivandrum for collaboration with the Department of Atomic Energy in India's programme for launching rockets for peaceful purposes from the Rocket Base at Thumba.

The Department's observational organisation consists of 454 surface, 302 hydromet, 53 pilot balloon, 16 radio-sonde, 17 radiowind, 9 storm detecting radar, 24 radiation and 3 atmospheric electricity, 28 seismological, 1 Astrophysical and 4 Geomagnetic observatories.

TOURISM

Administrative Set-up

The Department of Tourism, under a Director-General, functions through a chain of regional offices at home and abroad. Regional offices are functioning in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with sub-offices at Agra, Aurangabad, Cochin, Jaipur, Jammu and Varanasi. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, London, Sydney, Paris, Toronto, Tokyo and Frankfurt.

For tourist promotion activities in Continental Europe a new arrangement for closer coordination between the Department of Tourism and Air India has been worked out on experimental basis. Under this arrangement tourist publicity in the area has been entrusted to Air India. For coordination work an office has been set up at Geneva under the charge of a Regional Director. More offices at other important places are to be set up. A tourist office at Mexico to tap the tourist traffic from Latin American countries has started functioning from May, 1969.

A Tourist Development Council including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Government on tourist problems.

India Tourism Development Corporation

Following the report of Jha Committee on Tourism, which recommended that the public sector should assume a more active and positive role in promoting tourism, three undertakings, namely, India Tourism Hotel Corporation, India Tourism Corporation and India Tourism Transport Undertaking were set up in 1965 with authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores, Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 19 lakhs respectively. These Corporations have since been merged and India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores with provision for a loan of an equal amount from the Government.

The Corporation has initiated action for setting up hotels in important cities and places of tourist attraction in the country and taking over the management of tourist bungalows, etc. It also undertakes several commercial activities, e.g., produce tourist publicity material, provide entertainment and set up duty-free shops at international airports for sale of certain imported articles against foreign exchange. It also provides special transport facilities to tourists with its fleet of luxury cars and coaches.

Hotel Industry

The Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee was constituted in 1957 to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India, and on presenting a suitable rate structure. One of its major recommendations classifying the hotels in India was implemented by the setting up of the Hotel Classification Committee in 1962, which classified the hotels on internationally accepted star system. In 1968, another Hotel Review and Survey Committee was constituted to review the classification of hotels done by the previous Committee, to classify the hotels as have come up since then and to conduct a survey in the important tourist centres of the hotel bed capacity required by the end of March 1974. This Committee has submitted its report to the Government. At present, 166 hotels and 59 restaurants are on the Department of Tourism's approved list: the total room capacity in these hotels is 8,807, of these 5,244 are air-conditioned rooms. The India Tourism Development Corporation has a Plan outlay of 6.75 crores for construction of hotels at various tourist centres in the country.

Financial assistance, loans, tax benefits and such other facilities are being extended to the hotel industry to accelerate its expansion. A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for this purpose in the Fourth Plan.

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police registration, currency, exchange control, customs and liquor and temporary landing permits have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. A special inter-departmental committee makes inspection of the various ports of entry to ascertain the possibility of further simplification of formalities. Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. Besides, foreign tourists are offered "Travel-As-You-Like" tickets for unlimited travel by air-conditioned or first class in trains as well as 15 per cent concession in the fare for air-conditioned class.

At present, there are 76 officially recognised travel agencies, 26 shikar (big game) agencies and more than 300 shops at important tourist centres to serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available.

Information and Publicity

A variety of tourist publicity material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards, etc. is produced in English, French, Spanish, German, and Italian, and in the Indian languages and distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. Travel films are made for distribution and exhibition abroad. Publicity is also conducted through advertising and allied publicity participation in international exhibitions and fairs and hospitality to foreign journalists, travel writers, photographers and travel agents.

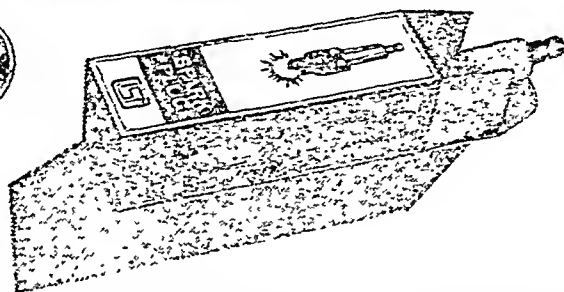
Number of Tourists

During 1968, a total of 1,88,820 foreign tourists, excluding nationals of Pakistan, visited India.

(STOP) ...THAT HEAVY PETROL BILL!



Fit a new set of MICO SPARK PLUGS and see the difference.



Why is your petrol bill going up and up? Why is the power of your engine reduced? Why do you have starting trouble so often? Why has your engine a tendency to let you down, particularly while overtaking?

These can be due to various reasons; one of them may be that you continue to use spark plugs after covering the distance recommended by MICO i.e. 15000 Km (10,000 miles) for cars and 7500 Km (5000 miles) for two wheelers.

The spark plug is one of the cheapest spare parts for your vehicle; it costs only Rs. 3.55 each. Other requirements of your vehicle are more expensive, for example, the changing of lubricating oil, changing the battery, etc. Yet it is an established practice with you to change the lubricating oil of your vehicle after covering the prescribed distance. In the case of spark plugs, it is far cheaper for you to make a habit of changing them after covering the recommended distance i.e. 15000 Km (10,000 miles) for cars and 7500 Km (5000 miles) for two wheelers.

So that heavy petrol bill! Fit a new set of MICO Spark Plugs and run your vehicle more economically.

MICO Spark Plugs are used as original equipment in almost all vehicles manufactured in India. They are manufactured under licence from BOSCH, Germany, pioneers in the manufacture of spark plugs. Pick the correct type of MICO Spark plug for your vehicle from the chart below:

Type of vehicle	Ambassador (D.V.) Maruti Starlet Super 10 Hansa Maruti 800 Campanella	Indicash Tata Landmaster Ambassador (Side Valve) Safari Tata Lipton E-100	Fiat (A.P.) Engine No. 1000 Peugeot Sigma Fiat V-1000	Ford (D.V.) Engine No. 1000 Lambretta LD Peugeot Pantone Alfa Romeo	Jeep and Jeep Safari Dodge
Recommended Type of MICO Spark Plug	B-W16S72	B-W14S71	B-W22S71	B-W17S71	B-W14S73

If your vehicle is not listed above, please consult your MICO dealer for the correct type of MICO spark plug.



MICO

LICENCE BOSCH

MOTOR INDUSTRIES CO. LTD., BANGALORE.

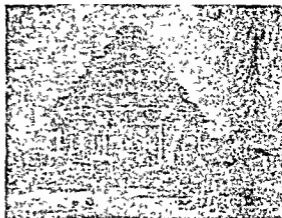
MICO STANDS FOR QUALITY

A.P. MICO 147

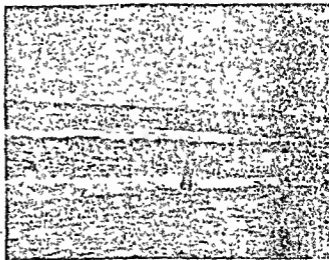
ORISSA—A LAND OF VARIETY

A visit to Orissa even for a month is enjoyable

'Sun Temple at Konarka where "the Language of man has been defeated by the language of stone"



Tezwar Gate, a gem of Orissa architecture



Exciting Sea Beach at Puri

While in Orissa

Stay in Tourist Bungalows at Puri, Bhubaneswar, Konarka, Ramban-Chilka and Chandipur-on sea. Comfortable Tourist cars are available with the Tourist Information Bureaus at Puri & Bhubaneswar at fixed rates.

For further assistance please contact
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

Tourist Information Bureau

	*Panthanivas	*Panth Niva	*Chandipur	*College Road	Sector-5
	Bhubaneswar-1	Puri	Balasore	Sambalpur	Rourkela-2
Grams	Templecity	Traveller	T.F. 155	Tourbureau	Tourbureau
Phone	679	131	155	268	2114

Issued by

The Director of Public Relations & Tourism 401 Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

CHAPTER XXIII

COMMUNICATIONS

The responsibility for the maintenance and development of postal and telecommunication services including telegraph, telephone and wireless, in the country vests in the P. & T. Board. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs runs 15 territorial units called P. & T. Circles, roughly corresponding to the States, one functional unit for Delhi and eight telephone districts at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras and Poona. In addition, it runs units for specific purposes such as telecommunications and training, electrification, workshops and stores. It also discharges certain agency functions including collection of wireless licence fee, savings banks, national savings certificates, postal life insurance, etc. The number of people employed on March 31, 1968, was 5,24,947 while the capital outlay (outside the revenue account) was Rs. 346.69 crores.

The following table illustrates the growing volume of traffic handled since 1948-49.

TABLE 194
GENERAL POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC

Description	1948-49	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Postal articles (crores) ..	226.4	586.5	589.00	611.70	618.80
Registered articles (crores) ..	7.58	15.07	16.28	16.96	17.65
Money orders (crores) ..	4.49	9.14	9.15	9.45	9.67
Value of money orders (Rs. crores) ..	150.0	434.3	477.4	506.80	558.70
Savings bank balance (year-end) (Rs. crores) ..	148.49	555.60	644.30	701.63	760.12
Telegrams (crores) ..	2.71	4.14	4.43	4.44	4.99
Trunk calls (crores) ..	0.44	5.36	5.81	5.72	6.29
S. T. D. Calls ..	—	—	—	—	3.22
Telephones (lakhs) ..	1.20	7.66	8.35	9.33	10.17

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1951 are shown below.

TABLE 195
POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

Particulars	1951	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68
No. of postal articles*					
(a) Total (crores) ..	227.0	229.7	402.9	589.00	618.80
(b) Average per head of population ..	.37	8.40	9.21	14.72	—
Postal Revenue					
(a) Total (Rs. crores) ..	.04	29.43	40.78	66.00	74.23
(b) Average per head of population ..	.59	0.82	0.93	1.50	—

*Excluding money orders.

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below :

TABLE 196
POSTAL STATISTICS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68
Number of post offices ..	36,094	55,042	77,273	96,936	99,833
Miles / Kilometres of surface mail routes* ..	1,69,105	2,42,282	3,46,079	6,75,165	6,61,690
Miles / Kilometres of airmail routes* ..	18,994	18,959	24,858	60,065	61,194
Number of postal articles handled (crores) ..	227.0	299.7	402.9	589.00	618.80
Number of insured articles (lakhs) ..	37.23	40.00	41.0	55.00	61.48
Number of money orders (crores) ..	5.1	6.5	7.6	9.15	9.67

Table 197 shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India as on March 31 of the year indicated.

TABLE 197
URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

(On March 31)

	1951		1956		1965		1967		1968	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<i>Post Offices</i>										
Permanent	4,665	21,441	5,567	32,575	7,148	55,577	7,900	60,974	8,649	63,985
Temporary	619	9,369	977	15,923	1,885	32,285	1,321	26,365	1,067	26,732
<i>Letter Boxes</i>	23,253	61,726	32,701	78,528	44,032	1,30,906	52,028	1,50,068	57,551	160,641

Urban Mobile Post Offices

At present 16 mobile post offices are functioning in all the 'A' class and "B-1" class cities. A mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays.

Rural Delivery

During 1968, 15,000 new villages started getting delivery of mails daily, bringing the present total to 3.2 lakh villages.

Night Post Offices

At present 69 post offices in the country termed as 'Night Post Offices' function for longer duration during week days and are open on Sundays as well. During the extended hours, these offices render all normal services

*Figures are in miles for 1950-51 and 1955-56 and in kilometres for 1961-62 onwards

except booking of money orders, insured articles, payment of postal orders, savings bank withdrawals and encashment of savings certificates. On Sundays they observe the same hours of business as on week days but do not undertake delivery of mail, payment of money orders and savings bank and savings certificate transactions.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India. Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, post cards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge.

Air Parcel Services with Foreign Countries

India has an airmail service for most of the countries and an air parcel service to Aden, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Botsawana Republic, Brazil, British Honduras, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Dubai, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guayana, Hong Kong, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Korean Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Malta, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama Republic, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tortola, Tobago, Trinidad, Turkey, Uganda, UAR, UK, USA, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Insured air parcel service is available for Aden, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dubai, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Irish Republic, Northern Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Uganda, Thailand, Turkey, Tanzania, UAR, UK, USA and USSR.

Air parcel service to Liberia, Malta and Philippines was introduced from April 1, 1968. An agreement for the exchange of money orders between India and Malawi was concluded and became operative from June 1, 1968.

Facilities are also available for booking insured airmail letters for Aden, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Northern Ireland, Hong Kong, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Swiss Confederation, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, UAR, and UK.

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available in all G.P.O.s, Head Post Offices, 15,520 sub-post offices, and 57,462 Branch Post Offices in the country (as on September 30, 1968) for depositing savings, the maximum limit of the deposit for an individual is Rs. 25,000 and for a joint account Rs. 50,000. The interest rate is 3½ per cent per annum.

Any number of withdrawals for any amount can be made at all post offices doing savings bank work. Other banking functions including accepting deposits under the National defence certificates, cumulative time deposits and fixed deposits (introduced from March 15, 1968) are also undertaken by post offices.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business between 1950-51 and 1966-67 was as shown in Table 198.

TABLE 198
POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

Year	New business effected		Total business in force		Premium income & expenses		
	No. of policies	Sum assured (Rs. crores)	No. of policies	Sum assured (Rs. crores)	Total Premium Income ('000 Rs.)	Total Expenses ('000 Rs.)	Expense Ratio (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1964-65* ..	10,058	2.54	1,73,018	40.84	1,73,17	12,16	7.02
1965-66 ..	12,691	3.71	1,80,462	43.43	1,86,01	13,09	7.04
1966-67 ..	15,079	4.50	1,90,502	46.60	1,94,66	14,10	7.24

Proposals relating to 19,064 policies for Rs. 6,85,17,800 were accepted during April to December 1968 as against 14,722 policies for Rs. 4,93,06,000 during the corresponding period of 1967.

Commemorative Stamps

The Department issues special stamps to commemorate important events, personalities, etc. During 1968-69, 18 commemorative postage stamps were issued, including those on Wheat Revolution 1968, XIX Olympic 1968, Bhagat Singh's 61st Birth Anniversary, Indian Birds and Dr. Martin Luther King. The National Philatelic Museum was opened in New Delhi on July 6, 1968. An exhibition of the designs of Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Stamps was inaugurated at New Delhi on September 5, 1968.

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given in Table 199.

TABLE 199
TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1965-66	1967-68
No. of telegraph offices (including licensed offices)	8,205	9,893	11,896	12,612	13,539
No. of telegrams excluding P. & T. service telegrams (lakhs) ..	2.79	3.35	40.7	4.43	4.59
Mileage of overhead wires** ..	7,21,243	8,67,199	17,95,656	22,32,974	24,22,506
Mileage of underground cable conductors** ..	7,13,880	10,03,437	27,51,947	54,08,574	65,52,417
Carrier VFT channels (km) ..	3,94,912	4,79,210	12,47,573	71,90,510	1,07,31,844
Telegraph revenue (Rs. crores) ..	5.9	6.7	11.1	14.44	19.95

*For data for earlier years, please see Table 190 (p. 384) of "India 1968".

**Figures for 1950-51 and 1955-56 are in miles and for 1961-62 onwards in kilometres.

Telegraph Service in Hindi and Other Indian Languages

Introduced on June 1, 1949, first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna and Varanasi, the Hindi Service has progressively been increasing. Telegrams can be booked in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script. At the end of 1968, 3,218 offices, spread over all circles, were providing this facility. The special facilities available in the English telegraph system are also available in the Hindi telegraph system.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

Table 200 shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls made and the amount of telephone revenue.

TABLE 200
TELEPHONE STATISTICS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of telephones ('000) ..	1,63	2,78	5,21	8,58	9,33	1,017
Number of telephone exchanges (including P.B.Xs and P.Xs.) ..	3,709	5,817	8,805	2,711*	2,895*	3,161
Number of trunk calls (in lakhs) ..	71	1,86	3,63	5,81	5,72	629
Telephone revenue (Rs. crores) ..	9.0	14.4	31.1	57.1	71.9	79.76

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The Scheme introduced in December 1949 at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and Verawal has now been extended to all stations with equipped capacity of 1,000 lines and above. As on December 15, 1968 the total number of connections was 1,28,924 and revenue collected over Rs. 31.44 crores.

Measured Rate System

This system is in operation in 260 telephone exchanges. Under it a subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed number of free calls plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship-to-Shore Service

Under this service, subscribers can have telephonic contact with ships at sea, around 750 km. This service has so far been introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service

Direct trunk dialling by subscribers is in operation on the Lucknow-Kanpur, Delhi-Agra, Delhi-Ahmedabad, Delhi-Jaipur, Delhi-Jammu, Delhi-Kanpur, Delhi-Patna, Delhi-Lucknow, Agra-Kanpur, Delhi-Meerut, Delhi-Jullundur, Kanpur-Varanasi, Madras-Bangalore, Delhi-Srinagar, Srinagar-Jammu, Delhi-Simla and Delhi-Chandigarh routes.

Telex Service

Teleprinter Exchange (TELEX) Service, providing communication by exchange of messages in printed form, is now available in 24 exchanges in

*Figures relate only to telephone exchanges, excluding P.B.Xs. and P.Xs.

the country with an installed capacity of 3,510 connections. Telex subscribers can also send messages to subscribers overseas on the international telex network (see also next page).

Telephone Manufacture

The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, manufactured 2,22,996 telephones during 1968, besides auto exchange lines, transmission equipment, measuring instruments and road traffic signalling equipment. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 10.51 crores. The ITI exported instruments and other allied equipment worth Rs. 67.09 lakhs to Afghanistan, Brazil, Bhutan, Ceylon, Greece, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda and South Vietnam. The Crossbar Telephone Switching equipment produced with the collaboration of the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co. of Belgium is being supplied to the Posts and Telegraphs Department for installations in auto exchanges.

Teleprinters

The Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras, established in December 1960, manufactured 4,328 units of teleprinters during 1968 compared to 3,503 machines in 1967.

At the end of 1968 the country had 9,961 teleprinters in use as compared to 7,603 at the end of 1967. Of these 77 are with Davanagari key board. Teleprinter machines worth Rs. 2.39 lakhs were also exported, for the first time, to Ceylon.

Wireless Planning and Co-ordination

This wing of the Department of Communications assigns radio frequencies and operating licences to official and non-official users of wireless. Cases of radio interference are investigated and solved through national and international co-ordination. A network of monitoring stations has been set up for the frequency management and implementation of radio regulations. Nine such stations are functioning in Ajmer, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Madras, Nagpur, Shillong and Srinagar.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, nationalised on January 1, 1947, is responsible for the management of India's external tele-communication services. Besides two submarine telegraph cable links, there are now 27 direct wireless telegraph services (36 operating channels), 28 direct radio-telephone services (46 operating channels), 7 direct radio-photo services (24 circuits), 8 direct international telex services (28 circuits), and 36 leased telegraph channels.

During 1967-68, the traffic handled by the Service was 10.20 crore radio telegraph words, about 4.66 lakh radio telephone minutes, about 9.22 lakh sq. cms. of radio photo and about 8.04 lakh minutes of international telex service.

Radio Telephone Service

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries : Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Burma, China, East Africa, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Nigeria, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, UAR, UK, USSR and Viet Nam (South).

Radio telephone service via the international network is available between India and the following countries: Alaska, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Balearic Islands, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Guayana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Canary Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Dubai, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, French Sahara, Fujaira, Frobisher Bay (Canada), Gabon, Ghana, Gibraltar, Goose Bay (Labrador), Grand Canary, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Hebrides, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Irish Republic (Eire), Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolian Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Muscat, Nepal, Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Peru, Port Louis, Puerlonies and Virgin Island, Puerto Rico, Raïs Alkhim, Rhodesia, Rumania, Rwanda, Ryuku, Sarawak, Seychelles, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Island, Spain, South Africa, South West Africa, South Korea, Sudan, Sweden, Tangier, Tortola, Trinidad, Tunisia, USA, Turkes Islands, Uruguay, Vatican City, West Irian, Windward Islands and Yugoslavia.

Telephone service is also available with such ocean liners as are equipped for the purpose. The service to Pakistan and Ceylon is being operated over land lines.

Radio Telegraph Service

Direct radio telegraph service operates between India and Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Czechoslovakia, China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, UAR, UK, USA, USSR, Vietnam (North), Vietnam (South) and Yugoslavia. Telegraph service with other countries of the world is available through these direct connections on the international network.

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK and USSR. In addition, the service is available via the direct connection with Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Singapore, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UAR and Yugoslavia.

International Telex Service

Direct international telex service operates between India and Australia, Ceylon, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, Philippines and UK. Through these direct services, telex service is available between Aden, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Co'omb'a, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Dubai, Ethiopia, Faroe Island, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Muscat, Netherlands, New Guinea, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papver, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Singapore, Spain, South Korea, Kuwait, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, USA, USSR, Yugoslavia and Zambia. This service enables the subscribers to exchange telegrams on teleprinter machines direct with subscribers of other countries.

Other Services

The Overseas Communications Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian Consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Thirty-six internal teleprinter circuits have been leased to Government agencies and private business concerns for communication by permanent teleprinter lines directly between the parties. Facilities also exist for spoken despatches by correspondents of broadcasting organisations. India signed two agreements in February 1965, envisaging a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System to be established by a number of countries by the end of 1969.

The station is being set up at Arvi near Poona. It will provide high quality international telephone, telex, telegraph, radio photo, programme transmission services, among others.

CHAPTER XXIV

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in factories. In 1967, the estimated average daily employment in working factories for which figures are available stood at 47.43 lakhs*.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948, for 1961 to 1967 on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 201
EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

State/Union Territory	Estimated average (daily) number of workers employed (in thousands)						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967**
Andhra Pradesh ..	228	234	245	258	260	255	266
Assam	80	82	82	84	82	81	82
Bihar	192	203	215	229	239	238	252
Gujarat	361	378	393	408	414	413	416
Haryana .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	72	76
Jammu and Kashmir ..	N.A.	N.A.	7	9	9	9	9†
Kerala	172	176	177	187	197	200	204
Madhya Pradesh ..	169	173	186	200	214	212	208
Maharashtra ..	827	850	907	945	956	937	942
Mysore	178	192	224	236	229	240	246
Orissa	38	46	52	63	67	68	67
Punjab	132	145	152	168	177	104	167
Rajasthan	57	64	67	73	75	77	79
Tamil Nadu	330	342	362	378	389	405	418
Uttar Pradesh ..	338	351	372	400	413	415	942
West Bengal ..	739	795	847	887	913	873	865
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	2	2	2	3	3	3†
Delhi	72	73	78	84	87	88	88†
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	—	—	—	—	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh ..	2	2	2	2	—	—	1
Manipur	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
Tripura	2	2	2	2	2	2	3

The average daily number of workers employed in coal mines in 1967 was 4,13,790 (2,48,251 underground, 46,187 open cast workings and 1,19,352 surface). The corresponding figures in respect of all mines covered by the Mines Act were 6,71,335 (2,74,400 underground, 2,08,328 open cast workings and 1,88,607 surface).

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of employment exchanges each staffed by trained personnel. The employment exchanges render employment assistance to all employment seekers, and discharge certain special responsibilities, such as providing employment assistance to displaced persons, discharged government employees, members

*Provisional and includes figures for the year 1955 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, and Himachal Pradesh as the returns for 1957 were not available.

**Provisional.

†1965 figures repeated.

of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and persons migrated from East Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, African countries, etc.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 makes it compulsory for employers usually employing 25 or more workers to notify their vacancies to an exchange.

At the end of 1968, there were 405 exchanges (excluding 41 University Employment and Guidance Bureaux) in the country. The table below gives figures relating to the activities of the exchanges.

TABLE 202
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Year	No. of exchanges	No. of registrations	No. of applicants placed in employment	No. of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average No. of employers using the exchanges	No. of vacancies notified
1956	141	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618
1961	325	32,30,314	4,04,077	18,32,703	10,397	7,08,379
1962	342	38,44,902	4,58,085	23,79,530	11,472	7,90,445
1963	353	41,51,781	5,36,277	25,18,463	12,475	9,08,980
1964	365	38,31,904	5,44,818	24,92,874	13,742	9,16,572
1965	376	39,57,605	5,70,191	25,83,473	13,938	9,46,082
1966	396	38,71,162	5,07,342	26,22,460	12,903	8,52,467
1967	399	39,11,748	4,30,583	27,40,435	11,421	6,69,039
1968	405	40,39,516	4,24,227	30,11,642	11,840	7,14,006

Two Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for facilitating the placement of physically handicapped persons started functioning at Hyderabad and Bombay in June 1968.

The day-to-day administrative control over the employment exchanges was transferred to the State Governments from November 1956. From April 1969, they also assumed financial control over the Manpower and Employment Schemes. The Central Government limit their responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance, whenever needed.

Several schemes, such as (i) the collection of employment market information, (ii) occupational research and analysis, and (iii) vocational guidance and employment counselling, have been implemented to improve the quality of service rendered by the exchanges.

The Central Committee on Employment, constituted in 1958, advises the Government of India on problems relating to employment, creation of employment opportunities and the working of the National Employment Service.

A Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Service was established at Delhi in 1964 to conduct training and refresher courses for employment officers and carry out research studies on problems concerning employment services.

During 1968 the Institute conducted four training courses for Employment Officers. Special 3 month training courses for eight trainees from Malaysia, Ghana, Philippines, Thailand and Uganda were also conducted.

Craftsmen's Training

There are 356 training centres functioning under the Craftsmen's Training Scheme. The other training schemes are the National Apprenticeship Training

Scheme under the Apprentices Act, 1961, the scheme for the Training of Industrial Workers (part-time classes) and the Revised Scheme for Training cum-Orientation Course at the Industrial Training Institutes. Training is imparted in 50 trades in 195 industries at about 3,000 establishments both in the public and private sectors. Six Central Training Institutes for Instructors have been set up so far at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Ludhiana and Madras and one Institute for Women Instructors at New Delhi. The Institutes work on a uniform pattern. A pilot scheme to train class III and IV hospital staff has been started in New Delhi and will be extended later to the rest of the country.

To train personnel required by the mining industry for operating and maintenance of special mining machinery and equipment, the Government of India have established two Mine Mechanisation Training Institutes (M.M.T.I.) at Bhurkunda (Bihar) and Kurasia (Madhya Pradesh) on pilot basis.

A Central Apprenticeship Council has been constituted under the Apprentices Act, 1961, to advise the Union Government on matters concerning regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and allied matters. Similarly, a National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government on all questions of training policy to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen and apprentices.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

Table 203 gives the average annual earnings of factory workers in different States and Union Territories for 1961 to 1966.

TABLE 203

AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 400 PER MONTH

(Excludes railway workshops, food, beverages, tobacco, gins and presses groups)

(in rupees)

State/Union Territory	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966*
Andhra Pradesh	1,149	1,152	1,330	1,168	1,261	1,457
Assam	1,599	1,393	1,598	1,631	1,861	2,130
Bihar	1,856	1,748	1,832	1,749	1,995	2,050
Gujarat	1,702	1,764	1,714	1,888	2,136	2,340
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	1,712
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	782	751	878
Kerala	1,152	1,203	1,228	1,256	1,402	1,700
Madhya Pradesh	1,816	1,973	1,896	2,013	1,828	2,118
Maharashtra	1,775	1,867	1,920	2,031	2,242	2,477
Mysore	1,375	1,284	1,570	1,696	1,944	1,840
Orissa	1,180	1,336	1,377	1,786	1,881	2,001
Punjab	1,174	1,258	1,266	1,418	1,642	1,636
Rajasthan	761	1,360	1,334	1,412	1,575	1,368
Tamil Nadu	1,465	1,563	1,583	1,508	1,910	2,083

*Provisional.

TABLE 203 (concd.)

State/Union Territory	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966*
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,264	1,390	1,447	1,552	1,702	1,825
West Bengal ..	1,410	1,484	1,578	1,696	1,867	2,024
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,234	1,324	1,346	1,325	1,439	1,621
Delhi	1,655	1,819	1,736	1,961	2,195	2,321
Tripura	—	1,513	1,203	1,622	1,336	1,271
Himachal Pradesh	1,283	1,491	1,245	1,433	1,160	—
Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	2,105

Real Earnings

The variation in real wages, after taking into account the rise in the consumer price index, has been as follows :

TABLE 204
INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS
(1961=100)

Description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966*
General index of earnings ..	106	109	114	123	139
All-India working class consumer price index ..	103	106	121	132	146
Index of real earnings ..	103	103	94	97	95

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables 205 and 206 show the different series of consumer price indices with base shifted to 1960=100.

TABLE 205
GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Labour Bureau's New Series)

Base (1960=100)

Centre	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ahmedabad ..	107	121	129	140	167	165
Ajmer	106	120	130	147	176	176
Alleppey	109	119	132	147	167	1 8
Alwaye	109	124	142	156	175	—
Ammathi	118	128	147	173	177	182
Amritsar	110	126	136	151	177	188
Asansol	113	123	134	145	161	—
Balaghat	118	131	141	153	185	—
Bangalore	111	124	139	156	169	—
Barbil	110	116	119	159	170	172
Bhavnagar	105	117	132	143	171	177
Bhopal	115	129	138	155	183	179
Bombay**	106	116	124*	143	158	166
Calcutta	112	121	128	144	159	171
Chikmagalur	108	125	148	180	176	186

*Provisional.

**For the period 1962 to 1965 the indices in the earlier State series have been shifted arithmetically to 1960 base by using appropriate conversion factors (taking into account revisions made by the Government on the basis of recommendations of the Lakdawala Committee). The figures for 1966 to 1968 are from the new series base 1960=100.

—Not available

TABLE 205 (concl'd.)

TABLE 205 (contd.)						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Darjeeling ..	110	118	140	160	174	169
Delhi ..	111	125	134	147	168	178
Digbol ..	112	122	135	155	189	190
Doom Dooma ..	112	122	131	144	186	197
Gudur ..	112	122	133	147	157	168
Guntur ..	114	124	131	149	165	171
Gwalior ..	111	127	137	154	188	181
Howrah ..	112	122	132	151	171	184
Hyderabad ..	113	125	137	154	165	171
Indore ..	113	130	140	154	177	178
Jaipur ..	109	128	137	155	180	175
Jalpaiguri ..	111	118	142	159	178	177
Jamshedpur ..	108	118	133	152	181	174
Jharia ..	109	124	142	155	188	175
Kanpur ..	109	131	145	150	170	176
Kodarma ..	109	130	149	179	236	197
Kolar Gold Fields	109	121	133	150	170	186
Labac ..	123	122	125	154	182	207
Mariani ..	112	124	132	145	179	188
Monghyr ..	109	126	147	175	217	190
Mundakayam ..	109	123	135	149	166	187
Nagpur ..	103	125	139*	144	160	166
Noamundi ..	109	120	136	175	205	187
Rangapara ..	114	125	132	154	177	187
Raniganj ..	112	121	133	148	166	176
Saharanpur ..	109	127	141	152	189	178
Sambalpur ..	120	121	133	157	169	178
Sholapur ..	106	120	123*	145	162	167
Srinagar ..	117	122	135	151	160	152
Varanasi ..	110	139	161	174	223	192
Yamuna Nagar ..	108	123	134	153	186	185

TABLE 206

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

(Other than Labour Bureau's New Series)

(Original base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

Base : 1960=100

Centre	Con- version Factor	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Coimbatore	4.94	107	119	130	142	149	148
Madras	4.63	105	118	132	141	150	151
Madurai	4.44	107	116	126	138	146	146

Regulation of Wages

The payment of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, and in any railway, receiving wagons and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month. The Act has been extended to mines, plantations, docks, wharves or jetties in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam, oil-fields and certain other establishments.

*9 month's average.

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages to employers in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the Scheduled employments.

The fixation, revision and enforcement of Minimum Wages Act is done primarily at the State level. A meeting of the Chairmen of State Advisory Boards was convened during August, 1968 which made some recommendations.

The eighth meeting of the Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board which was held in New Delhi during November, 1968 discussed fixation, revision and implementation of the statutory minimum wages and connected matters. An important recommendation of the Board was that there should be a Minimum Wage Authority in each State and at the Centre, with the responsibility of carrying out the obligations prescribed under the Minimum Wage Act. In pursuance of the recommendation made at the seventh meeting of the Board, three separate committees, for (i) employments in construction and maintenance of roads or in building operations and stone breaking or stone crushing (ii) mines and (iii) agriculture, were set up during 1968.

Wage Boards

The function of the Wage Boards, which include representatives of employers and workers in equal number and two independent members, is to fix a wage structure on the principles laid down by the Fair Wages Committee. Central Wage Boards set up by the Government of India for Cotton Textile (1st and 2nd Wage Boards) Sugar, Cement (1st and 2nd Wage Boards), Jute, Iron and Steel, Coffee, Tea, Rubber Plantation Industries, Coal Mines, Iron Ore Mines, Limestone and Dolomite Mines, Working Journalists, Non-Journalists, Heavy Chemicals and Engineering have submitted final reports. Other Wage Boards at present in operation are as follows :—

(i) Port and Dock Workers, (ii) Leather and Leather Goods Industry, (iii) Sugar Wage Board (Second), (iv) Electricity Undertakings, and (v) Road Transport Industry.

Occupational Wage Surveys

The scheme envisages collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories and mines and plantations. Besides, information on the extent to overtime and incentive bonus schemes obtaining in the establishments is also collected. The results of the first survey conducted in 1958-59 have been published in a number of reports—one general (published in 1963), the other industry-wise in six separate volumes. Field work relating to the Second Survey was conducted during 1963-65 and the data so collected are under tabulation.

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The total number of collieries covered by the Act and the Schemes at the end of 1968 was 818 and the number of persons who qualified for bonus for the quarter ending September 1968 was 2,94,045.

The Central Wage Board on Coal Mining Industry recommended certain changes in the Schemes which came into effect from August 15, 1967. Under the modified Schemes, colliery workers drawing basic earnings not exceeding Rs. 700 per month are entitled to payment of quarterly bonus

against workers drawing Rs. 300 per month previously. Also, subject to fulfilment of the minimum attendance qualification, they are entitled to payment of bonus at 10 per cent of the new consolidated basic wage against the old rate of 33-1/3 per cent of basic earnings.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

In 1967 there were 2,815 industrial disputes (2,556 in 1966) involving 14,90,346 workers (14,10,056 in 1966) and these resulted in the loss of 1,71,47,951 man-days (1,38,46,329 in 1966).

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more.

The Act was amended in 1961, *inter alia*, empowering the appropriate Governments to extend its provisions to establishments employing less than 100 workers, making provision for appointment of additional certifying officers and enabling the Central Government to delegate its powers to State Governments wherever necessary. The Act was further amended in 1963, making the Model Standing Orders framed by the appropriate Government operative in all industrial establishments covered by it, until the Standing Orders are certified, restricting jurisdiction of the State Industrial Courts to establishments in the State sphere and enabling State Governments to delegate powers to their officers.

The measure has been extended to all establishments in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more. In Assam, the Act applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oil-fields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more. In Tamil Nadu, all factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 are within the purview of this measure. In U.P., the Act has been extended to all member establishments of the Employees Association of Northern India and of U.P. Oil Millowners Association, electric supply undertakings, water works and industrial establishments engaged in glass industry, oil mills registered as 'factories', all establishments employing more than 50 workers in textile, engineering, printing presses, ginning and pressing, flour, dal and rice mills and shellac industries and all industrial establishments voluntarily applying for certification of standing orders. Of the 2,046 establishments covered by the Act, 1,856 had certified Standing Orders in 1967.

Code of Discipline

The Code of Discipline was evolved at the Indian Labour Conference in May 1958 when industrial unrest was on the increase. It requires employer and workers to utilise the existing machinery for settlement of disputes and to avoid resort to direct action. The implementation organisations at the Centre and in the States have assisted in settling a number of complicated and long-standing disputes. The central organisations of employers and workers have set up committees for dissuading their affiliate members from filing appeals in higher courts against judgments of industrial tribunals or labour courts. A procedure for screening cases, before appeals are filed by the Public Sector undertaking, was evolved in 1964.

The Code has been accepted by 170 employers and 110 trade unions which are not members of any of the central employers and workers organisations.

Industrial Truce

A joint meeting of the central organisations of employers and workers adopted an Industrial Truce Resolution in November 1962 to the effect that during the Emergency there would be neither interruption nor slowing down of production and that production would be maximised and defence efforts promoted in all possible ways. The Resolution laid down steps for promoting industrial peace, production, price stability and savings. A Standing Committee under chairmanship of the Union Minister of Labour and Employment was set up in August 1963 to review the working of the Truce Resolution in all its aspects. The Committee has since been amalgamated with the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee.

The Truce Resolution and the Code of Discipline, both voluntary instruments, emphasise settlement of disputes by voluntary arbitration. Since November 1962—i.e., the date when the Industrial Truce Resolution came into operation—till the end of 1967, employers and workers had agreed to settle their disputes through voluntary arbitration in 847 out of 5,111 cases in the Central sphere in which conciliation had failed.

National Arbitration Promotion Board

The Government set up a National Arbitration Promotion Board in 1967 to popularise the acceptance of voluntary arbitration as a means of settling labour disputes.

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 981 works committees in Central undertakings were functioning at the end of June 1968.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee, the Industrial Committees and the Committee on Conventions. There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist him there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commissioners, Assistant Labour Commissioners and Labour Enforcement Officers. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. Besides the Industrial Tribunal at Delhi which is under the Delhi Administration and is also utilised by the Central Government, there are seven Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts, three at Dhanbad and two at Bombay and one each at Calcutta and Jabalpur. The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as *ad hoc* tribunals/labour courts for the adjudication of disputes in the Central sphere. National tribunals are set up as and when necessary. One whole time National Industrial Tribunal has been set up in New Delhi to adjudicate upon the dispute between the Life Insurance Corporation and their workmen.

Joint Management Councils

The scheme of Joint Management Councils sponsored by the Government in 1957 ensures closer association of workers in management on a

formally defined basis. Joint Management Councils are, at present, functioning in 89 establishments. In order to extend the scheme to as many establishments as possible, Central and State Governments have set up special agencies. Efforts are also made to introduce the scheme in the public sector establishments.

Code of Efficiency

A committee has been appointed to explore means for realising the objectives for which the Code of Efficiency was suggested by the sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference in December 1959. A Code of Efficiency and Welfare has since been drawn up. The National Productivity Council, however, has accepted a slightly modified version of the Code.

Workers' Education

The object of the workers' education scheme is to make the worker more closely integrated with the unit where he is working. The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and labour and educationists is a registered society which implements the scheme. The Board has established 30 regional and 77 sub-regional workers' education centres in the country, which had trained 8,14,759 workers up to the end of 1968.

The programme of workers' education is divided into three stages. The first stage consists of training of Education Officers who are whole-time employees of the Board. In the second stage workers sponsored by trade unions are trained by the Education Officers in whole-time training course of three months' duration. These workers are called worker-teachers. In the third stage, the worker-teachers, on completion of training, revert to their places of employment and conduct classes for the rank and file of workers.

National Commission on Labour

In order to find ways and means of promoting better industrial relations in the country, the Central Government set up a National Commission on Labour in December 1966. The Commission, with P. B. Gajendragadkar as chairman, has set up 37 study groups/committees to study specific subjects and labour problems of some important industries. It is expected to submit its report by the end of June 1969.

TRADE UNIONS

Table 207 shows the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India. Table 208 gives the membership of all-India organisations for different years.

TABLE 207
REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

Particulars	Central Unions		State Unions	
	1955-56	1965*	1955-56	1966*
Number of unions on registers ..	174	189	7,921	8,746
Number of unions submitting returns ..	105	146	3,901	4,031
Membership of unions submitting returns	2,13,000	4,13,000	20,62,000	16,84,000

*Provisional and incomplete.

TABLE 208
MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION

Name of Unions	Number of unions affiliated			Membership		
	1958	1960	1966	1958	1960	1966
Indian National Trade Union Congress.	727	860	1305	9,10,221	10,53,386	14,17,553
All India Trade Union Congress.	807	886	808	5,37,567	5,08,962	4,33,564
Hindustan Mazdoor Sangh	151	190	258	1,92,948	2,86,202	4,36,977
United Trade Union Congress.	182	229	170	82,001	1,10,034	93,454
Total	1,867	2,165	2,541	17,22,737	19,58,584	23,81,548

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings up to Rs. 500.

By February 1969, the insurance scheme was extended to about 37.01 lakh industrial workers in 310 centres in the country. Medical care was provided to about 35.59 lakh units of families of insured workers. At the end of 1967-68, employees' contribution stood at Rs. 12.44 crores and employers' contribution at Rs. 13.64 crores. A sum of Rs. 12.36 crores was given to insured persons by way of cash benefits, of which Rs. 9.21 crores accounted for sickness, Rs. 0.40 crore for maternity, Rs. 2.43 crores for disablement and Rs. 0.32 crore for dependents.

So far 28 hospitals and 19 annexes with 5,093 beds have been constructed. Another 485 beds are under construction in already commissioned hospitals. Twenty-nine ESI hospitals and two annexes with a bed strength of 5,042 are under construction. Nine more hospitals and two annexes with 1,459 beds have already been sanctioned.

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, which was originally applied to six major industries to provide for the benefit of compulsory provident fund to industrial workers, covered 120 industries and classes of establishments at the end of 1968. The Act applies to such of the factories and establishments in the industries covered as have completed three years of existence where the employment strength is 80 or more, and five years of existence where the employment strength is 20 or more but less than 50 persons.

All the employees in the factories and establishments covered, drawing basic wages and dearness allowances including the cash value of food concessions, and the retaining allowances, if any, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month, are eligible for membership of the Fund, after completing one year's continuous service or 240 days' actual work during a period of 12 months or less. The employees have to contribute at the rate of 6½ per cent of basic wage, dearness allowance including the cash value of food concession, and retaining allowances, if any, while the employers have to contribute at the same rate for their employees. The rate of contribution has been enhanced to 8 per cent in 81 industries and classes of establishments which are covered under the Act. At the end of 1968, the number of exempted and unexempted establishments covered under the Act was 43,432. The corresponding number of subscribers to the Fund was 53.41 lakhs, while the provident fund contributions amounted to Rs. 1,277.76 crores, and Rs. 436.58 crores were refunded on account of final payments, advances, etc. A Special

Reserve Fund has been set up to make payment of provident fund due to workers where the employers fail to deposit their contributions. A Death Relief Fund ensuring a minimum assistance of Rs. 500 to nominees/heirs of deceased members whose own accumulations fall short of this amount has been set up.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. An amended Act came into force in April 1966, which primarily removes certain difficulties experienced in its working. The Act and the Schemes covered 1,356 collieries and organisations till the end of 1968. In terms of the schemes, both the employees and the employers are to contribute compulsorily at the rate of 8 per cent of the total emoluments of the employees. From June 1963 onwards, the employees can also voluntarily contribute up to 8 per cent of their emoluments over and above the compulsory contribution without any similar obligation on the employers. The number of subscribers to the Fund in April 1968 was 3,60,618 and the amount of the Fund invested in Central Government securities till the end of 1968 was about Rs. 75.59 crores.

The Schemes provide for non-refundable advances to the members for the purpose of purchasing shares of consumers' co-operative societies and for house-building. The Schemes also provide for financing life insurance policies of members' own lives out of their share of contribution as well as their share of the cost of construction of houses/tenements to be allotted to them by housing co-operative societies. The Death Relief Fund which was set up in 1965 by transferring initially Rs. 1 lakh from the forfeiture account of the Fund ensures a guaranteed payment of Rs. 500 to the dependents of each deceased member whose accumulation falls short of Rs. 500.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits, before and after confinement, is in operation in almost all the States. The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State. Three Central Acts—the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, was enacted to provide uniform standards for maternity protection. It applies in the first instance to all factories, mines and plantations, except those to which the Employees' State Insurance Act applies. The Act was brought into force in mines from November, 1963. In establishments other than mines, its administration is the responsibility of State Governments. Most State Governments have already brought the Central Act into force after repealing the State Acts while others are taking steps to implement the same in their respective States/areas.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as amended in 1962, raised the wage limit for coverage of compensation under the Act from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and revised the rates of compensation.

Labour Welfare

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories

Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of funds for financing welfare schemes in coal and mica mines have been enacted and are in force.

Motor Transport Workers' Act

The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961, provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and for the regulation of the conditions of their work. It contains provisions for canteens, rest rooms, uniforms, hours of work, leave, etc. The Act is administered by the State Governments who have framed rules for its enforcement.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 11 regional hospital-cum-maternity and child welfare centres, 53 maternity and child welfare centres, a T.B. clinic, 3 T.B. hospitals, 3 dispensaries, 28 ayurvedic dispensaries and 1 mobile medical unit. Anti-malaria measures and a scheme of domiciliary treatment are also in operation. The Fund organisation furnishes interest-free loans to colliery owners for building and equipping their dispensaries, provides facilities for treatment of cancer, leprosy, mental diseases and organises family planning work.

The Fund is running 62 miners' institutes each comprising adult education centre and women welfare-cum-children's education centre. In addition, the Fund runs 4 independent adult education centres and 2 independent women's welfare centres. It also runs 163 feeder adult education centres, including centres for women workers, four holiday homes and three boarding houses.

The Fund has so far constructed 5,861 houses under its various schemes. The allocation of 48,000 houses amongst collieries under the New Housing Scheme has been completed; of these, construction work on 33,179 houses has been completed and 4,981 houses are under construction. Out of 20,000 houses and 417 barracks sanctioned under the Low Cost Housing Scheme, 14,643 houses and 113 barracks have been constructed and work on 4,344 houses and 66 barracks is in progress. The annual earnings of the Fund have been estimated at Rs. 4.14 crores.

The organisation managing the activities of the Fund has also set up 12 central consumer co-operative stores and 571 co-operative credit societies which receive financial assistance from the Fund. The Fund also pays subsidy to the State Governments/colliery owners for water supply/well digging schemes.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. Six hospitals have been established by the Fund at Karma and Tisri (Bihar), Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh), and Gangapur (Rajasthan). Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners. Seven mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas. The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1967-68 the sums provided to the mica producing States included Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 23.5 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 7.3 lakhs to Rajasthan.

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare

The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, was enacted to provide for the levy and collection of a cess for promoting welfare of

labour employed in iron ore mining as is being done for coal and mine miners under the Coal and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Funds. The Act is in force in the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. Cess is being levied at the rate of 25 paise per tonne.

Safety Measures in Mines

The Mines Act, 1952, and the rules, regulations and bye-laws made thereunder, provide for the regulation of labour and safety in mines. The fatality rate per thousand persons in coal mines declined from 0.73 in 1956 to 0.52 in 1967. The rate for all mines was 0.43 in 1967 as against 0.45 in 1966. A National Mines Safety Council comprising representatives of mine owners, workers and mine managers, has been set up for promoting safety through education and propaganda.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board.

The Act was amended in 1960 to check, *inter alia*, fragmentation of plantations by employers in order to escape the liabilities.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater to the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

National Awards Schemes

Four schemes for the grant of National Safety Awards have been instituted for the purpose of according recognition to good safety records in industrial undertakings covered by the Factories Act, 1948. Each scheme provides for 15 prizes. Another scheme known as *Shram Vir* National Awards Scheme has also been instituted for grant of awards to workers for useful suggestions made by them to promote higher productivity or economy or greater efficiency in factories, mines, plantations and docks. Thirty-five prizes are to be awarded under the scheme.

Survey of Labour Conditions Scheme

The scheme aims at collection of comprehensive information on employment and composition of labour force, average daily earnings, working conditions, welfare and other amenities available to workers, social security measures, industrial relations, and various components of labour cost in major manufacturing, mining and plantation industries. The Survey which was started in December 1959, was carried out in four rounds and was completed in February 1966, during which 46 important industries

were covered. Reports in respect of 28 industries have been printed. These are (i) Silk Textiles, (ii) Woollen Textiles (iii) Agricultural Implements, (iv) Bicycles, (v) Bolts, Nuts, etc., (vi) Machine Tools, (vii) Electrical Machinery, (viii) Textile Machinery, (ix) Cement, (x) Metal Extracting and Refining, (xi) Rubber Plantations, (xii) Jute Textiles, (xiii) Metal Founding, (xiv) Railway Workshops, (xv) Manufacture and Repair of Motor Vehicles, (xvi) Cotton Textiles, (xvii) Metal Rolling, (xviii) Sugar, (xix) Tea Factories, (xx) Tea Plantations, (xxi) Gold Mines, (xxii) Mica Mines, (xxiii) Manganese Mines, (xxiv) Coffee Plantations, (xxv) Coal Mines, (xxvi) Ship Building and Repairing, (xxvii) Aircraft Building and Repairing and (xxviii) Iron Ore Mines.

CHAPTER XXV

HOUSING

The 1961 census revealed the magnitude of India's housing problem. It showed that in the 6.6 crore rural houses and 1.4 crore urban houses respectively, the average number of persons per room worked out to 2.58 in rural and 2.61 in urban areas.

In rural areas about 94 per cent and in urban areas 46 per cent of the households own their houses. But the bulk of the rural houses are mud-huts. A large section of industrial workers in the cities also live in sub-standard accommodation. The shortage at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been estimated roughly at 8.37 crore units—1.19 crores in the urban areas and 7.18 crores in rural areas. The overall housing shortage is estimated to increase by more than 20 lakh units annually.

The responsibility of Government and public bodies to provide adequate accommodation for their employees was recognised even before Independence. The Government of Bombay pioneered in this direction in 1921 by establishing a Development Department. The effort, which was discontinued after 15,000 tenements were built, was resumed in 1949 and a special Housing Board was set up for building houses for industrial workers and other low income groups, developing land and assisting in the production and distribution of building materials. Improvement Trusts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur also undertook public housing schemes. Municipalities have also been engaged in building houses not only for their essential staff, but also sometimes for low income groups in general. The Municipalities and Improvement Trust, however, operate under severe limitations, particularly in the matter of finance.

The activities of the Central Government till 1950 were confined largely to providing houses for their employees, particularly in the essential services. The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan provided the Union Government an opportunity to undertake for the first time a large-scale housing programme for persons other than their own employees. A similar extension of States activity was made in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab.

The record of private employers is not uniform in respect of provision of houses for their workers. While a number of employers have invested part of their earnings in providing better living conditions for their workers, construction of houses by employers generally in post-war years has fallen short of expectations. Co-operative housing societies, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, have also attempted, though to a limited extent, to provide accommodation for middle and low income groups.

The bulk of the building activity has, however, throughout been in the hands of private enterprise, which for a variety of reasons has not been able to keep pace with demand.

Since May 1952, when a separate portfolio for Housing was created in the Union Government, organised efforts are being made on a governmental basis to step up housing activities in general and to provide, in particular, suitable financial assistance for construction of houses to individuals co-operatives, industrial employers, planters, local bodies, etc., through the introduction of the following housing schemes : (i) The Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community, 1952 (Revised in 1966); (ii) The Low Income Group

Housing Scheme, 1954; (iii) The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, 1956 (Revised in 1967); (iv) The Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme, 1956; (v) The Village Housing Projects Scheme, 1957; (vi) The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, 1959; (vii) The Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, 1959; (viii) The Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees, 1959 and (ix) The Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Scheme (in Delhi), 1960.

Most of the funds for these schemes are provided by the Union Government and the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Central Government exercises overall control, but actual implementation of the schemes in the States is done by the respective State Governments and their executive agencies and in the Union Territories by local administrative bodies. Annual conferences of State Ministers and occasional seminars, symposia and exhibitions have helped in creating a keen sense of awareness of the gravity of the problem and crystallising the progressive action to be taken to meet the situation. Corresponding to the Housing Wing in the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development, the State Governments have established separate departments or boards for promoting housing activities. Statutory Housing boards have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and a non-statutory Housing Board has been set up in West Bengal.

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The period of the First Five Year Plan was devoted to the formulation of a national housing programme. Two urban housing schemes viz. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Low Income Group Housing Scheme, envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 38.5 crores were initiated for the construction of 1,20,000 dwelling units. This effort was supplemented by housing programmes for certain sections of the population like displaced persons, government servants, etc., launched by the Central and State Governments and local authorities. It has been estimated that public authorities provided about 7 lakh houses or tenements during the First Plan period.

During the Second Plan, six more schemes were taken up. Government provided funds to the extent of Rs. 84 crores, while Rs. 17.14 crores came from the Life Insurance Corporation. Substantial housing programmes of their own were also undertaken outside these schemes by the Union and State Governments as well as local bodies. The total outlay on public housing during the Second Plan period was of the order of Rs. 250 crores and 5 lakh houses were constructed. In the private sector, an investment of about Rs. 1,000 crores is estimated to have gone into housing and other private constructions. Considerable attention was also paid by public authorities to the question of improving housing conditions in rural areas.

At the beginning of the Third Plan, the number of households and houses in the urban and rural areas was as follows:

TABLE 203
HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSES

(in lakhs) *

Particulars	No. of households	No. of existing houses	No. of pucca houses	Shortage*
Urban Areas	156	141	63	93
Rural Areas	689	651	122	567
TOTAL	845	792	185	660

*Shortage is the difference between the number of households and the number of pucca houses.

During the Third Plan, an investment of about Rs. 1,565 crores was expected to be made on housing as follows :

	Rs. crores
Private sector	1,125
Housing programmes of the Ministries of Railways, Commerce, Transport and Communications, etc.	240
Housing programmes of Works and Housing Ministry (including General Pool accommodation)	200

The investment was expected to be on the construction of about 42 lakh new houses in the urban and rural areas (15 lakhs in urban areas and 27 lakhs in rural areas). The increase in the number of households during this period was, however, estimated at 105 lakhs (30 lakhs in urban areas and 75 lakhs in rural areas). Thus, there would be a further deficit of 63 lakh houses. Another 18 lakh houses were likely to become uninhabitable due to depreciation—6 lakhs in urban areas and 12 lakhs in rural areas. Altogether the total shortage of houses at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was estimated to be of the order of 837 lakhs (119 lakhs in urban areas and 718 lakhs in rural areas) indicating the dire need for stepping up the investment and for gearing the administrative machinery for the speedy implementation of housing programmes.

A provision of Rs. 182 crores was made for the social housing schemes in the Third Plan, out of which Rs. 122 crores were provided from Plan resources (Rs. 80 crores from the States, Rs. 20 crores from the Union Territories and Rs. 22 crores from the Centre) and Rs. 60 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation funds. While the Corporation funds were fully utilised by the States, the utilisation of Plan funds was about Rs. 88 crores or about 72 per cent of the total provision of Rs. 122 crores. The progress of the housing schemes was not satisfactory due to the shortfall in Government funds on account of National Emergency, which necessitated higher priority for defence, agriculture, etc., and inadequate allocations in States' plans for housing.

Other major factors impeding the progress of housing schemes are scarcity of developed land in urban areas at reasonable prices and shortage of building materials, particularly cement and steel. To overcome the first, the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme was commissioned in 1959 to enable the State Governments to undertake large-scale acquisition and development of land. A National Buildings Organisation was set up in 1954 to tackle the second problem by encouraging research in new building materials and making available the results thereof to construction agencies all over the country.

Under the various schemes, altogether about 4 lakh dwelling units were constructed during the three Plan periods, with an expenditure of about Rs. 262 crores. Allocations for 1969-70 have been estimated at Rs. 1.07 crores against the estimated expenditure in 1968-69 of Rs. 1 crore.

Up to the end of 1967-68, 4,67,341 houses were sanctioned for construction out of which 3,58,890 were completed. Also 18,252 acres of land were acquired and 11,030 acres developed for housing purposes.

All the social housing schemes are being continued during the Fourth Plan. Recently, a decision was taken that all social housing schemes will be included in the developmental programmes in the State-sector and Central assistance to the States will be in the form of "block grants and block loans" and will not be tied to individual Heads of Development. The States will thus have freedom to allocate funds to various programmes in the State-sector (including housing) according to their own priorities.

At the instance of the Planning Commission, a Working Group on Housing was constituted. This group revised the implementation of the existing housing schemes, examined the nature and extent of housing needs and formulated proposals for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The group recommended that a bold housing policy should be adopted based on the following guide lines :

- (i) Housing should be given an adequate priority in the scheme of national planning.
- (ii) Government should adopt a selective approach to the problem and promote construction of houses in the metropolitan and other major cities, which are facing acute housing problem.
- (iii) Effort should be made to mobilise private resources for construction of houses, particularly for the lower income brackets; for example, through the introduction of a suitable system of mortgage insurance for house construction and land development; the floating of loan debentures by the State Housing Boards and similar housing finance agencies.
- (iv) An effective institutional frame work should be promoted through such measures as participation in the share capital of State Housing Boards, apex co-operative societies, etc. and granting them a certain amount of managerial subsidy.

The Working Group recommended a provision of Rs. 283 crores (including Rs. 50 crores for construction of office and residential accommodation by the Central Public Works Department) in the Fourth Five-Year Plan to meet the minimum demand for housing. However, the actual provision in the Plan is proposed at Rs. 170.7 crores.

The success of housing programmes in the Fourth Plan will largely depend on the extent it is possible to mobilise private investment in housing. For this purpose, various proposals are under consideration. At the State level, the best agency for implementing the housing programme is the State Housing Board. Almost all existing State Housing Boards are statutorily empowered to raise debentures. Two Housing Boards, one in Mysore and the other in Tamil Nadu, have recently raised such loans to the extent of Rs. 2.08 crores and Rs. 1.10 crores, respectively.

The Working Group gave particular attention to the problem of rural housing. It decided, in the first instance, to arrange for a quick field-level sample survey of the working of the existing Village Housing Project Scheme and appointed four Study Teams to visit eight selected States.

A brief resume of the progress made under the public housing schemes launched is given below.

Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers

The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers, which came into operation in September 1952, covers low-paid workers whose monthly wages are Rs. 350 and below. Under the scheme, the State Governments are given 100 per cent financial assistance—50 per cent as loan and 50 per cent as grant. Industrial employers desirous of constructing houses under the scheme have to contribute 25 per cent of the cost, the remainder being given from the Centre—50 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as grant. Housing co-operatives can also avail of the benefit of the scheme by making a 10 per cent contribution from their own resources, receiving the balance of 65 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as grant from the Central Government. The subsidised rents based on 50 per cent of the cost of construction are recoverable from the workers. Up to the end of September 1968, Rs. 70.85 crores were sanctioned for construction of 1,90,199 houses, out of which 1,63,715 houses have been completed. An amount of Rs. 62.19 crores was disbursed till the end of March 1968.

A scheme for constructing houses for economically weaker sections of the community, which was introduced in October 1962, was integrated with this scheme on April 1, 1966. Till the end of September 1968, construction of 7,130 houses had been sanctioned, out of which construction of 3,148 houses had been completed.

During 1968-69, Government made certain important modifications under the various social housing schemes.

- (i) *Withdrawal of subsidy if houses built for industrial workers are sold.*

The integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers originally provided for sale of houses on hire-purchase basis to eligible allottees by the State Governments and the co-operatives. The allottee of a house could purchase it by paying 75 per cent of the cost of the house in easy instalments, thus entitling him to retain 25 per cent subsidy granted by the Government for its construction. The matter was reconsidered and it was felt that if the houses were allotted to workers on hire-purchase basis, they would become owners and continue to occupy them even after they ceased to be industrial workers. To the extent the houses were allotted on this basis, they would not be available to other eligible workers on the occupants ceasing to be eligible. The question was last discussed in the Conference of Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held in November 1967. In pursuance of their recommendations, it has been decided that the sale of industrial houses is permitted by the State Governments in any exceptional circumstances, this should be done on payment of full cost, without the benefit of 25 per cent subsidy.

- (ii) *Reservation of houses built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme for allotment to industrial Workers.*

It has been decided that workers occupying accommodation built for industrial workers under the Scheme who become ineligible on crossing the wage-limit of Rs. 350 per mensem may be given preference in the allotment of houses built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. For this purpose, the States have been advised to reserve 10 per cent of the houses built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme for allotment to such workers.

- (iii) *Utilisation of funds for implementation of housing programmes for the weaker sections of the community.*

The State Governments have been permitted to utilise up to 50 per cent (instead of 33½ per cent as earlier permissible) of the funds made available to them under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community, for implementation of this housing programme.

- (iv) *Increase in the income-limit prescribed for allotment of houses built for economically weaker sections of community.*

The income-limit for initial allotment of houses to persons belonging to this category has been raised from Rs. 250 per month to Rs. 350 per month, subject to the condition that persons with income between Rs. 251 and Rs. 350 per month will be considered for allotment of houses only after satisfying the requirements of persons with income up to Rs. 250 per month.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, provides for grant of loans to persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 7,200, as well their co-operative societies. Loans are also advanced to non-governmental health institutions, educational trusts and charitable institutions for construction of rental houses for their low-paid employees. The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is

80 per cent of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,500 per house. But in case of State Governments, Housing Boards and Local Bodies, the full cost of a house (including the cost of land) is given as loan subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,600 per house. Up to the end of 1968, 1,61,538 houses were sanctioned, of which 1,23,234 houses were completed. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 90.07 crores was provided to the State Governments up to March 31, 1968.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his resident workers. A scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 to help planters, specially the smaller ones, to fulfil this obligation. The scheme provides for the grant of 25 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan to the planters. The houses constructed are allotted to workers on rent free basis.

The planters have been experiencing practical difficulties in taking advantage of the scheme, because of their inability to furnish the security prescribed by the State Governments for the loans. The State Governments have, therefore, been asked to constitute a "Pool Guarantee Fund" to indemnify themselves against bad debts that they might incur as a result of relaxation of the security provisions. The "Pool Guarantee Fund" is to be raised by charging an additional interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. The losses, if any in excess of the assets in the Fund, would be shared equally by the Government of India, the State Governments and the commodity board concerned. From the inception of the scheme in April 1956 to the end of 1968, the State Governments had sanctioned projects for 2,003 houses of which 1,484 houses had been completed. Rs. 35.95 lakhs had been disbursed as financial assistance.

Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme

The Slum Clearance Scheme came into operation in May 1956. Under this Scheme, financial assistance for slum clearance work is given to the State Governments and through them to municipal and local bodies to the extent of $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of approved cost—50 per cent subsidy and $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan. Financial assistance is envisaged for re-housing of families residing in slums and whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem.

Up to the end of March 1967, 1,03,243 dwelling units were sanctioned of which 57,728 were completed. The Union Government had disbursed Rs. 31.95 crores to the State Governments up to the end of March 1968.

Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Scheme

The Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Scheme, which was introduced in 1960, is intended to provide alternative accommodation to unauthorised occupants of government or public lands, in Delhi and New Delhi, prior to July 1960. The Scheme provides for 5,000 tenements, 20,000 plots of 80 square yards each and 25,000 camping plots of 25 sq. yards each at a total cost of about Rs. 10 crores. Up to the end of February 1969 funds amounting to Rs. 7.97 crores have been made available under the scheme and 40,233 dwelling units, 36,381 plots and 3,852 tenements have been completed for allotment to the squatters.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in October 1957, envisages the establishment of housing projects in about 5,000 villages

mostly selected from suitable Community Development Blocks. It is based on the principle of aided self-help. Loan assistance is given to the extent of 80 per cent of the construction cost or Rs. 3,000 whichever is less. The Scheme also provides for 100 per cent grant to State Governments for the provision of streets and drains in selected villages and of house sites to landless agricultural workers. Technical advice and guidance is provided free of charge through the State Rural Housing Cells in respect of which 50 per cent of the cost of pay and allowance of the staff is met by Central grants.

Up to the end of 1968, loans amounting to Rs. 11.20 crores were sanctioned by State Governments for construction of 69,524 houses. A sum of Rs. 8.51 crores was disbursed to beneficiaries and 40,680 houses were completed.

The Working Group, set up by the Planning Commission (referred to earlier in this Chapter) has come to the following conclusions in respect of the Village Housing Projects Scheme :

- (a) The Village Housing Projects Scheme is an important social housing scheme and cover a vast majority of the population of the country. It is, therefore, essential to continue it in the Fourth Plan.
- (b) The present Village Housing Projects Schemes should be revised and simplified, incorporating in clear terms, only the basic requirements and essential conditions.
- (c) Larger funds should be provided for the Scheme and suitable measure should be devised to ensure that the funds so provided are not diverted to other development heads by the States.
- (d) For the first two years or so, efforts should be concentrated on those houses the construction of which had already been on receipt of first instalment of loans, but completion had suffered for want of securing further instalments. Thereafter the Scheme should be implemented in specific areas or regions so as to avoid diffusion of effort. These areas should be located as far as possible, in places where supporting programmes, (such as the programme for grants to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Harijans, etc., for house building, reclamation of waste lands and resettlement of landless agricultural labour, rural man-power programme's, etc.) are being implemented. Areas affected by natural calamities should also be given preference for implementation of the Scheme.
- (e) Suitable provisions should be included in the Scheme to secure proper co-ordination of all the rural improvement programmes at the State and block levels. This is necessary to facilitate the flow of assistance from different authorities to villages in the selected areas in an integrated manner.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

Introduced in February 1959 as a non-Plan scheme financed through funds drawn from the Life Insurance Corporation in the States and funds furnished by the Central Government in the Union Territories, this scheme envisages grant of house-building loans to individuals or co-operative societies of persons whose income ranges between Rs. 7,201 and Rs. 15,000 per annum. The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 per house. Up to the end of 1968, Rs. 43.47 crores were sanctioned for 24,520 houses of which 18,602 were completed and Rs. 35.95 crores actually disbursed.

Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

This Scheme, which is being financed from the Life Insurance Corporation funds, is intended to assist the State Governments in providing accommodation to their employees and was introduced in 1959. Up to the end of 1968, State Governments had sanctioned Rs. 24.00 crores for 23,212 houses; 17,134 houses were completed.

House Building Advance for Central Government Employees

Under this scheme initiated in 1956, the Central Government employees, including those governed by the Payment of Wages Act, are entitled to loan assistance. Till the end of 1968, 7,060 applications for loans totalling Rs. 9.17 crores were approved and Rs. 6.09 crores disbursed.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Scheme, introduced in October 1959, provides for grant of loan assistance to State Governments to facilitate acquisition and development of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of self-prices to intending house-builders, more particularly to those in the lower income brackets. The Scheme is also intended to help in the stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of self-sufficient composite colonies.

Commitments up to Rs. 68.10 crores for nequisition and development of 58,225 acres of land were entered into by the States till the end of September, 1968. Against these 18,700 acres were acquired and 11,127 acres developed.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation (NBO) was set up in July 1954, to ensure a rational approach to the problem of housing and to achieve reduction in building costs through development of building materials, techniques, designs and practices, and generally to help in the promotion of building activities through co-ordination of research and dissemination of useful information. The Organisation also serves as the Regional Housing Centre for the Dry Tropical Zones of the ECAFE region in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation.

The NBO has a well equipped library of publications and films and publishes half-yearly and monthly journals. It has also brought out a number of publications on building science and allied subjects, and has set up a permanent display centre of building materials since October, 1966.

The Organisation co-ordinates the activities of Regional Research-cum-Training Centres on Rural Housing set up by the Government of India in five existing engineering institutions located at Bangalore, Sibpur, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Chandigarh and New Delhi for promotion of research in the improved utilisation of local building materials and in the development of designs and construction techniques for village houses. These centres also train technical personnel of State Governments in the planning and implementation of projects under the Village Housing Projects Scheme.

Short-term training courses on subjects such as Timber Engineering, Economic Designs of Multi-storeyed Buildings, Organisation and Utilisation of a Technical Library, Sociological and Economic Problems in the Field of Housing, Productivity in Building Industry, Housing Management and Community Welfare were organised by these centres.

CHAPTER XXVI

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

- NOTES : 1. The population figures given in the chapter are based on 1961 census. The area figures are as on January 1, 1966.
2. The party affiliations of members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union Territories are on the basis of information furnished by the Governments of States and Union Territories concerned.

ANDHRA PRADESH

<i>Area : 2,75,244 sq. km.</i>	<i>Population : 3,59,83,447</i>	<i>Capital : Hyderabad</i>
<i>Principal language : Telugu</i>		

Governor : Khandubhai Kasanji Desai

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
K. Brahmananda Reddy	Chief Minister, General Administration, Services, Cooperation, Major Industries, Excise and Prohibition, Tribal Welfare, Law, Courts, Prisons and Legislature
J. V. Narsing Rao	Deputy Chief Minister, Planning, Bureau of Economics, Buildings, Roads, Highways, Public Gardens, City Water Works, P.W.D. Workshops and concurrent subjects relating to Railways and Telegraphs
P. Thimma Reddy	Land Revenue, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration and Debt Settlement Board
Thota Ramaswamy	Panchayati Raj, Panchayats and Small Savings
P. V. Narasimha Rao	Education, Archaeology, History of Freedom Movement, Literary and Scientific Associations including Academics, Museums, Music Colleges and Schools, Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts, Financial Assistance to Men of Letters, Development of Modern Indian Languages, State Archives, Regional Historical and Research and Records Committee, College of Fine Arts and Architecture
Kakani Venkataratnam	Agriculture, Food Production, Animal Husbandry, Integrated Milk Project and Dairy Development
M. N. Lakshminarasiah	Transport
N. Chenchurama Naidu	Municipal Administration and Town Planning
K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy	Finance and Commercial Taxes
R. Ramalinga Raju	Religious and Charitable Endowments
S. Sidda Reddy	Irrigation (excluding Minor and Medium Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control)
Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari	Health and Medical, Wakfs, Wakfs Board and Salarjung Museum
J. Vengal Rao	Home, Police, Arms Act, Passports, Cinematograph and Elections
A. Bhagavantha Rao	Handlooms, Cooperative Textile Mills and Cooperative Sugar Factories
V. Krishna Murthy Naidu	Power, Stationery and Printing
G. Sanjeeva Reddy	Labour, Relief and Rehabilitation
D. Perumallu	Social Welfare (excluding Women's Welfare)

*As on July 24, 1969.

*Ministers of State**Portfolios*

Sagi Suryanarayana Raju	..	..	..	..	Forests
A. Vasudeva Rao	..	..	..	..	Information and Public Relations
A. Sanjiva Reddy	..	..	..	..	Civil Supplies and Rationing
Ramachandra Rao Kalyani	..	..	..	..	Marketing, State Warehousing Corporation and Agro-Industries Corporation
R. Narapa Reddy	..	..	..	..	Medium Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control
Smt. Roda Mistry	..	..	..	..	Women's Welfare, Tourism, Ravindra Bharathi and Cultural Delegations visiting the State
G.C. Venkanna	..	..	..	..	Small Scale Industries, Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation and Industrial Cooperatives
V. Purushotham Reddy	..	..	..	..	Minor Irrigation
Rajanarasimha	..	..	..	..	Housing, Accommodation Control, Sports Council, Games and Stadium
P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao	..	..	..	..	Commerce, Export Promotion, Mines and Mining Corporation
S.R.A. S. Appala Naidu	..	..	..	..	Fisheries and Ports

Chief Secretary

M. T. Raju

HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	..	..	..	..	P. J. Reddy
<i>Judges</i>	N. Kumarayya, Anantanarayana Ayyar, K.V.L. Narayanaiah, Sharfuddin Ahmed, E. Venkatesam, Gopal Rao Ekbote, Mohd. Mirza, M. Krishna Rao, S. Obul Reddy, A.S. Rao, V.K. Vaidya, C. Kondalah, A. Kuppurwami, G. Chinappa Reddy, V. Parthasarathi, K. Madhava Reddy, K. Ramachandra Rao, A.D.V. Reddy, and Y. Venkateswara Rao

<i>Advocate-General</i>	B. V. Subramanyam
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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	H. Ramalinga Reddy
<i>Members</i>	G. Shankerji, K. Jagannadhan

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. Km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Adilabad	16,332	10,09,292	Adilabad
2. Anantapur	19,134	17,67,464	Anantapur
3. Chittoor	15,151	19,14,639	Chittoor
4. Cuddapah	15,346	13,42,015	Cuddapah
5. East Godavari	10,829	26,08,375	Kakinada
6. Guntur	15,032	30,09,900	Guntur
7. Hyderabad	7,755	20,62,995	Hyderabad
8. Karimnagar	11,872	16,21,515	Karimnagar
9. Khammam	15,921	10,57,542	Khammam
10. Krishna	8,760	20,76,956	Bandar/Masulipatnam
11. Kurnool	24,008	19,08,740	Kurnool
12. Mahbubnagar	18,396	15,90,686	Mahbubnagar
13. Medak	9,607	12,27,361	Sangareddy
14. Nalgonda	14,212	15,74,946	Nalgonda
15. Nellore	20,652	20,33,679	Nellore
16. Nizamabad	8,043	10,22,013	Nizamabad
17. Srikakulam	10,096	23,40,878	Srikakulam
18. Visakhapatnam	13,462	22,90,759	Visakhapatnam
19. Warangal	12,918	15,45,435	Warangal
20. West Godavari	7,718	19,78,257	Eluru

*As on July 24, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : B. V. Subba Reddy

Deputy Speaker : V. K. Naik

ADILABAD

1. *Adilabad* : K. Ramkistoo (CPI)
2. *Asifabad (R)* : K. Bhim Rao (Con.)
3. *Boath (R)* : S. A. Devshah (Con.)
4. *Chinnur (R)* : Kodati Rajamallu (Con.)
5. *Luxettipet* : J. V. Narsinga Rao (Con.)
6. *Mudhole* : Gaddanna (Con.)
7. *Nirmal* : P. Narasa Reddy (Con.)
8. *Sirpur* : G. Sanjiva Reddy (Con.)

ANANTAPUR

9. *Dharmavaram* : P. Venkatesan (SWA)
10. *Ghantapur* : T. Nagi Reddy (CPI-M)
11. *Gooty* : R. Ramachandra Goud (Con.)
12. *Goranla* : Smt. P. Bhaskara Reddy (Con.)
13. *Hindupur* : K. Anjana Reddi (Ind.)
14. *Kalyandurg (R)* : T. C. Mareppa (Ind.)
15. *Kandiri* : K. V. Vema Reddy (Con.)
16. *Madakasira (R)* : M. B. Raja Rao (Con.)
17. *Nallamada* : K. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
18. *Penukonda* : Narayana Reddy (Con.)
19. *Rayadurg* : Tripaswamy (SWA)
20. *Singanamala* : C. S. Rangaiah (Con.)
21. *Tadpatri* : C. Subbarayudu (Con.)
22. *Urvakande* : C. Venkanna Gurtam (Con.)

CHITTOOR

23. *Bongaripoliem* : M. Munaswami (Con.)
24. *Chittoor* : D. Anjaneyulu Naidu (Con.)
25. *Kalahasti* : B. Ganga Subbaramireddy (Con.)
26. *Kuppam* : D. Venkatesam (Ind.)
27. *Madanapalli* : A. Narasinga Rao (Con.)
28. *Nagari* : K. Gopalu Naidu (Con.)
29. *Palamaner* : T. C. Rajan (SWA)
30. *Pileru* : G. V. Chandrasekara Reddy (Con.)
31. *Punganur* : V. Ramaswamireddi (Con.)
32. *Puttur* : S. Gandhamanem (CPI)
33. *Satyavedu* : K. Munaswamy (SWA)
34. *Thamballapalle* : Smt. T. N. Ansumamma (Con.)
35. *Tirupathi* : A. Easwarareddy (SWA)
36. *Vayalpad* : P. Thimma Reddy (Con.)
37. *Vepanjeri* : V. Muniswamappa (Con.)

CUDDAPAH

38. *Badvel* : B. Veera Reddy (Con.)
39. *Cuddapah* : Mohammad Rahmatulla (Con.)
40. *Jammalamadugu* : Kunda Ramaiah (SWA)
41. *Kamalapuram* : N. Pulla Reddy (Con.)
42. *Kodur (R)* : G. Sriramulu (Con.)
43. *Lakkireddipalli* : R. Rajagopala Reddi (Con.)
44. *Mydukur* : S. P. Nagireddi (Con.)
45. *Proddatur* : P. Ramasubba Reddy (Con.)
46. *Pulivendla* : P. Basu Reddy (Con.)
47. *Rajampeta* : Ratnasabhapathy (Ind.)
48. *Rayachoty* : M. Krishna Reddy (Con.)

EAST GODAVARI

49. *Allayaram (R)* : B. V. Ramanayya (Ind.)
50. *Amalapuram* : K. Prabhakara Rao (Ind.)
51. *Anaparti* : Ramakrishna Chowdary Valluri (Con.)
52. *Burugupudi* : Veeranna Kandru (Con.)
53. *Cheyyeru* : C. Buchi Krishnam Raju (Ind.)
54. *Jaggampeta* : Kamaraju Pantam (Con.)
55. *Kadiam* : Bathina Subba Rao (Con.)
56. *Kakinada* : C.V.K. Rao (Ind.)
57. *Kothapeta* : M. Venkatasurya Subbaraju (Con.)
58. *Nagaram (R)* : Mahalakshmi Gaddam (Con.)
59. *Pamaru* : Venkatarreddi Sangitha (Con.)
60. *Peddapuram* : Narayana Murthy (CPI)
61. *Pithapuram* : Suryanarayanamurthy Yealla (Con.)
62. *Prathipadu* : Veeraraghavarao Mudragada (Ind.)
63. *Rajahmundry* : Prabhakara Choudary (CPI)
64. *Ramachandrapuram* : Nunna Veeraju (Con.)
65. *Razole* : Ganeswararao Nayinale (Con.)
66. *Sampara* : Venkataratnam Cherukuvada (Con.)
67. *Tallarevu* : Ealy Vadapalli (Con.)
68. *Tuni* : Ve. Venkatakrishnam Raju (Con.)
69. *Yellavaram* : Mallikharjuna Chodi (Con.)

*As on May 26, 1969. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.) ; Swatantra Party (SWA) ; Communist Party of India (CPI) ; Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M) ; Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP) ; Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS) ; Independent (Ind.) ; Reserved (R).

GUNTUR

70. *Addanki*: Prakasam Desari (Con.)
71. *Bapatla*: K. Prabhakar Rao (Con.)
72. *Chilakaluripeta*: K. Butchiah (SWA)
73. *Chirala*: Pragada Kotaiah (Con.)
74. *Duggirala*: Avuthu Ramireddy (Con.)
75. *Guntur I*: Ankamma Sanakkayala (Con.)
76. *Guntur II*: Chebrolu Hanumantiah (Con.)
77. *Gurazala*: K. Venkateswarlu (Con.)
78. *Kunchinapudi*: Bhagarantharao Anaguni (Con.)
79. *Macherla*: V. Linga Reddy (Con.)
80. *Mangalagiri*: T. Nageswara Rao (Con.)
81. *Narasaraopet*: K. Brahmananda Reddy (Con.)
82. *Ongole*: C. Ramchandran Reddy (Con.)
83. *Pacheri*: G. Venkata Reddy (Con.)
84. *Pedakurupadu*: G. Ramaswamy Reddy (Con.)
85. *Ponnur*: P. A. Prasad Rao (Con.)
86. *Prathipadu*: M. C. Nagaiiah (SWA)
87. *Repalle*: Yadam Chenniah (Con.)
88. *Santhanalalapur*: V.C. Kasava Rao (Con.)
89. *Sattenapalli*: V. Gopalakrishnayya (Ind.)
90. *Talikota*: G. Venkata Rattiah (Con.)
91. *Tenali*: Smt. Indira Daddapaneni (Con.)
92. *Vemur*: Y. Venkat Rao (SWA)
93. *Vinukonda*: Smt. B. Jayaprada (Con.)

HYDERABAD

94. *Aishnagar*: M. M. Hashim (Con.)
95. *Charmurar*: Sultan Salahuddin Rao (Con.)
96. *Chevala*: Satya Narayana Dudge (Ind.)
97. *Gagan Mahal*: Vasudev Krishnaji Naik (Con.)
98. *Jashimpatnam*: M. N. Lexmi Narasiah (Con.)
99. *Khairatabad*: B. V. Guruswamy (Con.)
100. *Mahabubnagar*: Badrinathpetti (SSP)
101. *Malakpet*: Smt. Sarojini Palla Reddy (Con.)
102. *Melkhal (R)*: Smt. Sumithra Devi (Con.)
103. *Musikerebad*: T. Anjiah (Con.)
104. *Pargi Rama Reddy* (Con.)
105. *Secunderabad*: K. S. Narayana (Con.)
106. *Secunderabad Cantonment* (R): V. Ankamma (Con.)
107. *Shamshabad*: Ahmed Hussain (Ind.)
108. *Tandur*: Mani Rao (Con.)
109. *Wazirabad*: Ariga Ramaswamy (Con.)
110. *Yakutpura*: Khaja Nizamuddin (Ind.)

KARIMNAGAR

111. *Buggaram*: Y. Mohan Reddy (Con.)
 112. *Huzurabad*: P. Narsing Rao (Con.)
 113. *Indurthi*: B. Lakshmikantha Rao (Con.)
 114. *Jagtial*: K. Lakshmi Narasimha Rao (Con.)
 115. *Kamalapur*: K. V. Narayana Reddy (Con.)
- KHAMMAM
116. *Karimnagar*: J. Chokkara (Con.)
 117. *Manthani*: P. V. Narsimha Rao (Con.)
 118. *Mespalli*: C. Satyanarayana Rao (Ind.)
 119. *Mysaram (R)*: G. Ramulu (Con.)
 120. *Nerella (R)*: G. Bhoopathi (Con.)
 121. *Nustulapur (R)*: B. Rajaram (Con.)
 122. *Peddapalli*: Jinna Mallia Reddy (Ind.)
 123. *Sircilla*: C. Rajeshwar Rao (CPI)
 124. *Bhadrachalam (R)*: K. Kantiah Dora (Con.)
 125. *Burgampahad (R)*: K. Ramayya (Con.)
 126. *Khammam*: Mohd. Rajah Ali (CPI-M)
 127. *Madkura*: D. Venkiah (Con.)
 128. *Palair (R)*: K. Santhiah (Con.)
 129. *Polwancha*: P. Pichiah (Con.)
 130. *Vemoor*: J. Vengala Rao (Con.)
 131. *Yellandu*: G. Satyanarayana Rao (Con.)

KRISHNA

132. *Aravindula*: S. R. Prasad Yarla-gadda (Con.)
133. *Bandur*: P. Lakshmana Rao (Con.)
134. *Gannavaram*: K. Venkataraman (Con.)
135. *Gudivada*: Smt. M. Kasturi Devi (Con.)
136. *Jaggayyapet*: R. B. R. Seshayya Sretri (Con.)
137. *Kalkaji*: C. Panduranga Rao (Con.)
138. *Kankipadu*: A. Bhaskara Rao (Con.)
139. *Malleswaram*: B. Niranjana Rao (Ind.)
140. *Madinepalli*: Kaza Ramanatham (Ind.)
141. *Mylavaram*: C. Venkata Rao (Con.)
142. *Nandigama*: A. Suryanarayana Rao (Con.)
143. *Nidamola (R)*: K. Someswara Rao (Con.)
144. *Nuzvid*: M.R. Appa Rao (Con.)
145. *Tiruvur (R)*: V. Kurmayya (Con.)
146. *Vijayawada-East*: T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao (Con.)
147. *Vijayawada-West*: Chitti alar Appalaswamy (Con.)
148. *Varyura*: K. Venkateswara Rao (Ind.)

KURNOOL

149. *Adoni*: T. G. L. Timmalah (Con.)
150. *Alipalli*: G. Thimma Reddy (Con.)
151. *Alur (R)*: D. Gonda Rao (Con.)

152. *Dhone*: K. V. Krishnamurthy (Con.)
 153. *Giddalur*: D. P. Ranga Reddy (Ind.)
 154. *Kodumuri* (R): P. Rajaratna Rao (Con.)
 155. *Koilliunta*: B. V. Subba Reddy (Speaker)
 156. *Kurnool*: K. E. Madanna (Con.)
 157. *Markapur*: C. Vengaiiah (Ind.)
 158. *Nandikothkur*: C. Rambhupal Reddy (Con.)
 159. *Nandyal*: S. B. Nabi Saheb (Con.)
 160. *Panyam*: Venkata Reddy (Con.)
 161. *Patikanda*: K. Eswara Reddy (CPI-M)
 162. *Yemmiganur*: P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Con.)
 163. *Yerragondipalle*: P. Subbayya (CPI)

MAHBUBNAGAR

164. *Achamper* (R): P. Mahendra Nath (Con.)
 165. *Alampur*: T. Chendrasekhara Reddy (Con.)
 166. *Amarachinta*: Som Bhopal (Ind.)
 167. *Gadwal*: Gopal Reddy (Con.)
 168. *Jadcherla*: L. Narasimha Reddy (Ind.)
 169. *Kalwakurthi*: S. Jaipal Reddy (Con.)
 170. *Kodangal*: K. Achuta Reddy (Con.)
 171. *Koalapur*: B. Narsimha Reddy (Ind.)
 172. *Mahbubnagar*: Mohd. Ibrahim Ali (Con.)
 173. *Makthal*: K. Ramchandrarao (Con.)
 174. *Nagar Kurnool*: V. N. Goud (Ind.)
 175. *Shadnagar* (R): K. Naganna (Ind.)
 176. *Wanaparthy*: Smt. J. Kumudini Devi (Con.)

MEDAK

177. *Andole* (R): C. Rajanarasimha Rao (Con.)
 178. *Dommar*: Myzda Bheema Reddy (Ind.)
 179. *Gajwel* (R): Gajawelli Sa'idiah (Con.)
 180. *Medak*: Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
 181. *Narayankhed*: Shiva Rao Suetkar (Con.)
 182. *Nasapur*: C. Jagannath Rao (Con.)
 183. *Ramayanpet*: Smt. Reddigari Rathnamma (Con.)
 184. *Sangareddy*: Narsimha Reddy (Con.)
 185. *Siddipet*: V. B. Raju (Con.)
 186. *Zahirabad*: M. Baga Reddy (Con.)

NALGONDA

187. *Alair*: P. Reddy Anireddy (Con.)
 188. *Bhongir*: K. Lakshman Bapuji (Con.)
 189. *Chalakurthi*: N. Ramulu (Con.)
 190. *Deverkonda*: G. Narayana Reddy (Con.)
 191. *Huzurnagar*: A. Vasudevarao (Con.)
 192. *Miryalguda*: T. C. Krishna Reddy (Con.)
 193. *Mungode*: P. Govardhan Reddy (Con.)

194. *Nakrekal*: N. Raghava Reddy (CPI-M)
 195. *Nalgonda*: C. Srinivas Rao (Con.)
 196. *Ramarnapet* (R): V. Kasi Ram (Con.)
 197. *Surjapet* (R): Uppal Malsoor (CPI-M)
 198. *Thungathurthi*: B. Narasimha Reddy (CPI-M)

NELLORE

199. *Allur*: B. Rapireddy (Ind.)
 200. *Atmakur*: P. Ramachandra Reddy (SWA)
 201. *Darsi*: R. Mahananda (SWA)
 202. *Gudur*: V. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
 203. *Kandukur*: N. Chenchurama Naidu (Con.)
 204. *Kanigiri*: Venkatarreddy Puli (Con.)
 205. *Kavali*: G. Subbanaidu (SWA)
 206. *Kondopu*: C. Rasayya Naidu (Con.)
 207. *Kovur*: V. Venkureddy (Con.)
 208. *Nellore*: A. Madhava Rao (JS)
 209. *Podili*: K. Narayanaswami (Con.)
 210. *Rapur*: A. Sanjeeva Reddy (Con.)
 211. *Sarvepalli*: S. Vemayya (CPI)
 212. *Sullurpet*: P. Venkatasubbaiah (Con.)
 213. *Udayagiri*: D. Narasimham (SWA)
 214. *Venkatagiri*: O. Venkatasubbaiah (Con.)

NIZAMABAD

215. *Armoor*: Tummalā Ranga Reddy (Con.)
 216. *Balkonda*: G. Raja Ram (Con.)
 217. *Banswada*: M. Sreenivasarao (Con.)
 218. *Bodhan*: R. Bhoom Rao (Ind.)
 219. *Jukkal*: Vithal Reddy (Con.)
 220. *Kamareddy*: M. Reddy Paidi (Ind.)
 221. *Nizamabad*: K. V. Gangadhar (Ind.)
 222. *Yellareddy* (R): Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Ind.)

SRIKAKULAM

223. *Bobbili*: R. S. R. Ranga Rao (Ind.)
 224. *Chepurapalli*: Tedde Rama Rao (Con.)
 225. *Etcherla*: N. A. Narsu Naidu (Con.)
 226. *Harishchandrapuram*: Kinjarapu Krishnamurthy (SWA)
 227. *Ichapuram*: Landa Karaiiah Reddy (SWA)
 228. *Kothuru*: Meenaka Subbanna (Con.)
 229. *Nagarikatakam*: T. Thammineni Paparow (Con.)
 230. *Naguru*: S. Pratapa Rudra Raju (SWA)
 231. *Narasannapeta*: Simma Jagannatham (SWA)
 232. *Palakonda*: Jammara Joji (SWA)
 233. *Parvatipuram*: Venkata Rami Naidu (Con.)
 234. *Patapatram*: Pothula Gurnayya (Con.)
 235. *Pedamarapuram*: Narayana Appalanaidu Venagapandu (Ind.)
 236. *Ponduru*: Chowduri Satyanarayana (SWA)

237. *Salur*: B. Rajayya (Con.)
 238. *Sompeta*: Gonthu Latchanna (SWA)
 239. *Srikakulam*: Thangi Satyanarayana (SWA)
 240. *Takkali*: Nicharla Ramulu (SWA)
 241. *Vunukuru*: P. Mudile Babu (SWA)

VISAKHAPATNAM

242. *Anakapalli*: Keduganti Govindarao (CPI)
 243. *Bheemunipatnam*: P. V. Gajapathi Raju (Con.)
 244. *Bhogapuram*: K. Appadu Dora (Con.)
 245. *Chintapalli*: Kondala Rao Depuru (Con.)
 246. *Chodavaram*: Vechalape Palavelli (SWA)
 247. *Elamanchilli*: Nagireddi Satyanarayana (Con.)
 248. *Gajapatinagaram*: P. Sambasiva Raju (Ind.)
 249. *Gampa*: Gorle Krishanmanaidu (Con.)
 250. *Jami*: Butchi Apparao Gorrepati (SWA)
 251. *Madugula*: Smt. Rama Kumari Devi (Con.)
 252. *Narasipatnam*: Suryanarayana Raju Sigi (Con.)
 253. *Paderu*: Tummarbha Chittinaidu (Con.)
 254. *Paravada*: S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu (Con.)
 255. *Payakaraopeta*: Gantlana Suryanarayana (Con.)
 256. *Srungavarapukota*: Appalanaidu Kolla (Con.)
 257. *Visakhapatnam I*: A. V. Bhanoji Rao (Con.)
 258. *Visakhapatnam II*: Pothina Sanyasirao (CPI-M)
 259. *Vizianagaram*: Vobbiliseti Ramarao (JS)

WARANGAL

260. *Chinur*: Smt. N. C. Vimala Devi (Con.)

261. *Cheriyal (R)*: B. Abraham (CPI)
 262. *Dornakal*: N. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
 263. *Ghanpur*: T. Lakshma Reddy (Ind.)
 264. *Hasanparthy (R)*: R. Narshimamaiah (Con.)
 265. *Jangaon*: Mohd. Kamaluddin Ahmed (Con.)
 266. *Mahbubabad*: T. Satyanarayana (CPI)
 267. *Mulug*: Santosh (Ind.)
 268. *Narasampet*: K. Sudershen Reddy (Con.)
 269. *Parkal*: C. Janga Reddy (JS)
 270. *Warangal*: T.S. Murthy (Con.)
 271. *Wardhanapet*: R. Purshothama Rao (Ind.)

WEST GODAVARI

272. *Achanta (R)*: Dasari Perumallu (Con.)
 273. *Attili*: K. V. Narasimha Raju (Con.)
 274. *Bhimavaram*: B. Vijaykumar Raju (Con.)
 275. *Chintalapudi*: G. Vishnumurthy (Con.)
 276. *Dendur*: M. Ramanohana Rao (Con.)
 277. *Eluru*: M. Venkatanarayana (Con.)
 278. *Gopalapuram*: T. V. Raghavulu (Con.)
 279. *Kovvur*: K. B. Rayudu (Ind.)
 280. *Narasapur*: R. Satyanarayana Raju (CPI-M)
 281. *Palacole*: P. Sethavaram (CPI-M)
 282. *Penugonda*: Javvady Lakshmayya (Con.)
 283. *Polavaram (R)*: K. Rami Reddi (Con.)
 284. *Tadepolligudem*: Alluri L. Krishna Rao (Con.)
 285. *Tanuku*: G. Satyanarayana alias Suryanarayana Murthy (Con.)
 286. *Undi*: K. Kusumeswa Rao (Con.)
 287. *Ungutur*: S. P. Murthy Raju (Con.)
 288. *Nominated*: Smt. M. Godirey

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: Pidathala Ranga Reddy

Deputy Chairman : Vacant

	Legislative Assembly		Local Authorities
1. Guntur Bapanayya		46. Gunda Ram Reddy	
2. Smt. A. Annapurnamma	"	47. C. C. Subha Rao	"
3. G. Appalaswamy	"	48. T. Veerbhadr Rao	"
4. J. Appikatl	"	49. V. Satyanarayana Rao	"
5. M. Shamsheer Baig	"	50. A. Chengal Reddy	"
6. G. Brahmayya	"	51. Ilapakurthi Satyanarayana	"
7. D. Kondiah Chowdary	"	52. K. Ramachandra Reddy	"
8. V. Purushothama Reddy	"	53. M. Chinna Kesava Reddy	"
9. Abdul Rahaman Khan	"	54. M. Subba Reddy	"
10. A. Kotaiah	"	55. P. Narasimha Reddy	"
11. K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy	"	56. P. Ranga Reddy	"
12. I. Lingayya	"	57. P. V. Reddy	"
13. Makhdom Mohiuddin	"	58. P. Venkatappala Naidu	"
14. Konjeti Rosaiah	"	59. S. Venkatakrishna Reddy	"
15. M. R. Sham Rao	"	60. E. Satyanarayana	"
16. G.V. Sudhakar Rao	"	61. Smt. K. Subbamma	"
17. Y. V. Krishna Rao	"	62. K. Subramanayam	"
18. N.D. Prasada Rao	"	63. T. P. V. Kurmacharyulu	Teachers
19. Smt. P. V. Raman Rao	"	64. Mannava Giridhara Rao	"
20. G.V. Sudhakar Rao	"	65. K. Koteswara Rao	"
21. T. Ramaswamy	"	66. V. Vijayarama Raju	"
22. A. Chithambara Reddy	"	67. S. Ramakrishnaiah	"
23. R. Narapa Reddy	"	68. J. Mutha Reddy	"
24. K.V. Partap Reddy	"	69. V. P. Raghavachari	"
25. J. Raghatham Reddy	"	70. D. S. Subramanyam	"
26. P. Venkataswamy Reddy	"	71. G. R. Atchuta Rama Raju	Graduates
27. V. V. R. K. Yachendra	"	72. S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao	"
28. S. Siddha Reddy	"	73. T. Panchajanyam	"
29. M. Subbiah	"	74. Jupudi Yagna Narayana	"
30. P. Venkatanarayana	"	75. V. Rama Rao	"
31. N. M. Williams	"	76. Y. C. Ranga Reddy	"
32. S. Lakshmi Reddy	Local Authorities	77. Vacant	"
33. S. Venkat Ram Reddy	"	78. B. V. Subbaraju	"
34. Smt. V. Kamala Kumari	"	79. M. Azamuddin	Nominated
35. Smt. K. Kanakaratnamma	"	80. Smt. Zubeda Begum	"
36. G. Krishnamurthy	"	81. Smt. A. Shyamala Devi	"
37. Hiralal Moria	"	82. G. Jashua	"
38. V. Krishnamurthy Naidu	"	83. Bhavayya Chowdary	"
39. P. Limba Reddy	"	84. S. Sambhu Prasad	"
40. G. Nagabhusanam	"	85. S. M. K. Biyabani	"
41. V. Satyanarayan Murthy	"	86. Smt. Roda Mistry	"
42. R. Ramalinga Raju	"	87. P. Suryachandra Rao	"
43. N. V. Ganga Raju	"	88. K. Koti Reddy	"
44. B. Adinarayana Rao	"	89. Nivarthi Venkatasubbaiah	"
45. Mukkassir Shah	"	90. A. Venkatasubbarao <i>alias</i> Chakrapani	"

*As on May 26, 1969.

ASSAM

Area : 2,03,399 sq. km.*

Population : 1,22,09,330*

Capital : Shillong

Principal languages : Assamese and Bengali

Governor : B. K. Nehru

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	Portfolios
B. P. Chaliha	Chief Minister, Appointments, Home, Political, General Administration, Information and Public Relations, Minority Affairs, Tourism, Town and Country Planning, Transport, Municipal Administration, Public Works (Roads and Buildings), Planning and Statistics, Relief and Rehabilitation, Registration and Stamps, Printing and Stationery, Co-ordination and matters not allotted to any other Minister
K. P. Tripathy	Finance, Labour
C. S. Teron	Tribal Affairs and Welfare of Backward Classes and Soil Conservation
J. B. Hagjer	Education
M. M. Choudhury	Revenue, Forests, Flood Control and Irrigation and Parliamentary Affairs
R. C. Barua	Supply, Trade and Commerce and Excise
L. P. Goswami	Agriculture, Panchayats, Community Development and Co-operation
Biswadev Sarma	Industries (including Cottage Industries), Power (Electricity), and Mines and Minerals
M. N. Hazarika	Juts, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture and Fisheries
Abdul Matlib Mazumdar	Law, Political Sufferers and Social Welfare

Ministers of State

Syed Ahmed Ali	Education and Wakfs
Smt. P. K. Oohain	Social Welfare, Relief and Rehabilitation
P. K. Choudhury	Transport and Parliamentary Affairs
D. N. Hazarika	Community Development and Panchayats
Altaf Hussain Mazumdar	Public Works (Roads and Buildings)
Rameshwar Basumatari	Revenue, Forests, Tribal Areas and other Backward Classes

Deputy Ministers

S. S. Terang	Tribal Affairs and Welfare of Backward Classes
Dandiram Dutta	Agriculture
Chatra Gopal Karmakar	Labour

Chief Secretary

A. N. Kidwai

HIGH COURT OF ASSAM AND NAGALAND†

Chief Justice	S. K. Dutta
Judges	P. K. Goswami, M. Pathak, S. Sen
Advocate-General	B. C. Barua

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	R. Thanghura
Members	J. Das, A. N. Dev, A. Ahmed

*Including NEFA of which area is 81,426 km. and population is 3,36,558.

†As on June 1, 1969.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Cachar	6,962	13,78,476	Silchar
2. Darrang	8,725	12,89,670	Tezpur
3. Garo Hills	8,081	3,07,228	Tura
4. Goalpara	10,380	15,43,892	Dhubri
5. Kamrup	9,853	20,62,572	Gauhati
6. Lakhimpur	12,759	15,63,842	D'bugarh
7. Mizo District	21,067	2,66,063	Aijal
8. Nowgong	5,613	12,10,761	Nowgong
9. Sibsagar	8,944	15,08,390	Jorhat
10. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	14,364	4,62,152	Shillong
11. United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	15,225	2,79,726	Diphu
12. Kameng Frontier Division (NEFA)	14,165	69,913	Bomdila
13. Lohit —do—	23,462	36,050	Tezu
14. Siang —do—	21,229	1,08,914	Along
15. Subansiri —do—	15,500	62,090	Ziro
16. Tirap —do—	7,070	59,591	Khonsa

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Vacant

Deputy Speaker : Mahi Kanta Das

CACHAR

1. Badarpur: Moulana Abdul Jalil Chowdhury (Con.)
2. Borkhola: Altaf Hossain Mazumder (Con.)
3. Dholai (R): Jatindra Mohan Borbhuiya (Ind.)
4. Hailakandi: Abdul Matlib Mazumdar (Con.)
5. Karimganj North : Rothindra Nath Sen (Ind.)
6. Karimganj South (R) : Prafulla Choudhury (Con.)
7. Katigora : A. K. Nurul Hoque (Con.)
8. Katlicherra : Tazammul Ali Laskar (Ind.)
9. Lakhipur : Mere Chauba Singha (Con.)
10. Patharkandi : Matilal Kanoo (Ind.)
11. Ratabari : Bishwanath Upadhyaya (Con.)
12. Silchar : Satindra Mohan Dev (Con.)
13. Sonai : M. Moynul Haque Choudhury (Con.)
14. Udharband : Jagannath Sinha (Con.)

DARRANG

15. Balipara : Biswadev Sarma (Con.)
16. Biswanath : Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Con.)
17. Dalgaoon : Surendra Chandra Baruah (Con.)
18. Dhekiajuli : Smt. Puspallata Das (Con.)

19. Gohpur : Bishnu Lal Upadhyaya (Con.)
20. Kalaigaon: Dandi Ram Dutta (Con.)
21. Mangaldai : Md. Matlebuddin (Ind.)
22. Missamari : Mohi Kanta Das (Con.)
23. Panery : Hiralal Patwary (Ind.)
24. Rangamati (R) : Nakul Ch. Das (Con.)
25. Sootea : Narayan Ch. Bhuyan (Con.)
26. Tezpur : Bishnuprasad Rava (Ind.)
27. Udalguri (R) : Bahadur Basumatary (Con.)

GARO HILLS

28. Baghmara (R) : Vacant
29. Dainadubi (R) : Vacant
30. Phulbari (R) : Vacant
31. Tura (R) : Vacant

GOALPARA

32. Abhayapuri (R) : Kandarpa Narayan Banikya (Ind.)
33. Bijni : Golak Ch. Patgiri (Con.)
34. Bilasipara : Gaisuddin Ahmed (Ind.)
35. Bongaigaon : Mathura Mohan Singh (Con.)
36. Dhubri : Syed Ahmed Ali (Con.)
37. Dudnai (R) : Sarat Ch. Rabha (CPI)
38. Gauripur : Md. Azad Ali (PSP)
39. Goalpara East : Benoy Krishna Ghose (Ind.)
40. Goalpara West: Shahadat Ali Jotder (PSP)

*As on June, 1, 1969. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Revolutionary Communist Party of India (RCPPI).

41. *Golakganj* : Kabir Ch. Roy Pradhan (Ind.)
42. *Gossalgaoon* : Mathius Tudu (Con.)
43. *Kakrajhar East* : Smt. Maryula Devi (Con.)
44. *Kakrajhar West (R)* : Ranendra Basumatari (Con.)
45. *Mankachar* : Zahirul Islam (Ind.)
46. *Sidli (R)* : Uttam Chandra Brahma (Con.)
47. *South Salmara* : Bazlul Basit (Con.)

KAMRUP

48. *Bagbar* : Jalaluddin Ahmed (Ind.)
49. *Barama (R)* : Surendra Nath Das (Con.)
50. *Barpeta* : Dr. Surendra Nath Das (PSP)
51. *Bhabanipur* : Dharanidhar Choudhury (Con.)
52. *Bola* : Prabin Kr. Choudhury (Con.)
53. *Barbhog* : Gaurishanker Bhattacharyya (Ind.)
54. *Chaygaon* : A. N. M. Akram Hussain (Ind.)
55. *Chenga* : Azzur Rahman Chaudhury (Con.)
56. *Gauhati East* : Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Con.)
57. *Gauhati West* : Gobinda Kalita (CPI)
58. *Haja* : Bisnuram Medhi (Con.)
59. *Jafukbari* : Sailen Medhi (Ind.)
60. *Jania* : Ataur Rahman (Con.)
61. *Kamalpur* : Lakshyadhar Chaudhury (PSP)
62. *Nalbati East* : Parbhat Narayan Choudhury (Con.)
63. *Nalbati West* : Bhumidhar Barmen (Con.)
64. *Palasbari* : Abala Kanta Goswami (Ind.)
65. *Patacharkuchi* : Bhubaneswar Barmen (PSP)
66. *Rangiya* : Kamini Mohan Sarma (CPI)
67. *Sarukhetri (R)* : Matilal Nayak (Ind.)
68. *Sorbhog* : Smt. Pranita Talukdar (Con.)
69. *Tamulpur (R)* : Maneswar Baro (Ind.)

LAKHIMPUR

70. *Bihpuria* : Premadhar Bora (Ind.)
71. *Bogdung* : Upendranath Sanatan (Con.)
72. *Dhakrakhana (R)* : Nimeswar Pegu (CPI)
73. *Dhemaji* : Romesh Mohan Kouli (SVA)
74. *Dibrugarh* : Romesh Ch. Baroosh (Con.)
75. *Digboi* : Jadunath Bhuyan (Con.)
76. *Doom Dooma* : Mallia Tanti (Con.)
77. *Joypur* : Bhadra Kanta Gogoi (SSP)
78. *Lahowal* : Smt. Lily Sen Gupta (Con.)
79. *Moran* : Smt. Padma Kumari Gohain (Con.)
80. *Naabolcha (R)* : Bhupen Hazarika (Ind.)
81. *North Lakhimpur* : Gobinda Chandra Bora (Con.)
82. *Saikhawa* : Devendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)

83. *Tengkhao* : Manik Ch. Das (Con.)
84. *Tingkhong* : Bhadreswar Gogoi (SSP)
85. *Tinsukia* : Paramarada Gogoi (Con.)

MIZO HILLS

86. *Aijal East (R)* : John F. Mardiana (Ind.)
87. *Aijal West (R)* : Thanglura (Con.)
88. *Lungleh (R)* : Lalchurga Chinzah (Ind.)

NOWGONG

89. *Barhampur* : Kehoram Hazarika (CPI)
90. *Bokant (R)* : Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
91. *Dhing* : Shamshul Huda (RCPI)
92. *Hojai* : Rahimuddin Alfred (SWA)
93. *Jamunamukh* : Laxmid Prasad Goswami (Con.)
94. *Kahat* : Anil Chandra Goswami (SSP)
95. *Lakharigat* : Md. Abdul Karem (Con.)
96. *Landing* : Sadhan Ranjan Sarker (Con.)
97. *Morigaon (R)* : Pitsing Konwar (Ind.)
98. *Nowgong* : Phani Bora (CPI)
99. *Raka* : Sarat Ch. Goswami (Con.)
100. *Rupatihar* : Maulavi Abdul Musawwir Choudhury (Ind.)
101. *Sonagari* : Debkant Barcoah (Con.)

SIBSAGAR

102. *Angul* : Pushpadhar Chaliha (Con.)
103. *Bokakhat (R)* : Lakhewar Das (Con.)
104. *Charaitahi* : Dulal Ch. Barua (Ind.)
105. *Dergaon* : Narendra Nath Sarma (Con.)
106. *Golaghat* : Sonowar Bora (SSP)
107. *Jorhat* : Joagen Saikia (Con.)
108. *Mahmara* : Ratneswar Konger (Con.)
109. *Majuli (R)* : Mohidhar Pegu (Ind.)
110. *Martini* : Gajen Tanti (Con.)
111. *Nazira* : Karuna Kanta Gogoi (Con.)
112. *Sarupathar* : Chatragopal Karmakar (Con.)
113. *Sibsagar* : Premod Ch. Gogoi (Con.)
114. *Sorari* : Bimala Prasad Chaliha (CPI)
115. *Trok* : Tilok Gogoi (Con.)
116. *Thowra* : Durgeswar Saikia (Con.)
117. *Tisbar* : Debbarwar Sarma (Con.)

UNITED KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS

118. *Cherrapunji (R)* : Vacant
119. *Jowai (R)* : Vacant
120. *Nongpok (R)* : Vacant
121. *Nangstoin (R)* : Vacant
122. *Shillong* : Vacant

UNITED MIKIR AND NORTH CACHAR HILLS

123. *Batimalalango (R)* : Dhaniram Rongpi (Con.)
124. *Bokajau (R)* : Sal Sai Terang (Con.)
125. *Haflong (R)* : J. B. Hagler (Con.)
126. *Howraghat (R)* : Chitrasing Teron (Con.)

BIHAR

Area : 1,74,008 sq. km.
Principal language : Hindi

Population : 4,64,55,610

Capital : Patna

Governor : Nityanand Kanungo

Mid-term elections were held in Bihar on February 9, 1969. A Congress-led coalition Ministry was formed with Sardar Harihar Singh as Chief Minister, who was sworn-in on February 26. The Ministry suffered defeat in the State Assembly on budget demands and Sardar Harihar Singh resigned on June 20, 1969. Bhola Paswan Shastri was then sworn-in as Chief Minister on June 22, 1969.

Following the resignation of Paswan Ministry, President's rule was promulgated on July 4, 1969.

Chief Secretary

S. N. Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman Jagat Nandan Sahay
Members Bhagwat Prasad, D. P. Singh, S. B. Ahmed,
Dr. H. N. Yadav

HIGH COURT**

Chief Justice Satish Chandra Mishra
Judges U.N. Sinha, N.L. Untwalia, Tarkeshwar
Nath, G.N. Prasad, S.N.P. Singh, A.B.N.
Sinha, R. J. Bahadur, Saiyid Anwar
Ahmad, K. K. Datta, M. P. Varma,
K.B.N. Singh, B. N. Jha, S. P. Singh,
B. P. Sinha, P. K. Banerjee, B. D. Singh,
Kanhaiyajee, S. Wasiuddin, H. Mahapatra
(ad hoc Judge)
Advocate-General L.N. Singh

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Bhagalpur	5,655	17,11,136	Bhagalpur
2. Champaran	9,199	30,06,211	Motihari
3. Darbhanga	8,669	44,13,027	Darbhangha
4. Dhanbad	2,884	11,58,610	Dhanbad
5. Gaya	12,344	36,47,892	Gaya
6. Hazaribagh	18,170	23,96,411	Hazaribagh
7. Monghyr	10,295	33,87,082	Monghyr
8. Muzaffarpur	7,831	41,18,398	Mnzaffarpur
9. Palamau	12,757	11,87,789	Daltonganj
10. Patna	5,594	29,49,746	Patna
11. Purnea	11,002	30,89,128	Purnea
12. Ranchi	18,252	21,38,565	Ranchi
13. Saharsa	5,420	17,23,566	Saharsa
14. Santhal Parganas	14,151	26,75,203	Dumka
15. Saran	6,912	35,84,918	Chapra
16. Shahabad	11,427	32,18,017	Arrah
17. Singhbhum	13,446	20,49,911	Chaibasa

*As on April 28, 1969.

**As on April 12, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Ram Naryan Mandal

Deputy Speaker : Vacant

BHAGALPUR :

1. *Amarpur* : Sukh Narayan Singh (SSP).
2. *Banka* : Kamakhya Prasad Singh (Con.)
3. *Belhar* : Chaturbhuj Prasad Singh (SSP)
4. *Bhagalpur* : Vijoy Kumar Mitra (JS)
5. *Bihpur* : Prabhu Narayan Roy (CPI)
6. *Colgong* : Sadanand Singh (Con.)
7. *Dhurauya (R)* : Ram Chandra Bhanu (SSP)
8. *Gopalpur* : Madan Prasad Singh (Con.)
9. *Katoria* : Suresh Prasad Yadav (Con.)
10. *Nathnagar* : Chunchun Prasad Yadav (JS)
11. *Pirpointi* : Ambica Prasad (CPI)
12. *Sultanganj* : Ram Krishna Prasad Yadav (Con.)

CHAMPARAN

13. *Adapur* : Premchand (Con.)
14. *Bagaha (R)* : Narsingh Baitha (Con.)
15. *Beitiah* : Gauri Shankar Pande (Con.)
16. *Champatta* : Vir Singh (SSP)
17. *Dhaka* : Masodur Rahman (Con.)
18. *Dhanaha* : Yogendra Prasad Srivastava (PSP)
19. *Ghorasahan* : Rajendra Pratap Singh (Con.)
20. *Gobindganj* : Hari Shankar Sharma (JS)
21. *Harsidhi* : Nagishwar Dutta Pathak (Con.)
22. *Kesaria* : Md. Ezaz Hussain Khan (Con.)
23. *Lawla* : Shatrughdan Shahi (SWA)
24. *Madhubani* : Mahendra Bhatti (CPI)
25. *Motihari* : Ram Sevak Jayaswal (Con.)
26. *Nautan* : Kedar Pande (Con.)
27. *Patahi* : Ram Nandan Singh (Con.)
28. *Pipra (R)* : Bigu Ram (Con.)
29. *Ramnagar* : Narayan Vikram Shah (Con.)
30. *Raxaul* : Radha Pande (Con.)
31. *Shikarpur (R)* : Sitaram Prasad (JS)
32. *Sikta* : Rahful Azam (Con.)
33. *Sugauli* : Badrinath alias Rajaji Jha (Con.)

DARBHANGA

34. *Behari* : Vijay Kumar Yadav (CPI)
35. *Benipatti* : Baldyanath Jha (SSP)
36. *Benipur* : Ramanand Mishra (SSP)
37. *Bihhutpur* : Ganga Prasad Shrivastava (SSP)
38. *Biraul* : Mahabir Prasad (SD)

39. *Blisi* : Raj Kumar Purhe (CPI)
40. *Dalsinghsarai* : Yashwant Kumar Chaudari (SWA)
41. *Darbhanga* : Ram Ballabh Jalan (CPI)
42. *Harlakhi* : Shakur Ahmed (Con.)
43. *Hasanpur* : Gajendra Prasad Himanshu (SSP)
44. *Hayoghat* : Baleshwar Ram (Con.)
45. *Jainagar (R)* : Rampal Paswan (Con.)
46. *Jale* : Tej Narayan Raut (JS)
47. *Jhanjharpur* : Rampal Chaudhri (SSP)
48. *Kalyanpur* : Brahmdeo Narayan Singh (SSP)
49. *Keotranway* : Hulomdeo Narayan Yadav (SSP)
50. *Khayauli* : Narmadeshwar Singh Azad (PSP)
51. *Laukaha* : Prayag Lal Yadav (CPI)
52. *Madhepur* : Radha Nandan Jha (Con.)
53. *Madhubani* : Surya Narain Singh (PSP)
54. *Manigachi* : Nagendra Jha (Con.)
55. *Mahisiddhnagar* : Kapildeo Narain Singh (Ind.)
56. *Phulparasi* : Dhanik Lal Mandal (SSP)
57. *Rajnagar (R)* : Bilal Paswan (Con.)
58. *Rosera* : Sahdeo Mahto (Con.)
59. *Samastipur* : Rajendra Narayan Sharma (SSP)
60. *Sarainjan* : Ram Bilas Misra (SSP)
61. *Singha (R)* : Rameshwar Sahu (Con.)
62. *Tajpur* : Karpuri Thakur (SSP)
63. *Warisnagar (R)* : Ram Sevak Hazari (SSP)

DHANBAD

64. *Baghmara* : Imamul Hai Bhan (SSP)
65. *Chandankiyari (R)* : Durga Charan Das (S-BKD)
66. *Dhanbad* : Raghubar Singh (S-BKD)
67. *Jharia* : S. K. Rai (S-BKD)
68. *Nirsa* : Nirmalendu Bhattacharya (CPI)
69. *Sindri* : A. K. Rai (CPI-M)
70. *Topchanchi* : Purnendu Narayan Singh (JP)
71. *Tundi* : Satyanarain Dudani (JS)

GAYA]

72. *Arwal* : Johair Shah (CPI)
73. *Atli* : Babu Lal Singh (JS)
74. *Aurangabad* : Saryu Singh (PSP)
75. *Barachatti* : Bhagawati Devi (SSP)
76. *Belanganj* : Mithleshwar Prasad Singh (Con.)
77. *Bodh Gaya (R)* : Kali Ram (JS)
78. *Daudnagar* : Ram Vilash Singh (SSP)
79. *Gaya* : Gopal Mishra (JS)
80. *Gaya-Muffarl* : Hardeo Narayan Singh (Con.)

*As on June 9, 1969. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Communist Party of India (CPI); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Janta Party (JP); Lok Tantanik Congress (LTC); Bhartiya Kranti Dal (BKD); Separated from BKD (S-BKD); Shoshit Dal (SD); Hui Jharkhand (HJ); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Swatantra Party (SWA); Jharkhand Party (RP); Reserved (R); Independent (Ind.).

81. *Ghori* : Kaushlendra Prasad Narayan Singh (Con.)
82. *Goh* : Avadh Singh (SSP)
83. *Gosindpur* : Yugul Kishore Yadav (LTC)
84. *Hisua* : Shatrughna Sharan Singh (Con.)
85. *Imanganj (R)* : Ishwar Dass (SSP)
86. *Jehanabad* : Hariharlal Prasad Singh (SD)
87. *Konch* : Ram Ballabh Saran Singh (Ind.)
88. *Kurtha* : Jagdeo Prasad (SD)
89. *Makhdumpur (R)* : Mahavir Chaudhry (Con.)
90. *Nainagar (R)* : Lal Behari Prasad (CPI)
91. *Nawada* : Gauri Shankar Keshri (JS)
92. *Obra* : Padarath Singh (PSP)
93. *Rafiqanj (R)* : Sahdeo Chaudhry (JS)
94. *Rajauli (R)* : Babu Lal (JS)
95. *Sherghati* : Jairam Gin (Ind.)
96. *Wazaliganj* : Dev Nandan Prasad (CPI)

HAZARIBAGH

97. *Bazodar* : Basant Narayan Singh (JP)
98. *Barkil* : Indra Jitendra Narayan Singh (JP)
99. *Barkaganj (R)* : Mahesh Ram (JP)
100. *Bermo* : Binderswari Dube (Con.)
101. *Chatra* : Kamakhya Narain (JP)
102. *Chauparan* : Niranjan Prasad Singh (JP)
103. *Dhanwar* : Punit Rai (Con.)
104. *Dumri* : Kailash Pati Singh (JP)
105. *Gawan (R)* : Tanushwar Azad (SSP)
106. *Giridih* : Chaturanand Mishra (CPI)
107. *Hazaribagh* : Raghunandan Prasad (JP)
108. *Jamua* : Sadanand Prasad (Con.)
109. *Jaridih* : Smt. Shashank Manjari (JP)
110. *Kodarma* : Vishwanath Modi (SSP)
111. *Mendu* : Vacant
112. *Ramgarh* : Vishwanath Rai (Con.)

MONGHYR

113. *Alauli (R)* : Ram Vilas Paswan (SSP)
114. *Bachhwara* : Bhuneshwar Ram (Con.)
115. *Bakhri* : Yugal Kishore Sharma (CPI-M)
116. *Balia* : Jamaluddin (Con.)
117. *Barahiya* : Sidheshwar Singh (Con.)
118. *Barauni* : Chandra Shekhar Singh (CPI)
119. *Barbigha* : Sheo Shankar Singh (Ind.)
120. *Bariarpur* : Ramjivan Singh (SSP)
121. *Bezutarai* : Saryn Singh (Con.)
122. *Chakai* : Shrikrishna Singh (SSP)
123. *Chauthan* : Jagdarabi Mandal (SSP)
124. *Jamalpur* : Ram Balak Singh (CPI)
125. *Jamni* : Tripurari Prasad Singh (PSP)
126. *Jhajha* : Chandra Shekhar Singh (Con.)
127. *Khazaria* : Ram Bahadur Azad (SSP)
128. *Kharagpur* : Shamsherjung Bahadur Singh (SSP)

129. *Monghyr* : Ravish Chandra Verma (JS)
130. *Parbatta* : Jagdambi Prasad Mandal (Con.)
131. *Sheikhpura (R)* : Loknath Mochi (CPI)
132. *Sikandra (R)* : Rameshwar Paswan (Con.)
133. *Sirajgarha* : Sunaina Devi (CPI)
134. *Tarapur* : Tarni Prasad Singh (SD)

MUZAFFARPUR

135. *Aurai* : Pandav Rai (SSP)
136. *Baruraj* : Ramachandra Prasad Shahi (Con.)
137. *Bathnaha* : Ram Bahadur Singh (Con.)
138. *Belsand* : Rama Nand Singh (PSP)
139. *Bochaha* : Sitaram Rajak (SSP)
140. *Gaighatli* : Nitishwar Prasad Singh (Con.)
141. *Goraul* : Bachan Sharma (SSP)
142. *Hajipur* : Motilal Singh Karan (SD)
143. *Jandaha* : Tulsii Dass Mehta (SSP)
144. *Kanti* : Harihar Prasad Shahi (LTC)
145. *Kirhant* : Sadhu Sharan Shahi (PSP)
146. *Lalcarr* : Dip Narain Singh (LTC)
147. *Maharj* : Braj Kishore Rai (Con.)
148. *Majorganj* : Rambriksha Ram (SSP)
149. *Minapur* : Janak Singh (Con.)
150. *Muzaffarpur* : Ram Deo Sharma (CPI)
151. *Paru* : Kumar Birendra Singh (Con.)
152. *Patepur (R)* : Paltan Ram (SSP)
153. *Pupri* : Rambriksh Chaudhry (JS)
154. *Raghopur* : Ram Braksha Rai (Con.)
155. *Runisaidpur* : Bhuneshwar Rai (SSP)
156. *Sakhebganj* : Jadunandan Singh (Ind.)
157. *Sakra (R)* : Nawa Lal Mahto (SSP)
158. *Sheohar* : Thakur Girija Nandan Singh (BKD)
159. *Sitamarhi* : Shyamsundar Dass (SSP)
160. *Sonbarsa* : Raj Nandan Rai (Con.)
161. *Sursand* : Ramcharitra Rai Yadav
162. *Vaishali* : Laliteshwar Prasad Shahi (LTC)

PALAMAU

163. *Bhawanathpur* : Hemendra Pratap (SSP)
164. *Bisrampur (R)* : Jogeshwar Ram (JS)
165. *Daltonganj* : Puran Chandra (SSP)
166. *Garhwa (R)* : Jaglal Chaudhry (Con.)
167. *Hussainabad* : Bhishma Narayan Singh (Con.)
168. *Latehar (R)* : Jamuna Singh (JS)
169. *Leslieganj* : Jag Narain Pathak (Con.)
170. *Panki (R)* : Ramdeo Ram (JS)

PATNA

171. *Asthanvan* : Nand Kishore Prasad Singh (JP)
172. *Bakhtiarpur* : Darmavir Singh (Con.)
173. *Barh* : Rana Sheolakhpati Singh (Con.)
174. *Bihar* : Vijay Kumar Yadav (CPI)
175. *Bikram* : Khadran Singh (S-BKD)

176. *Chandi* : Ram Raj Prasad Singh (Con.)
 177. *Danapur* : Budhdeo Singh (Con.)
 178. *Ekanagar Sarai* : Lal Singh Tyagi (Con.)
 179. *Fatwa (R)* : Kanleshwar Dass (Con.)
 180. *Hilsa* : Jagdish Prasad (JS)
 181. *Islampur* : Ram Saran Prasad Singh (PSP)
 182. *Maner* : Mahavir Gope (Con.)
 183. *Masaurhi* : Ram Devan Dass (JS)
 184. *Makameh* : Kameshwar Singh (Con.)
 185. *Paliganj* : Chandradeo Verma (SSP)
 186. *Patna-East* : Ramdeo Mahto (JS)
 187. *Patna-South* : Ram Nandan Singh (Con.)
 188. *Patna-West* : A.K. Sen (CPI)
 189. *Punpun (R)* : Munshi Chaudhri (SSP)
 190. *Rajgir (R)* : Jadunandan Prasad (JS)

PURNEA

191. *Amour* : Hasibur Rahman (PSP)
 192. *Araria* : Shital Prasad Gupta (Con.)
 193. *Azamgarh* : Abu Jafar (Con.)
 194. *Bahadurganj* : Hazmuddin (Con.)
 195. *Banmankhi (R)* : Rashik Lal Rishideo (Con.)
 196. *Barari* : Shakoore (CPI-M)
 197. *Barsoi* : Sohan Lal Jain (Ind.)
 198. *Dhamdaha* : Kalika Prasad Singh (SSP)
 199. *Farbesganj* : Saryu Misra (Con.)
 200. *Jakihar* : Taslum Uddin (Con.)
 201. *Karba* : Ram Narain Mandal (Con.)
 202. *Kathlar* : Satya Narayan Vishwash (LTC)
 203. *Kishanganj* : Rafiq Alam (Con.)
 204. *Korha (R)* : Bhola Paswan Shastri (LTC)
 205. *Manihari* : Yuv Raj (PSP)
 206. *Narpatganj* : Satya Narain Yadav (Con.)
 207. *Palasi* : Muhammad Azimuddin (Ind.)
 208. *Purnea* : Kamal Deo Narain Singh (Con.)
 209. *Raniganj* : Dumar Lal Baitha (Con.)
 210. *Rupauli* : Anandi Prasad Singh (Con.)
 211. *Thakurganj* : Muhammad Hussain Azad (Con.)

RANCHI

212. *Bera (R)* : Karam Chand Bhagat (Con.)
 213. *Chainpur (R)* : Jairam Uraon (HJ)
 214. *Gumla (R)* : Ropna Uraon (JS)
 215. *Kanke* : Ramtahal Chaudhry (JS)
 216. *Khijri* : Sukhari Uraon (JS)
 217. *Khunti* : Tiru Mochi Rai Munda (Con.)
 218. *Kolehira (R)* : S. K. Bage (JRP)
 219. *Lohardaga (R)* : Bhari Lakra (Con.)
 220. *Mandar (R)* : Shikrishna Bhagat (Con.)
 221. *Ranchi* : Naini Gopal Mitra (JS)
 222. *Silli (R)* : Brindavan Sawansi (SD)
 223. *Sindega (R)* : Gajadhar Gaur (JS)
 224. *Sisat (R)* : Lalit Uraon (JS)
 225. *Tamar (R)* : Anirudh Patar (JS)
 226. *Torpa (R)* : Niraj Enam Horo (JRP)

SAHARSA

227. *Alamnagar* : Vidhyakar Kavi (Con.)
 228. *Chattapur (R)* : Kumbh Narain Sardar (SSP)
 229. *Kishanpur* : Bhushan Prasad Gupta (Con.)
 230. *Kumar Khad* : Ram Krishna Yadav (Con.)
 231. *Madhipura* : Rholi Prasad Mandal (Con.)
 232. *Mahishi* : Lantnan Chaudhry (Con.)
 233. *Muriganj* : Kamleshwari Yadav (Con.)
 234. *Raghopur* : Baidhyanath Prasad Mehta (Con.)
 235. *Saharsa* : Ramesh Jha (Con.)
 236. *Simal Bakhilapur* : Ramachandra Prasad (SSP)
 237. *Sombarsa (R)* : Jageshwar Hazra (SSP)
 238. *Sopaul* : Umashankar Singh (Con.)
 239. *Tribeniganj* : Anup Lal Yadav (SSP)

SANTHAL PARGANAS

240. *Barhalt (R)* : Masih Soren (HJ)
 241. *Boria (R)* : Sato Hembram (HJ)
 242. *Deoghar (R)* : Baidhyacath Dass (Con.)
 243. *Dumka (R)* : Paika Marmu (Con.)
 244. *Godda* : Hemant Kumar Jha (SSP)
 245. *Jama (R)* : Madan Beera (Con.)
 246. *Jamaitara* : Kali Prasad Singh (Con.)
 247. *Jarmandi* : Srikant Jha (Con.)
 248. *Litapara (R)* : Some Marmu (HJ)
 249. *Madhupur* : Bhageshwar Prasad Rai (Con.)
 250. *Mahagama* : Sayeed Ahmad (CPI)
 251. *Maheshpur (R)* : Kaleshwar Hembram (HJ)
 252. *Nala* : Visheshwar Khan (CPI)
 253. *Pakur* : Sayad Muhammad Jafar Ali (Con.)
 254. *Paraiyhat* : Edward Marandi (HJ)
 255. *Rajmahal* : Om Parkash Rai (JS)
 256. *Sarath* : Kam Deo Prasad Singh (PSP)
 257. *Shikarpur* : Chandra Marmu (HJ)

SARAN

258. *Balkunthpur* : Sheobachan Trivedi (Con.)
 259. *Baniapur* : Ramanand Mishra (SSP)
 260. *Barauli* : Bijul Singh (CPI)
 261. *Barharia* : Ram Raj Singh (JS)
 262. *Bhore* : Raj Mangal Mishra (Con.)
 263. *Chapra* : Janak Yadav (PSP)
 264. *Darauli* : Laxman Ravat (SSP)
 265. *Garkha (R)* : Gopinath Singh (JS)
 266. *Gopalganj* : Ram Dulari Devi (Con.)
 267. *Goraokathi* : Krishna Kant Singh (LTC)
 268. *Jalalpur* : Kumar Kalika Singh (Con.)
 269. *Katea* : Nathuni Ram Chamar (Con.)
 270. *Kuchaikat* : Nagina Rai (JP)
 271. *Maharajganj* : Maha Maya Prasad Sinha (BKD)
 272. *Mairwa (R)* : Basawan Ram (Con.)
 273. *Manjhi* : Rameshwar Dutta Sharma (Con.)
 274. *Marhaura* : Bhishma Prasad Yadav (Con.)
 275. *Mashrakh* : Kashi Nath Rai (PSP)
 276. *Mirganj* : Anant Prasad Singh (Con.)

277. *Parsa* : Daroga Prasad Rai (Con.)
 278. *Raghnathpur* : Ramanand Yadav (Con.)
 279. *Siwan* : Janardan Tiwari (JS)
 280. *Sonepur* : Ram Jaipal Yadav (Con.)
 281. *Taraiya* : Prabhu Narain Singh (JP)
 282. *Ziradei* : Zowar Hussain (Con.)

SHAHABAD

283. *Arrah* : Ram Avdhesh Singh (SSP)
 284. *Barhara* : Mahant Mahadevanand Gogi (Ind.)
 285. *Bhabua* : Chandra Mauli Mishra (JS)
 286. *Bikramganj* : Sant Prasad Singh (CPI)
 287. *Brahampur* : Surya Narayan Sharma (LTC)
 288. *Buxar* : Jagannarain Trivedi (Con.)
 289. *Chainpur* : Badri Singh (PSP)
 290. *Chenari (R)* : Chhathu Ram (Con.)
 291. *Dehri* : Riyasat Karim (Con.)
 292. *Dinara* : Ramanand Prasad Singh (Con.)
 293. *Dumraon* : Harihar Prasad Singh (Con.)
 294. *Jagadishpur* : Satya Narayan Singh (Ind.)
 295. *Karakat* : Tulsi Singh (SSP)
 296. *Mohania (R)* : Bhagvat Prasad (PSP)
 297. *Nawanagar (R)* : Lall Behari Prasad (CPI)

SINGBHUM

305. *Baharagora* : Shibu Ranjan Khan (Ind.)
 306. *Chaibasa* : Bagun Jumbui (JRP)
 307. *Chakradharpur* : Hari Charan Soti (JRP)
 308. *Ghatsila (R)* : Jadunath Baske (JRP)
 309. *Itchagarh* : Ghanashyam Mahto (Ind.)
 310. *Jagannathpur (R)* : Mergal Singh Zamair (JRP)
 311. *Jamshedpur East* : Kedar Dass (CPI)
 312. *Jamshedpur West* : Sunil Mukherji (CPI)
 313. *Jugsalai (R)* : Sanatan Manjhi (JRP)
 314. *Kharsawan (R)* : Chandra Manjhi (JRP)
 315. *Maihagaon (R)* : Purn Chandra Birua (JRP)
 316. *Manoharpur (R)* : Ratnchar Nak (JRP)
 317. *Patamda* : Ghanashyam Mahto (Con.)
 318. *Saraikella* : Banbihari Mahto (JRP)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Vacant

Deputy Chairman : Theodore Bodra

	Legislative Assembly		Local Authorities
1. A. A. Mohd. Noor		49. Niteshwar Prasad	
2. Sami Nadv	"	50. Nurullah Sahab	"
3. Ram Kripal Sinha	"	51. Smt. Prabhavati Gupta	"
4. Baburam Hembram	"	52. Patil Chand Kisku	"
5. Ram Sunder Das	"	53. Radha Krishna Prasad Singh	"
6. Bhoja Prasad Singh	"	54. Raghu Nath Dass	"
7. Braj Mohan Singh	"	55. Ramanand Singh	"
8. Chandrika Ram	"	56. Ram Bijash Sharma	"
9. Shanker Dayal Sinha	"	57. Tarachand Daruka	"
10. Gajendra Prasad Sinha	"	58. Rameshwar Prasad	"
11. Indradeep Sinha	"	59. Ram Lakhan Pandey	"
12. Jagannath Sarkar	"	60. Tapeswar Dev	"
13. Jageshwar Mandal	"	61. Ram Ratan Ram	"
14. Jageshwar Prasad Khalish	"	62. R. N. Roy	"
15. Jagannath Singh	"	63. Smt. Saraswati Devi	"
16. Jamuna Prasad Singh	"	64. Sheo Shankar Kanodja	"
17. Justin Richard	"	65. Subodh Kumar Sen	"
18. Krishto Kalinath Sahdeo	"	66. Syed Nazir Ha der	"
19. Vacant	"	67. Kashinath Gupta	"
20. Maheshwari Prasad Singh	"	68. Vishnu Shankar	"
21. Mungeri Lal	"	69. Anil Kumar Sen	Graduates
22. Pashupati Singh	"	70. Harendra Prasad Jha	"
23. Rajanidhari Singh	"	71. Lokesh Nath Jha	"
24. Ramzan Ali	"	72. Purandru Narayan Singh	"
25. Smt. Rajeshwari Sarnj Das	"	73. Ramashraya Prasad Singh	"
26. Ram Gobind Singh	"	74. Ram Ishwar	"
27. Ram Kshelavan Singh	"	75. Ravaneshwar Mishra	"
28. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi	"	76. Jagannath Mishra	"
29. Ram Raj Jijwara	"	77. Shuvchandra Jha	Teachers
30. Abdul Gufoor	"	78. Baij Nath Rai	"
31. Subodh Narayan Yadav	"	79. Bindeshwar Mishra	"
32. Sidama Mishra	"	80. Brinda Prasad Rai	"
33. Theodore Bodra	"	81. Hargauri Tiwari	"
34. Uradra Nath Jha	"	82. Kailash Singh	"
35. Anant Ali	Local Authorities	83. Mahendra Prasad	"
36. Buldyanath Pasjar	"	84. Padmdev Narayan Sharma	"
37. Vir Narayan Chand	"	85. Smt. Ahmedi Sattar	Nominated
38. B. M. Aggarwal	"	86. Smt. Anis Imam	"
39. Dosharan Singh	"	87. Chhattamani Saran Nath	"
40. Dinesh Kumar Singh	"	Shah Doo	"
41. Gilar Prasad	"	88. B. P. Sinha	"
42. Indra Kumar	"	89. Fazlur Rahman	"
43. Smt. Kishori Devi	"	90. Gauri Shankar Dalmia	"
44. Kishan Mohan Pyare Singh	"	91. Jaidev Prasad	"
45. Kumar Jha	"	92. Mathura Prasad Singh	"
46. Masaj Nijk	"	93. Harman Lakra	"
47. Nageshwar Singh	"	94. B. B. Varma	"
48. Narayan Prasad Singh	"	95. Smt. Parvati Devi	"
		96. Shrikant Thakur Vidyalankar	"

*As on June 9, 1969.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District					Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1.	Ahmedabad	..	..	..	8,552	22,10,199	Ahmedabad
2.	Amreli	..	..	..	3,289	6,67,823	Amreli
3.	Banas Kantha	..	..	..	10,454	9,96,144	Palanpur
4.	Baroda	..	..	..	7,647	15,27,326	Baroda
5.	Bhavnagar	..	..	..	12,048	11,19,435	Bhavnagar
6.	Broach	..	..	..	7,759	8,91,969	Broach
7.	Bulsar	..	..	..	5,197	N.A.	Bulsar
8.	Dangs	..	..	..	1,778	71,567	Ahwa
9.	Gandhinagar	..	..	..	649	N.A.	Gandhinagar
10.	Jamnagar	..	..	..	10,921	8,28,419	Jamnagar
11.	Junagadh	..	..	..	10,843	12,45,643	Junagadh
12.	Kaira	..	..	..	6,788	19,77,540	Kaira
13.	Kutch	..	..	..	44,203	6,96,440	Bhuj
14.	Mehsana	..	..	..	10,963	16,89,963	Mehsana
15.	Panch Mahals	..	..	..	9,029	14,68,946	Godhra
16.	Rajkot	..	..	..	11,882	12,08,519	Rajkot
17.	Sabar Kantha	..	..	..	7,364	9,18,587	Himmatnagar
18.	Surat	..	..	..	7,348	24,51,624**	Surat
19.	Surendranagar	..	..	..	10,377	6,63,206	Surendranagar

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Raghavji T. Leuva

Deputy Speaker : Vasantlal V. Mehta

AHMEDABAD

1. *Asarwa* : Manharlal Tuljashanker Shukla (Con.)
2. *Bavla (R)* : Devjibhai Sadabhai Parmar (SWA)
3. *Darlapur-Kazipur* : Trikamlal Jamnadas Patel (Con.)
4. *Das Krol* : Vadilal Lallubhai Mehta (Ind.)
5. *Dehgam* : Manharbhai Chandulal Shah (SWA)
6. *Dhandhuka* : Vinubhai Bhagvandas Kotdwala (SWA)
7. *Dholka* : Kanbhal Fulchandbhai Ghiya (Con.)
8. *Ellis Bridge* : Ratilal Khusaldas Patel (Ind.)
9. *Jamalpur* : Abdulrahim Tajuji Kundwala (Ind.)
10. *Kalapur* : Manubhai Harilal Palkhiwala (SSP)
11. *Kankaria (R)* : Jeshingbhai Govindbhai Parmar (Con.)
12. *Khadia* : Martandray Gangashanker Shastri (PSP)
13. *Naroda* : Virumal Khusaldas Tarachandani (Con.)
14. *Rakhial* : Shantilal Ranchhodas Shah (Con.)
15. *Sanand* : Dahyabhai B. Jadav (Con.)
16. *Shahpur* : Dr. Somabhai C. Desai (JP)
17. *Viramgam* : Govindbhai Haribhai Patel (Con.)

AMRELI

18. *Amreli* : Narsinhdas Gordhandas Gondhiya (Ind.)
19. *Babra* : Jinabhai Devrajibhai Kansagra (Con.)
20. *Dharl-Kodinar (R)* : Raghavji Thobhanbhai Leuva (Speaker)
21. *Lathi* : Jashwantray Manubhai Mehta (Con.)
22. *Rajula* : Smt. Sumitaben Hariprasad Mehta (Con.)

BANAS KANTHA

23. *Danta* : Fuljibhai Dorjibhai Patel (Con.)
24. *Desai* : Shantilal Swarupchand Shah (Con.)
25. *Deodar* : Gumansinhji Viramsinhji Vaghela (Con.)
26. *Dhanera* : Balashanker Jayshanker Joshi (SWA)
27. *Kankrej* : Jayantilal Virchand Shah (Con.)
28. *Palanpur* : Anandlal Chimanlal Mehta (Con.)
29. *Radhanpur* : Raysinhji K. Jadeja (Con.)
30. *Var (R)* : Jagatabhai Puratabhai Parmar (Con.)

BARODA

31. *Baroda City* : Chandrakant Muljibhai Parikh (SWA)
32. *Baroda Rural* : Khodubha Abhesinh Vaghela (SWA)

*As on April 10, 1969. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con); Swatantra Party (SWA); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad (JP); Independent (Ind); Reserved (R); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP).

**Includes population of Bulsar district for which separate figures are not available.

33. *Chhota Udaipur (R)* : Bhajibhai Garbadhai Tadvi (Con.)
34. *Dabhoi*: Naraharilal Isvarlal Purohit (SWA)
35. *Jetpur (R)*: Manekbhai Scmabhai Tadvi (SWA)
36. *Karjan (R)*: Nagjibhai Govindbhai Arya (Con.)
37. *Nasvadi (R)*: Parshotambhai Ukedbhai Bhil (Con.)
38. *Padra*: Jashwantlal Saubhagyachand Shah (Con.)
39. *Raopura*: Sanatkumar Maganlal Mehta (PSP)
40. *Sankheda*: Chimanbhai Jivabhai Patel (Con.)
41. *Savli*: Manilal Asharam Shah (Con.)
42. *Sayajiganj*: Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad (Con.)
43. *Waghodia*: Mangaldas Gordhandas Pola (Con.)

BHAVNAGAR

44. *Bhavnagar* : Pratapray Tarachand Shah (Con.)
45. *Botad*: Pravinchandrasinrji Gambhirsinhji (Con.)
46. *Gadhada*: Ranjitsinhji Bhavsinhji Gohil (SWA)
47. *Ghogho*: Dhirajlal Bakordas Mehta (Con.)
48. *Kundla*: Bhagvanbhai Kanjibhai Patel (SWA)
49. *Mohuva*: Chhabildas Pragjibhai Mehta (Con.)
50. *Palitana*: Dalsukhbhai Jerambhai Patel (Con.)
51. *Sihor*: Manubhai Pancholi (Con.)
52. *Taloja*: Shivabhadrasinji Krishnakumarsinhji Gohil (SWA)

BROACH

53. *Ankleswar*: Amrutlal Ambalal Patel (Con.)
54. *Broach*: Chandrashanker Manishanker Bhatt (Con.)
55. *Dediapada (R)*: Chunilal Bijalbhai Vasava (SWA)
56. *Jambusar*: Vinodchandra Chunilal Shah (Con.)
57. *Jhogadia (R)* : Jinabhai Ramsangbhai Vasava (Con.)
58. *Nandod (R)* : Himatbhai Mathurbhai Rajwadi (Con.)
59. *Vagra*: Navalchand Motilal Kansara (Con.)

BULSAR AND DANGS

60. *Bansda (R)*: Ratanbhai Govindbhai Gavit (PSP)
61. *Bulsar*: Keshavbhai Ratanji Patel (Con.)
62. *Chikhli (R)*: Smt. Arunaben Gambhirbhai Patel (Con.)
63. *Dharampur (R)* : Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Patel (Con.)
4. *Gandevi*: Thakorabhai Manibhai Desai (Con.)

65. *Jalalpore*: Gensaitrai Chhikattai Patel (Con.)
66. *Mota Pondha (R)*: Ramubhai Balubhai Jadav (Con.)
67. *Nasori*: Sulcman Yusuf Unia (Con.)
68. *Pardi (R)*: Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel (Con.)
69. *Umbergaon (R)*: Satubhai Devubhai Thakaria (Con.)

GANDHINAGAR

70. *Gandhinagar*: Shamalbhai Lallubhai Patel (SWA)

JAMNAGAR

71. *Alia*: Shambhubhai Devji Patel (Con.)
72. *Dwarka*: Keshubhai Gekaldas Raichura (Con.)
73. *Jamjadhpur*: Nathalal Premjiabhai Patel (SWA)
74. *Jamnagar*: Liladhar Pranjivan Patel (SWA)
75. *Jodia*: Chandrasinhji Deepsinhji Jadeja (SWA)
76. *Kalanad*: Bhanji Bhimji Patel (Con.)
77. *Khombhalia*: Dwarkadas Vithaldas Barai (SWA)

JUNAGADH

78. *Junagadh*: Prabhulal Kenji Dave (Con.)
79. *Keshod*: Dharmsinhbhai Deyathai Patel (SWA)
80. *Kutiyana*: Bechar Bhagvanji Gajera (SWA)
81. *Malio*: Kanjibhai Kacharabhai Mori (Con.)
82. *Manavador (R)*: Manharbhai Amrabhai Chavda (Con.)
83. *Mangrol*: Naran Pala Gadhia (Ind.)
84. *Porbandar*: Popatlal Dayabhai Kakad (Con.)
85. *Somnath*: Keshar Bhagwan Dodia (SWA)
86. *Uno*: Parmananddas Jivabhai Oza (Con.)
87. *Visavador*: Kurji Dungar Patel (SWA)

KAIRA

88. *Anand*: Shankerbhai Desaitbhai Vaghela (Con.)
89. *Balasinar*: Natvarsinhji Keshrisinhji Solanki (SWA)
90. *Bhodran*: Madhvsinh Fulsinh Solanki (Con.)
91. *Borsad*: Ramanlal Dhanabhai Patel (Con.)
92. *Cambay*: Madhavlal Bhailalbhai Shah (Con.)
93. *Kapadwanj*: Kasturbhai Nagindas Doshi (SWA)
94. *Kathlal*: Abhesinh Kodarbhai Parmar (SWA)
95. *Mahudha*: Amarsinh Bhupatsinh Vaghela (SWA)

159. <i>Songadh (R)</i> : Bhimsinghbhai Foj-singh Vasava (SWA)	SURENDRANAGAR
160. <i>Surat City East</i> : Gordhandas Ranchhodas Chokhawala (Con.)	164. <i>Chotila</i> : Dharmendrasinhji Bhadur-sinhji Rana (SWA)
161. <i>Surat City North</i> : Popatlal Mulshan-ker Vyas (Con.)	165. <i>Dasada</i> : Chunilal Popatlal Chud-gar (SWA)
162. <i>Surat City West</i> : Mohamadhusen Abdulsamad Golandaz (Con.)	166. <i>Dharangdhra</i> : H. M. Patel (SWA)
163. <i>Vyara (R)</i> : Bhimsinghbhai Sivabhai Gamit (Con.)	167. <i>Limbdi (R)</i> : Haribhai Ratanbhai Doriya (SWA)
	168. <i>Wadhwan</i> : Surendrasinhji Joravar-sinhji Zala (SWA)

HARYANA

Area : 44,056* sq. km.
Principal language : Hindi

Population : 75,90,543** Capital : Chandigarh

Governor : B.N. Chakravarty

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	Portfolios
Bansi Lal	Chief Minister, General Administration (including Public Relations), Home, Administration of Justice, Transport, Vigilance, Tourism, Education, Town and Country Planning, Public Works (Public Health and Technical Education), Industries and Industrial Training
Om Prabha Jain	Finance, Planning, Excise and Taxation, Revenue, Rehabilitation, Consolidation, Languages and Cultural Affairs, Legislative, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development
Ran Singh	Labour and Employment, Printing and Stationery, Social Welfare, Welfare of S.C. & B.C., Agriculture, P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads), Architecture, Forests, Fisheries, Wild Life Preservation and Colonisation
Kanhya Lal Poswal	Irrigation and Power, Food and Supplies, Sports and Elections
Khusaid Ahmad	Health, Local Government, Housing, Wakfs, Development and Panchayats, co-operation and Jails

Chief Secretary

Saroop Krishen

HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA†

Chief Justice	Mehar Singh
Judges	Harbans Singh, D. K. Mahajan, Shamsher Bahadur, P. C. Pandit, Gurdev Singh, Jindra Lal, R. S. Narula, R. S. Sarkaria, Hans Raj Sodhi, Gopal Singh, Balraj Tuli, Anand Dev Kohal, Surjit Singh Sandhawalia and P. C. Jain

Advocate-General (Haryana)

Dewan Chetan Das

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	Darbari Lal Gupta
Members	Bhim Singh, Gopi Chand

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS*

District	Area* (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Ambala	3,837	8,85,785	Ambala
2. Gurgaon	6,129	12,40,706	Gurgaon
3. Hissar	13,934	15,40,508	Hissar
4. Jind	2,711	4,64,873	Jind
5. Karnal	7,932	14,90,430	Karnal
6. Mahendragarh	3,478	5,47,850	Narnaul
7. Rohtak	6,035	14,20,391	Rohtak

*As on November 1, 1966. Figures are provisional since a portion of the boundary of Chandigarh, passing through Chandigarh aerodrome, has not yet been surveyed.

**As estimated by the Registrar General on the basis of 1961 Census.

†As on April 1, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Ran Singh

Deputy Speaker : Vacant

AMBALA

1. Ambala City: Smt. Lekhwati Jain (Con.)
2. Ambala Cant : Bhagwan Dass (JS)
3. Chhachharauli (R) : Prabhu (Con.)
4. Jagadhri : Rameshwar Dass (Con.)
5. Kalka : Kishori Lal (Con.)
6. Mullana (R) : Ram Parkash (Con.)
7. Naggal : Abdul Gaffar Khan (Con.)
8. Naraingarh : Lall Singh (Con.)
9. Yamuna Nagar : Malik Chand (JS)

GURGAON

10. Ballabgarh : Smt. Sharda Rani (Con.)
11. Bawal (R) : Jeesukh (VH)
12. Faridabad : Kamal Dev (Con.)
13. Ferozpur Jhirka : Abdul Razzaq (VH)
14. Gurgaon : Maha Bir Singh (Con.)
15. Hassanpur (R) : Manohar Singh (Con.)
16. Hathin : Hem Raj (Ind.)
17. Jatusana : Sis Ram (VH)
18. Nuh : Khurshed Ahmad (Con.)
19. Palwal : Roop Lal Mehta (Con.)
20. Pataudi : Ram Jiwan Singh (VH)
21. Rewari : Smt. Sumitra Devi (VH)
22. Solna : L. L. Piswal (Con.)

ISSAR

23. Adampur : Bhajan Lal (Con.)
24. Badopal : Pratap Singh (Ind.)
25. Barwala (R) : Gordhan Dass (Con.)
26. Bawani-Khera (R) : Prabhu Singh (Con.)
27. Bhiwani : Banarsi Dass (Con.)
28. Dabwali (R) : Teja Singh (Ind.)
29. Ellenabad : Lal Chand (Ind.)
30. Fatehabad : Pokar Ram (Con.)
31. Hansi : Hari Singh (Con.)
32. Hissar : Balwant Rai Tayal (BKD)
33. Laharu : Smt. Chandrawati (Con.)
34. Mundhalkhurd : Sarup Singh (Con.)
35. Narnaud : Joginder Singh (SWA)
36. Rori : Har Kishan Lal (Con.)
37. Sirsa : Prem Sukh Dass (Con.)
38. Tohana : Harpal Singh (VH)
39. Tosham : Bansil Lal (Con.)

JIND

40. Jind : Daya Krishan (Con.)
41. Julana : Narain Singh (SWA)
42. Kalayat (R) : Bhagtu (Con.)
43. Narwana : Neki Ram (Con.)
44. Sofidon : Satya Narain (VH)

KARNAL

45. Babain : Chand Ram (Ind.)
46. Gharaunda : Randhir Singh (JS)
47. Indri : Smt. Prasanni Devi (Con.)
48. Jundla (R) : Banwari Ram (RPI)
49. Kaithal : Smt. Om Prabha Jain (Con.)
50. Karnal : Shanti Prasad (Ind.)
51. Naultha : Jai Singh (Con.)
52. Nilokheri : Chanda Singh (Ind.)
53. Panipat : Fateh Chand (JS)
54. Pehowa : Piarra Singh (Con.)
55. Pundri : Ishwar Singh (Ind.)
56. Rajaund (R) : Ran Singh (Con.)
57. Sambhalka : Kartar Singh (Con.)
58. Shahabad : Jagdish Chander (Con.)
59. Sherhada : Surjit Singh (Con.)
60. Thanesar : Om Prakash (Con.)

MAHENDRAGARH

61. Ateli : Birendra Singh (VH)
62. Badhra : Amir Singh (VH)
63. Dadri (R) : Ganpat Rai (Con.)
64. Kanina : Dalip Singh (VH)
65. Mahendragarh : Hari Singh (VH)
66. Narnaul : Ram Saran Chand Mital (Con.)

ROHTAK

67. Bahadurgarh : Partap Singh (Con.)
68. Baroda (R) : Shyam Chand (VH)
69. Beri : Ran Singh (Speaker)
70. Gohana : Ram Dhari (Con.)
71. Hassangarh : Maru Singh (Con.)
72. Jhajjar : Ganga Sagar (Con.)
73. Kailana : Rajinder Singh (Ind.)
74. Kalaur : Sat Ram Dass (JS)
75. Kiloi : Ranbir Singh (Con.)
76. Mehram : Raj Singh (Con.)
77. Rai : Jaswant Singh (Con.)
78. Rohat (R) : Kanwar Singh (Con.)
79. Rohtak : Mangal Sein (JS)
80. Salhawas (R) : Smt. Shakuntla (VH)
81. Sonapat : Mukhtiar Singh (JS)

* As on April 1, 1959. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.) ; Swatantra Party (SWA); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Republican Party of India (RPI); Vishal Haryana (VH); Independent (Ind.); Bhartiya Kranti Dal (BKD); and Reserved (R).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area : 2,22,870 sq. km.

Population: 35,60,976*

Capital : Srinagar

Principal languages: Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu

Governor : Bhagwan Sahay

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

Ministers

Portfolios

G. M. Sadiq	..	..	..	..	Chief Minister, General Administration, Cabinet Work, Civil Secretariat, Services, Law and Order, Militia, Police, Civil Liaison, Tawaza and Reception, Education and Tourism, Libraries, Research and Publications, General Records, National Cadet Corps, Monuments of State Importance, Youth Welfare and Sports, Technical Training (including Engineering Colleges, Medical College and Polytechnics), Industrial Training Institutes, Agricultural Colleges, Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges, Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, and Field Survey Organisation, Planning and Statistics, Agricultural Production (excluding Forests, Games and Fisheries) and Irrigation
G. L. Dogra	..	..	..	..	Land Revenue and Land Records, Metric System of Weights and Measures, Debt Conciliation and Compassionate Fund Boards, Charitable and Religious Institutions, Endowments and Jurisdictional Jajirs, Evacuee Property, Consolidation, Relief and Rehabilitation, Information and Publicity, Stationery and Printing, Law and Judiciary, Franchise and Legislation, Excise and Taxation, Finance and Budget, Banking and Insurance, J & K State Financial Corporation, Food, Supplies and Price Control
Mohammed Ayub Khan]	..	..	..	..	Health Sanatoria and Jails, Municipalities, Town and Notified Areas, Village Panchayat and Sanitation, Social Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Forests, Games and Fisheries
Peer Ghlas-ud-Din	..	..	..	..	Industries and Commerce, J & K Minerals, and Industries, Geology and Mining, Employment Exchange, Power, Ladakh Affairs, Trade Commission and Trade Agencies, Labour Administration and Labour Organisation
Ranjit Singh Jamwal	..	..	..	..	Roads and Buildings, Flood Control, Public Health Engineering (including Water Supply), Directorate of Designs and Planning, Central Purchases and Stores, Housing and Transport

Ministers of State

Abdul Ghani Goni	- Finance
Soman Wangyal	Planning and Co-operation

Deputy Ministers

Noor Mohammed	..	..	..	Education and Tourism
Mufti Mohammed Syed	..	..	..	Agriculture and Horticulture
Mohammed Shafi	..	..	..	Animal Husbandry, Community Development and National Extension Service
Gurnukh Singh	..	..	..	Rehabilitation and Consolidation
Mohammed Din Bandy	..	..	..	Information and Publicity
Parma Nand	..	..	..	Transport

*The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China, where census could not be held.

**As on May 27, 1969.

Parliamentary Secretaries

A. A. Zargar	Chief Parliamentary Secretary ..
B. L. Kohistani	
Dharam Pal	

Chief Secretary

P. K. Dave

HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	Murtaza Fazal Ali
<i>Judges</i>	J. N. Bhat, Jaswant Singh, Anant Singh, Jalal-ud-Din
<i>Advocate-General</i>	Amar Nath Raina

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	Raj Kumar Shiv Dev Singh
<i>Members</i>	Ghulam Mohammed Bhat, Ghulam Nabi, Habibullah Kamili, Amar Singh

AREA OF DISTRICTS

The Jammu and Kashmir State comprise the following 14 districts: Chilas (4,226 sq. km.), Gilgit (34,882 sq. km.), Gilgit-Wazarat (4,378 sq. km.), Jammu (2,971 sq. km.), Kashmir North (8,531 sq. km.), Kashmir South (Anantnag) (7,302 sq. km.), Kathua (2,651 sq. km.), Ladakh (1,22,485 sq. km.), Mirpur (4,203 sq. km.), Muzaffarabad (6,253 sq. km.), Poonch (4,232 sq. km.), Reasi (4,629 sq. km.), Tribal Territory (2,731 sq. km.), and Udhampur (13,346 sq. km.)

* As on April 10, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Shams-ud-Din

Deputy Speaker : Bili Ram

ANANTNAG

1. *Anantnag* : Shams-ud-Din (Speaker)
2. *Bijbehara* : Mufti Mohammad Syed (Con.)
3. *Devsar* : Mansher Nath Koul (Con.)
4. *Kothar* : Mohammad Ashraf Khan (Con.)
5. *Kulgam* : Motar... Butt (Con.)
6. *Nandi* : Abdul Reuman (Con.)
7. *Nowbug* : Hassam-ud-Din (Con.)
8. *Noorabad* : Abdul Aziz Zargar (Con.)
9. *Pahalgam* : Makhan Lal Fotedar (Con.)
10. *Pampore* : Mubarak Shah Qadiri (Con.)
11. *Pulwama* : Sona Ullah Sheikh (Con.)
12. *Rajpora* : Vacant

13. *Shopian* : Shamim Ahmed Shamim (Ind.)
14. *Tral* : Ali Mohammed Naik (Ind.)
15. *Verinag* : Vacant

BARAMULA

16. *Bandipora* : Mohammad Anwar Khan (Con.)
17. *Baramulla* : Peer Shams-ud-Din (NC)
18. *Gulmarg* : Surinder Singh (NC)
19. *Handwara* : Abdul Gani Lone (Con.)
20. *Harj* : Abdul Gani Mir (Con.)
21. *Karnah* : Mohammed Yunus (Con.)
22. *Kupwara* : Mohammed Sultan Tantry (Con.)
23. *Lolab* : Ghulam Nabi Wani (Con.)
24. *Pattan* : Ghulam, Rasool Dar (NC)
25. *Reftabad* : Ghulam Rasool Kar (Con.)
26. *Sonawari* : Abdul Aziz Parrey (Con.)
27. *Sopore* : Ghulam Nabi Mircha (Con.)
28. *Uri* : Raja Mohammed Muzaffar Khan (Con.)

DODA

29. *Banihal* : Mohammad Akhtar Nizami (NC)
30. *Bhaderwah* (R) : Jagat Ram Aryan (Con.)
31. *Doda* : Lassa Wani (Con.)
32. *Inderwal* : Abdul Ghani Goni (Con.)
33. *Kishtwar* : Ghulam Mustafa Ishrat (Con.)
34. *Ramban* : Hans Raj Dogra (Con.)

JAMMU

35. *Akshoor* : Dharam Pal (Con.)
36. *Bushnah* (R) : Bhagat Chhaju Ram (Con.)
37. *Chhamb* : Chhaju Ram (Con.)
38. *Jammu Cantonment* : Trilochan Dotta (Con.)

39. *Jammu North* : Prem Nath Dogra (JS)
40. *Jammu South* : Ram Nath (JS)
41. *Jandrah Gharota* : Ranjit Singh Jamwal (Con.)
42. *Marh* (R) : Guru Ditta Mal (Con.)
43. *Rangarh* : Dina Nath (Con.)
44. *Ranbirsinghpura* : Kulbir Singh (Con.)
45. *Samba* (R) : Parma Nand (Con.)

KATHUA

46. *Basohli* : Mahant Ram (Con.)
47. *Bullwar* : Randhir Singh (Con.)
48. *Jasmergarh* : Gurdhar Lal Dogra (Con.)
49. *Kathua* (R) : Panjaboo Ram alias Punjab Singh (Con.)

LADAKH

50. *Kargil* : Kachoo Mohammad Ali Khan (Con.)
51. *Leh* : Sonam Wangyal (Con.)

POONCH

52. *Darhal* : Vacant
53. *Mendhar* : Mohammad Aslam Lisana-vi (Con.)
54. *Nowshera* : Bili Ram (Deputy Speaker)
55. *Poonch* : Mir Ghulam Mohammad (Con.)
56. *Rajouri* : Murza Abdul Rashid (Con.)

SRINAGAR

57. *Amarakadal* : Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq (Con.)
58. *Badgam* : Abdul Rehman Mir (Con.)
59. *Beerna* : Abdul Khaliq Mir (Con.)
60. *Chadoora* : Ghulam Mohammad Mir (Con.)
61. *Crarisharif* : Abdul Qayoom (Con.)
62. *Ganderbal* : Abdul Salam Yatoo (Con.)
63. *Habbakadal* : Sri Kanth Kaul (Con.)
64. *Hazratbal* : Mohammad Yahaya Siddiqi (Con.)
65. *Kangan* : Mian Bashir Ahmad (Con.)
66. *Khan Sahib* : Abdul Ghani Namtahal (Con.)
67. *Khatyar* : Ghulam Ahmed Burza (Con.)
68. *Safakadal* : Gazi Abdul Rahman Butt (NC)
69. *Tankpora* : Noor Mohammad (Con.)
70. *Zadibal* : Syed Abdullah Safvi (NC)

UDHAMPUR

71. *Gulabgarh* : Mohammad Ayub Khan (Con.)
72. *Ramnagar* (R) : Vacant
73. *Reast* : Bansi Lal Kohistani (Con.)
74. *Tikri* : Shiv Charan Gupta (JS)
75. *Udhampur* : Hem Raj Jandial (Con.)

*As on April 10, 1969. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); National Conference (NC); Independent (Ind.) and Reserved (R).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Shiv Narayan Fotedar

Deputy Chairman: Mohammed Shaffi

1. Sonaullah	Legislative Assembly	19. S.L. Mahajan	Legislative Assembly
2. Chuni Lal Sharma	"	20. Vacant	"
3. Dina Nath Sharma	"	21. Sonam Narboo	"
4. Vacant	"	22. Gulam Mohd. Lone	"
5. Ghias-ud-Din	"	23. Vacant	Local Authorities
6. Ghulam Mustafa	"	24. P.L. Karihaloo	"
7. Ghulam Qadir Bhat	"	25. Vacant	Panchayats
8. Gurmukh Singh	"	26. Mangat Ram Sharma	"
9. Harnam Singh	"	27. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Beg	"
10. Jatinder Dev	"	28. Moti Ram	"
11. Vacant	"	29. Ghulam Jeelani	Nominated
12. Lakshman Singh Charak	"	30. Mir Alam	"
13. Vacant	"	31. Mohammad Shaffi	"
14. Mohd. Din Bandey	"	32. Piar Singh	"
15. Mohd. Iqbal	"	33. Ram Chand Mahajan	"
16. Munshi Habib Ullah	"	34. Vacant	"
17. Vacant	"	35. Vacant	"
18. Shiv Narayan Fotedar	"	36. Sewa Ram	"

*As on September 9, 1969.

KERALA

Area : 38,869 sq. km.

Population : 1,69,03,715

Capital : Thiruvananthapuram

Principal language : Malayalam

Governor: V. Viswanathan

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

E. M. S. Namboodiripad	Chief Minister, General Administration, Integrator, Planning, Home, (Police, Election, Anti-corruption), Information and Publicity, Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and subjects not specified elsewhere
Smt. K. R. Gouri	.. Revenue (excluding Registration), Law, Legislation, and Social Welfare (excluding Harijan Welfare)
E. K. Imbichi Bava	.. Transport and Communication (including Posts, P. & T. and Railways), Motor Vehicles, Jails, Archaeology, Museum and Zoo, Food and Civil supplies
M. K. Krishnan	.. Forests, Harijan Welfare, Colonisation and Settlement Schemes and Housing (excluding Industrial Housing)
M. N. Govindan Nair	.. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Electricity
T. V. Thomas	.. Industries and Commerce (including Industrial Co-operatives), Cement, Iron and Steel, Industrial Housing, Mining and Geology, Sports and Sports Association, Hardloom and Coir
P. R. Kurup	.. Irrigation, Co-operation (excluding Industrial Co-operatives) and Devaswom
[P. K. Kunju	.. Finance, Insurance, Registration and Stores Purchase
[C. H. Mohammed Koya	.. Education and Wakfs
Avukadakkukutty Naha	Panchayats, Community Development, Fisheries, and Village Courts
T. K. Divakaran	.. Public Works (General Administration, Buildings and Roads), Tourism, Town Planning, Printing and Stationery, Municipalities and Corporations
B. Wellington	.. Health, Ayurveda and Public Health Engineering
Mathai Manjooran	.. Labour, Training and Employment, Factories and Poilers

Chief Secretary

M. Gopal Menon

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	.. .. M. S. Menon
Judges	.. .. P. T. Raman Nayar, T. C. Raghavan, M. Madhavan Nair, P. Govindan Nair, K. K. Mathew, V. P. Gopalan, Nambiyar, T. S. Krishnamoorthy Iyer, M. U. Issac, K. Sadasivan, V. B. Eradi, V. R. Krishna Iyer, P. Narayana Pillai, P. Subramoniam Potti, E. K. Moidu
Advocate-General	.. Vacant

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	.. .. M. K. Devasay
Members	.. .. P. P. Unnikrishnan, V. K. Kurjan

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Alleppey	1,809	18,11,252	Alleppey
2. Cannanore	5,699	17,80,294	Cannanore
3. Ernakulam	3,272	18,59,913	Ernakulam
4. Kottayam	6,250	17,32,880	Kottayam
5. Calicut	6,688	26,17,189	Calicut
6. Palghat	5,133	17,76,566	Palghat
7. Quilon	4,849	19,41,228	Quilon
8. Trichur	2,974	16,39,862	Trichur
9. Trivandrum	2,195	17,44,531	Trivandrum

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : D. Damodaran Potti Deputy Speaker : M. P. Mohammed Jaffer Khan

ALLEPPEY

1. Alleppey : T.V. Thomas (CPI)
2. Ambalapuzha : V. S. Achuthanandan (CPI-M)
3. Aranmula : P. N. Chandrasenan (KSSP)
4. Aroor : Smt. K. R. Gouri Thomas (CPI-M)
5. Chengannur : P. G. Purushothaman Pillai (CPI-M)
6. Haripad : C. B. C. Warriar (CPI-M)
7. Kalaoppara : George Thomas (Con.)
8. Kayamkulam : P.K. Kunju (KSSP)
9. Kuttanad : K. K. Kumara Pillai (RSP)
10. Mararikulam : S. Damodaran (CPI-M)
11. Mavelikara : G. Gopinatha Pillai (KSSP)
12. Pandalam (R) : P. K. Kunjachan (CPI-M)
13. Shertillalai : N. Prabhakara Thandar (CPI-M)
14. Thiruvalla : E. John Jacob (KC)

CANNANORE

15. Cannanore : E. Ahmed (ML)
16. Edakkad : C. Kannan (CPI-M)
17. Hosdurg : N. K. Balakrishnan (KSSP)
18. Irikur : E. P. Krishnan Nambiar (CPI-M)
19. Kasargad : U. P. Kunikullayya (Ind.)
20. Kuthuparamba : K. K. Aboo (SSP)
21. Madayi : Mathai Manjooran (KSP)
22. Manjeswar : K. Mahabala Bhandari (Ind.)
23. Nileswar : V. V. Kunhambu (CPI-M)
24. North Wynad (R) : K. K. Annan (Ind.)
25. Payyannur : A. V. Kunhambu (CPI-M)
26. Peringalam : P. R. Kurup (KSSP)
27. Taliparamba : K. P. Raghava Poduval (CPI-M)
28. Tellicherry : K. P. R. Gopalan (Ind.)

ERNAKULAM†

29. Alwaye : M. K. A. Hamced (CPI-M)
30. Ankamali : A. P. Kurian (CPI-M)
31. Ernakulam : Alexander Parambithara (Con.)
32. Karimanoor : M. M. Thomas (KTP)
33. Kathamangalam : T. M. Meethiyann (CPI-M)
34. Kunnathunad (R) : M. K. Krishnan (CPI-M)
35. Mathancherry : M. P. Mohammed Jaffer Khan (Deputy Speaker)
36. Muvattupuzha : P. V. Abraham (CPI)
37. Narakkal : A. S. Purushothman (CPI-M)
38. Palluruthy : P. Gangadharan (CPI-M)
39. Parur : K. T. George (Con.)
40. Perumbavoor : P. Govinda Pillai (CPI-M)
41. Thodupuzha : K. C. Zachariah (CPI)
42. Trippunithura : T. K. Ramakrishnan (CPI-M)
43. Vadakkekkara : E. Balannandan (CPI-M)

KOTTAYAM

44. Akalakunam : J. A. Chacko (KC)
45. Changanacherry : K. G. N. Namboodiripad (CPI)
46. Devicoolam (R) : N. Ganapathy (Con.)
47. Ettumanoor : P. P. Wilson (SSP)
48. Kaduthuruthy : Joseph Chazhikattu (KC)
49. Kānjirāpally : Mustafa Kamal (CPI-M)
50. Kottayam : M. K. George (CPI-M)
51. Palai : K. M. Mani (KC)
52. Peermade (R) : K. I. Rajan (CPI-M)
53. Poanjar : K. M. George (KC)
54. Puthupally : E. M. George (CPI-M)
55. Udumbanchola : K. T. Jacob (CPI)
56. Vaikom : P. S. Sreenivasan (CPI)
57. Vazhoor : K. Purushothaman Pillai (CPI)

*As on March, 10, 1969. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Muslim League (ML); Kerala Congress (KC); Independent (Ind.); Reserve (R); Kerala Samyukta Socialist Party (KSSP); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Kerala Socialist Party (KSP); Karshaka Thozhilali Party (KTP).

KOZHIKODE

58. *Badagery* : M. Krishnan (KSSP)
 59. *Ballussery* : A. K. Appu (SSP)
 60. *Beyyore* : K. Chathunny Master (CPI-M)
 61. *Calicut I* : P. C. Raghavan Nair (CPI-M)
 62. *Calicut II* : P. M. Abubaker (ML)
 63. *Kalpatta* : B. Wellington (KTP)
 64. *Kondotty* : Syed Ummer Bafakh (ML)
 65. *Kunnamangalam* : V. Kuttikrishnan Nair (KSSP)
 66. *Kuttiippuram* : C. Mohammed Kutty (ML)
 67. *Malappuram* : Vacant
 68. *Manjeri (R)* : M. Chadayan (ML)
 69. *M:ppayur* : M. K. Kettu (CPI-M)
 70. *Nadapuram* : E. V. Kumaran (CPI-M)
 71. *Nilambur* : K. Kunhal (CPI-M)
 72. *Perambra* : V. V. Dakshinamurthy (CPI-M)
 73. *Quilandy* : P. Kuthiraman Kidavu (KSSP)
 74. *South Wynad (R)* : Ramunni (SSP)
 75. *Tanur* : M. Moideenkutty Haji (ML)
 76. *Tirur* : K. Moideenkutty Haji (ML)
 77. *Tirurangadi* : K. Avukadarkutty Naha Haji (ML)

PALGHAT

78. *Alathur* : R. Krishnan (CPI-M)
 79. *Chittur* : Sivarama Bharathy (SSP)
 80. *Kollengode* : C. Vasudeva Menon (CPI-M)
 81. *Kuzhalmannam (R)* : O. Koran (KSSP)
 82. *Malampuzha* : Vacant
 83. *Mankada* : C. H. Mohammed Koya Haji (ML)
 84. *Mannarghat* : E. K. Imbichi Bava (CPI-M)
 85. *Ottapalam* : P. P. Krishnan (CPI-M)
 86. *Palghat* : R. Krishnan (CPI-M)
 87. *Pattambi* : E. M. S. Namboodiripad (CPI-M)
 88. *Perintalmanna* : P. Mohammed Kutty (CPI-M)
 89. *Ponnani* : V. P. Cherukoya Thangal (ML)
 90. *Streekrishnapuram* : P. Govinda Paolicker (CPI-M)
 91. *Trithala (R)* : E. T. Kunhan (CPI-M)

QUILON

92. *Adoor* : P. Ramalingom (CPI)
 93. *Chadayamangalam* : D. Damodaran Potu (Speaker)
 94. *Chathannoor* : P. Ravindran (RSP)
 95. *Eravipuram* : R. S. Unni (Ind.)
 96. *Karunagapally* : Baby John (RSP)
 97. *Konni* : P. R. Madhavan Pillai (CPI)
 98. *Kottarakara* : B. Chandrasekharan Nair (CPI)

99. *Krishnapuram* : P. Unnikrishna Pillai (CPI)
 100. *Kundara* : P. K. Sukumaran (CPI-M)
 101. *Kunnathur (R)* : K. Chandrasekhara Sastri (RSP)
 102. *Pathanamthitta* : K. K. Nair (Ind.)
 103. *Pathanapuram (R)* : P. K. Raghavan (CPI-M)
 104. *Pinnalur* : M. N. Govindan Nair (CPI)
 105. *Qulon* : T. K. Divakaran (RSP)
 106. *Ranni* : M. K. Divakaran (CPI)

TRICHUR

107. *Chalakudy* : P. P. George (Con.)
 108. *Chelakara (R)* : M. P. Kunhan (CPI-M)
 109. *Cranganore* : P. K. Gopalakrishnan (CPI)
 110. *Guruvayoor* : B. V. Seethi Thangal (ML)
 111. *Irinjalakuda* : C. K. Rajan (CPI)
 112. *Kodakara* : P. S. Namboodiri (CPI)
 113. *Kunnamkulam* : A. S. N. Nambissan (CPI-M)
 114. *Mala* : K. Karunakaran (Con.)
 115. *Manalur* : N. I. Devassy Kutty (Con.)
 116. *Nattika* : T. K. Krishnan (CPI-M)
 117. *Ollur* : Atyan Vasudevan Namboodiri (CPI-M)
 118. *Trichur* : K. Sekharan Nair (CPI-M)
 119. *Wadakkancherry* : N. K. Sesban (KSSP)

TRIVANDRUM

120. *Aryanand* : Mattapally Majeed (SSP)
 121. *Attungal* : Vacant
 122. *Kazhakuttam* : M. Hakimji Sahib (ML)
 123. *Kilmanoor (R)* : C. K. Balakrishnan (CPI-M)
 124. *Kovalam* : J. Camalias Moraes (Ind.)
 125. *Nedumangad* : K. C. Kunjukrishna Pillai (CPI)
 126. *Nemom* : M. Sadasivan (CPI-M)
 127. *Neyyattinkara* : R. Gopalakrishnan Nair (Con.)
 128. *Parassala* : N. Gamaliel (Con.)
 129. *Trivandrum I* : B. Madhavan Nair (SSP)
 130. *Trivandrum II* : K. C. Vamadevan (RSP)
 131. *Vamanapuram* : N. Vasudevan Pillai (CPI-M)
 132. *Varkala* : Abdul Majid (CPI)
 133. *Vilappil* : C. S. Neelakantan Nair (KSSP)
 134. *Nominated* : S. P. Louis

MADHYA PRADESH

Area : 4,43,459 sq. km.
Principal language: Hindi

Population : 3,23,72,408

Capital: Bhopal

Governor: K. C. Reddy

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Shyam Charan Shukla	Chief Minister
Kunji Lal Dube	Finance
Vasant Rao Uikey	Commerce and Industries
Hari Prasad Chaturvedi	Local Self-Government (Urban)
Shatrughana Singh Tiwari	Forests
Jagdish Narain Awasthy	Education
Ved Ram	Harijan Welfare and Transport
Krishnapal Singh	Revenue and Law
Gangaram Tiwari	Labour and Housing
Bhanupratap Singh Komakhan	Tribal Welfare
Devi Singh	Public Health and Jails
Shivbhanu Singh Solanki	Local Self-Government (Rural) and Social Welfare
Bisahu Das	PWD
Bhagwat Sabu	Food and Agriculture
Krishna Narain Pradhan	Planning, Development and Co-operation

Ministers of State

Bhopalrao Pawar	Education
Nand Kishore Sharma	Home
Smt. Sushila Dikshit	Education and Social Welfare
Km. Vimla Verma	Electricity and Irrigation
Jhumaklal Bhedia	Irrigation
Parasram Dhurve	Forests
Hari Prasad Shukla	Separate Revenue and Local Self-Government (Rural)
Pyarelal	Tribal Welfare
Chitrakant Jaiswal	Public Health and Co-operation
Brij Kishore Pateria	Home
Chandmal Lunia	Irrigation
Madhav Lal Dubey	Agriculture and PWD
Kedar Nath Rawat	Revenue and Law
Jugalkishore Bajaj	Commerce and Industries
Prabhu Narain Tandon	Local Self-Government (Urban) and Jails
Mohammed Bashir Khan	Housing and Wakfs
Nandramdas Balkavi Bairagi	Publicity

Deputy Ministers

Prabhu Dayal Gahlot	Tribal Welfare
Dev Sai	Tribal Welfare
Kanhaiyalal Kosaria	Local Self-Government (Rural)
Chhotelal	Harijan Welfare

Chief Secretary

M. P. Shrivastava

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	Bishambhar Dayal
Judges	T.P. Naik, P. K. Tare, H. R. Krishnan, K. L. Pandey, S. P. Srivastava, S. B. Sen, N. M. Golwalkar, S. P. Bhargava, M. A. Razzaque, R. J. Bhawe, Srajbhan Grover, A. P. Sen, G. P. Singh

Advocate-General M. Adhikari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

Chairman	K. Radhakrishnan
Members	Manohar Singh Mehta, Maharaj Virbhadran Singh

*As on July 9, 1969.

**As on April 29, 1968.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Balaghat	9,255	8,06,702	Balaghat
2. Bastar	39,176	11,67,501	Jagdalpur
3. Betul	10,060	5,60,412	Betul
4. Bhind	4,462	6,41,169	Bhind
5. Bilaspur	19,723	20,21,793	Bilaspur
6. Chhatarpur	8,758	5,87,373	Chhatarpur
7. Chhindwara	11,825	7,85,535	Chhindwara
8. Damoh	7,321	4,38,343	Damoh
9. Datia	2,027	2,00,467	Datia
10. Dewas	7,007	4,46,901	Dewas
11. Dhar	8,160	6,43,774	Dhar
12. Durg	19,622	18,85,236	Durg
13. Guna	11,062	5,95,825	Guna
14. Gwalior	5,184	6,57,876	Gwalior
15. Hoshangabad	10,016	6,18,293	Hoshangabad
16. Indore	3,831	7,53,594	Indore
17. Jabalpur	10,152	12,73,825	Jabalpur
18. Jhabua	6,772	5,14,384	Jhabua
19. Mandla	13,278	6,84,503	Mandla
20. Mandsaur	10,271	7,52,085	Mandsaur
21. Morena	11,625	7,83,348	Morena
22. Narsimhapur	5,126	4,12,406	Narsimhapur
23. Nimar (East) (Khandwa)	10,701	6,85,150	Khandwa
24. Nimar (West) (Kargone)	13,485	9,90,464	Kargone
25. Panna	7,031	3,31,257	Panna
26. Raigarh	13,116	10,41,226	Raigarh
27. Raipur	21,273	20,02,004	Raipur
28. Raisen	8,474	4,11,426	Raisen
29. Rajgarh	6,173	5,16,871	Rajgarh
30. Ratlam	4,474	4,83,521	Ratlam
31. Rewa	6,497	7,72,602	Rewa
32. Sagar	10,259	7,96,547	Sagar
33. Satna	7,312	6,94,370	Satna
34. Sehore	9,325	7,54,684	Sehore
35. Seoni	8,743	5,23,741	Seoni
36. Shahdol	14,016	8,29,649	Shahdol
37. Shajapur	6,186	5,26,135	Shajapur
38. Shivpuri	10,325	5,57,954	Shivpuri
39. Sidhi	10,516	5,80,129	Sidhi
40. Surguja	22,340	10,36,738	Ambikapur
41. Tikamgarh	5,034	4,55,662	Tikamgarh
42. Ujjain	6,113	6,61,720	Ujjain
43. Vidisha (Bhilsa)	7,353	4,89,213	Vidisha

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: K. P. Pande

Deputy Speaker: Ram Kishore Shukla

BALAGHAT

1. *Baihar* (R) : Mahipal Singh (Con.)
2. *Balaghat* : Nandkishore Sharma (Con.)
3. *Katangi* : Kachrual Hemraj Jain (Ind.)
4. *Khairalanjee* : Shankarlal Tiwari (Con.)
5. *Kirnapur* : Jhankarsingh (Con.)
6. *Lanjee* : Narbada Prasad Shrivastava (Con.)
7. *Paraswada* : Pratap Lal Besain (Con.)
8. *Waraseoni* : Thansingh (LSD)

BASTAR

9. *Bakawand* (R) : Budru Mahadeo (LSD)
10. *Bhanupratappur* (R) : Jahaduram Rawate (Con.)
11. *Bijapur* (R) : Drigpal Shah Keshri Shah (LSD)
12. *Chitrakot* (R) : Magdu Ganga (SSP)
13. *Dantewara* (R) : Ramavoti (LSD)
14. *Jagdulpur* (R) : Dewa Kosha (JS) (Con.)
15. *Kanker* : Bisram Dongai (Con.)
16. *Keskal* (R) : Nathooram Mala (JS)
17. *Kondagon* (R) : Mankooram Lachooram (LSD)
18. *Konta* (R) : Dhansai (Con.)
19. *Naryanpura* : Badrinath Jaideo (LSD)

BETUL

20. *Betul* : Goverdhandas Khandelwal (JS)
21. *Bhainsdehi* (R) : Kalyan Singh Balaji (JS)
22. *Ghoradongri* (R) : Madu (JS)
23. *Masod* : Budhrao Dzulatrao (Con.)
24. *Multai* : Balkrishnarao Deorao (Con.)

BHIND

25. *Attair* : Hargyansingh Bohare (PSP)
26. *Bhind* : Raghubarsingh Kushwah (SSP)
27. *Gohad* (R) : Kanhaiyalal Khacherumal (PVD)
28. *Lahar* : Sarjoo Pd. Tripathi (JS)
29. *Mehgaon* : Raisingh Bhadoria (PVD)
30. *Ron* : Raghuvirsingh (LSD)

BILASPUR

31. *Akaltara* : Ramgopal Tiwari (Con.)
32. *Baloda* : Rameshwar Pd. Sharma (Con.)
33. *Bilaspur* : Ramcharan Rai (Con.)
34. *Bilha* : Chitrakant Jaiswal (Con.)

35. *Champa* : Bisahudas Mahant (Con.)
36. *Chandrapur* : Bhawanilal Verma (Con.)
37. *Jarhagaon* : Md. Basir Khan (Con.)
38. *Katghoria* : Banwarilal Nobatram (Ccn.)
39. *Kota* : Mathura Pd. Duhe (Con.)
40. *Lormi* : Rajendra Pd. Shukla (Ccn.)
41. *Malkharoda* (R) : Vedram (Con.)
42. *Marwahi* (R) : Lalchandra Shekhar-Singh (Con.)
43. *Masturi* (R) : Godil Prasad (Con.)
44. *Mungeli* (R) : Ganeshram Anant (Con.)
45. *Ramgarh* (R) : Mahabir Prasad Kure (Con.)
46. *Rampur* (R) : Pyarelal (Con.)
47. *Sakti* : Smt. Indumati Devi (Con.)
48. *Takhatpur* : Manharanlal (JS)
49. *Tanekhar* (R) : Lal Kirtikumar Singh (Con.)

CHHATARPUR

50. *Bijawar* : Kedarnath Rawat (Con.)
51. *Chhatarpur* : Mahendra Kumar Manar (Con.)
52. *Laundi* : Smt. Saroj Kumari (Con.)
53. *Maharajpur* (R) : Lachhman Das (Con.)
54. *Malehara* : Govindsing Judev (Con.)

CHHINDWARA

55. *Amrawara* (R) : Shankar Singh Jhamsingh Thakur (PVD)
56. *Chaurai* : Devilal Sharma (Con.)
57. *Chhindwara* : Smt. Vidyawati Mehta (Con.)
58. *Damua* (R) : Parasram Dhurve (Con.)
59. *Pandhurna* : Madhavilal Dubey (Con.)
60. *Parasia* (R) : Barikrao Amritrao (Con.)
61. *Sausar* : Manik Rao Narayan Rao Chauri (Con.)

DAMOH

62. *Damoh* : Prabhunarian Tandan (Con.)
63. *Hatta* : Jugulkishore Pajaj (Ccn.)
64. *Nohata* : Kunjbikharilal Guru (Ccn.)
65. *Patharia* (R) : Kccorelal Ehasvirsingh (Con.)

DATIA

66. *Datia* : Shyamsunder Shyam (PVD)
67. *Seondha* : Surya Dev Sharma (LSD)

DEWAS

68. *Bagli* : Kailashchandra Joshi (JS)
69. *Dewas* : Krishnaraj Rao Pawar (Ind.)

*As on July 9, 1969. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Lok Sevak Dal (LSD); Pragti'sheel Vidhayak Dal (PVD).

70. **Khatgaon**: Hindu Singh Nihal **HOSHANGABAD**

71. **Sonkatch** (R) : Khoobchand Golia
(PVD)

DHAR

72. **Badnawar** : Gobardhan Onkarlal
Sharma (JS)
73. **Dhar** : Vasant Sadashiv Pradhan (JS)
74. **Dharampuri** (R) : Fateh Bhanu
Singh (Con.)
75. **Kukshi** (R) : Chritusingh (Con.)
76. **Manawar** (R) : Shivbhanu Solanki
(Con.)
77. **Sardarpur** (R) : Babu Singh Alwa (Con.)

DURG

78. **Badod** : Hiralal Sonboir (Con.)
79. **Bemetara** : Gangadharrao Tamaskar (Con.)
80. **Bhatagaon** : Kejooram (Con.)
81. **Bhilal** : Dharampalsingh Gupta
(LSD)
82. **Birendranagar** : Maluram Singhanis (LSD)
83. **Chowki** (R) : Deo Pd. Arya
(PVD)
84. **Dhamdha** (R) : Tumanlal (Con.)
85. **Dandi-Lohara** (R) : Jhumuklal
Bhedla (Con.)
86. **Dongargaon** : Madan Tiwari (SSP)
87. **Dongargarh** : Ganeshmal Bhandari
(Con.)
88. **Durg** : Ratnakar Jha (Con.)
89. **Gunderdehi** : Vasudev Chandrakar
(Con.)
90. **Kawardha** : Vishwaraj Singh (LSD)
91. **Khairagarh** : Virendrabahadur Singh
(LSD)
92. **Khujji** : Hariprasad Shukla (Con.)
93. **Maro** (R) : Dharam Prasad Patre
(Con.)
94. **Rajnandgaon** : Kishorilal Shukla
(Con.)

GUNA

95. **Ashoknagar** : Multanmal Surana
(LSD)
96. **Chachaura** : Sagarsingh Sisodiya
(PVD)
97. **Guna** : Ramanlal Premi (LSD)
98. **Mungaoli** : Raj Chandan Singh
(PVD)
99. **Raehogarh** (R) : Prabhul Jatav
(PVD)

GWALIOR

100. **Bhandar** (R) : Kishorilal Hans*
(LSD)
101. **Dabra** : Jagannath Singh (LSD)
102. **Gird** : Rao Jagdishsingh (LSD)
103. **Gwalior** : Jagdish Prasad Gupta
(JS)
104. **Lashkar** : Shitla Sahai (JS)
105. **Marar** : Nareesh Chandra Johri (JS)

106. **Denba** : Vinaykumar Diwan
(Con.)
107. **Harda** : Nanheyalal Patel (Con.)
108. **Hoshangabad** : Smt. Sushila Devi
Dixit (Con.)
109. **Llari** : Hari Prasad Chaturvedi
(Con.)
110. **Piparia** : Smt. Ratan Kumari Devi
(Con.)
111. **Timarni** (R) : Dhannalal Chau-
dhary (Con.)

INDORE

112. **Depalpur** : Bhagawat Sabu (Con.)
113. **Indore I** : Arif Beg Karamat Beg
(SSP)
114. **Indore II** : Gangaram Tiwari
(Con.)
115. **Indore III** : Kalyan Jain (SSP)
116. **Indore IV** : Yagyadutt Sharma
(Ind.)
117. **Athow** : R. C. Jall (Con.)
118. **Sawar** (R) : Babulal Kalooji (JS)

JABALPUR

119. **Badwara** : Virendra Singh (PVD)
120. **Bahoriband** : Rajbhan Shukla (JS)
121. **Bargi** : Shivprasad Chappuria
(SSP)
122. **Jabalpur Cantt** : Manmohandas
(Con.)
123. **Jabalpur East** : Jagdish Narain
Avasthi (Con.)
124. **Jabalpur West** : Kunjilal Dube
(Con.)
125. **Katangi** : Y. L. H. Jain (Ind.)
126. **Mundwara** : Vacant
127. **Panagar** : Parmanand Bhai Patel
(Con.)
128. **Patan** (R) : Smt. Ashalata Jadav
(Con.)
129. **Sihora** : K. P. Pande (Speaker)
130. **Vijalraghgarh** : Laxmishanker
Bhatt (Con.)

JHABUA

131. **Alirajpur** (R) : Bhagirath Bhanwar
(SSP)
132. **Jhabua** (R) : Bapu Singh (Con.)
133. **Joyat** (R) : Ajmer Singh (Con.)
134. **Petalwad** (R) : Belsingh (LSD)
135. **Thandla** (R) : Radu Singh (SSP)

MANDLA

136. **Bafag** (R) : Jodhasingh (Con.)
137. **Bichhiya** (R) : Darbari (Con.)
138. **Dindori** (R) : Surdetilal Ureti (FVD)
139. **Ghughri** (R) : Parvatsingh (Con.)
140. **Mandla** : Smt. Narayani Devi Jha
(Con.)
141. **Niwar** (R) : Fatehsingh (Con.)

*Election declared void on August 30, 1969.

MANDSAUR

142. *Garoth* : Mohanlal Sethiya (JS)
 143. *Jaxad* : Virendra Kumar Sakhelecha (JS)
 144. *Manasa* : Balkavi Bairagi (Con.)
 145. *Mandsaur* : Mohan Singh (JS)
 146. *Neemuch* : Vacant
 147. *Sitamau* : Rajendra Singh Sisodia (JS)
 148. *Sukasara* (R) : Chanpalal Arya (JS)

MORENA

149. *Ambah* (R) : Ratiram (PVD)
 150. *Bijepur* : Jagmohan Singh (LSD)
 151. *Dimni* (R) : Sumer Singh Amraiya (PVD)
 152. *Jaura* : Ramcharan Lal Mishra (Con.)
 153. *Morena* : Jahar Singh (JS)
 154. *Sabalgarh* : Brijraj Singh (LSD)
 155. *Sitapur* : Shivecharan Tiwari (JS)

NARSIMHAPUR

156. *Bohari* : Babulal Jain (Con.)
 157. *Gadarwar* : S. N. Mushran (Con.)
 158. *Goteagaon* : hushan Singh (Con.)
 159. *Narsimhapur* : Mahendrasingh Kildar (LSD)

NIMAR (EAST)

160. *Burhanpur* : Parmanand Govindji-bala (JS)
 161. *Harsud* : Kalicharan Shakargaye (Con.)
 162. *Khandwa* : Krishna Rao Gadre (JS)
 163. *Nimarkhed* : Radhakrishna (JS)
 164. *Pandhana* (R) : Phoo'chard Verma (JS)
 165. *Shakpur* : Babulal Sugandhi (Con.)

NIMAR (WEST)

166. *Anjad* : Chandmal Birdichand (Con.)
 167. *Barwaha* : Bimal Chand Jain (JS)
 168. *Barwanis* (R) : Dawal Nana (JS)
 169. *Bhikangaon* : Anupsingh Bhagwansingh (Con.)
 170. *Dhulkot* (R) : Gorelal Bhowsingh (Con.)
 171. *Khargone* : Balwant Sangle (Con.)
 172. *Maheshwar* (R) : Sitaram Sadhuram (Con.)
 173. *Rajpur* (R) : Barku Mahadu (Con.)
 174. *Sandhya* (R) : Bhikla Moti (JS)

PANNA

175. *Amarganj* (R) : Pachhita (Con.)
 176. *Panna* : Het Ram Dube (Con.)
 177. *Pawai* : Ramswak (LSD)

RAIGARH

178. *Bagicha* (R) : Laxman (Con.)
 179. *Dharamgarh* : Chandra Chud Pd. Singh (Con.)
 180. *Garghoda* (R) : Bhanupratapsingh (PVD)
 181. *Jashpur* (R) : Johan (Con.)

182. *Pathalgaon* (R) : Umadsingh (Con.)
 183. *Pussour* : Smt. Lalita Devi (Con.)
 184. *Raigarh* : Ramkumar Laxmandas Agarwal (Con.)
 185. *Sarangarh* (R) : Kunjam (LSD)
 186. *Tapkara* (R) : Kedarnath Sai (Con.)

RAIPUR

187. *Abhanpur* : Narainrao Panchbhiram (Con.)
 188. *Arang* (R) : Kanhaiyalal Kesariya (Con.)
 189. *Balodabazar* : Brijlal Verma (LSD)
 190. *Basna* : Mahendrabahadur Singh (Con.)
 191. *Bhatapara* : Sheolal Mehta (Con.)
 192. *Bhatgaon* (R) : Pritram Mangluram (Con.)
 193. *Birdarawagarh* (R) : Khamsingh Komarra (PVD)
 194. *Dhamtari* : Bhopalrao Pavar (Con.)
 195. *Dharsivan* : Munnalal (Con.)
 196. *Kasdol* : Kanhiyalal Sharma (Con.)
 197. *Kurud* : Tarachand Ramdayal (Con.)
 198. *Mahasamund* : Nemichand Shri Shrimal (Con.)
 199. *Palari* (R) : Bhanwar Singh (LSD)
 200. *Pithora* : Bhanu Pratapsingh Giriraj-singh (Con.)
 201. *Raipur* : Sharda Charan Tewari (Con.)
 202. *Rajim* : Shyamcharan Shukla (Con.)
 203. *Saraipali* : Jaideo Satpathi (Con.)
 204. *Sihawa* (R) : Pusauram (Con.)

RAISEN

205. *Bareli* : Darshan Singh (JS)
 206. *Bhopur* : Gulabchand Tamot (Con.)
 207. *Sanchi* (R) : Kundanlal (JS)
 208. *Udaipura* : Shankerdayal Sharma (Con.)

RAJGARH

209. *Biaora* : Jagannath (JS)
 210. *Khilchipur* : Prabhudayal Chote (Con.)
 211. *Narsingarh* : Krishnamohan (JS)
 212. *Rajgarh* : Vijey Singh (Con.)
 213. *Sarangpur* (R) : Gangaram Jatav (JS)

RATLAM

214. *Alor* (R) : Madanlal (JS)
 215. *Jaora* : Bankatlal (Con.)
 216. *Ratlam* : Devi Singh (Con.)
 217. *Sailara* (R) : Prabhu Dayal Gahlot (Con.)

REWA

218. *Deotalab* (R) : Chhotelal (Con.)
 219. *Gurh* : Muni Prasad Shukla (Con.)
 220. *Mauganj* : Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
 221. *Mangawan* : Rukminiraman Pratap Singh (Con.)
 222. *Rewa* : Shatrughan Singh Tiwari (Con.)

223. *Sirmaur* : Yamuna Prasad Shastri (PSP)
 224. *Teonthar* : Kamleshwar Singh (Con.)

SAGAR

225. *Banda* : Ramcharan Pujari (JS)
 226. *Bina* : B. K. Pateriya (Con.)
 227. *Deori* : Parsuram (JS)
 228. *Khurai (R)* : Kunjilal Chaudhary (JS)
 229. *Rehli* : Narmada Pd. Tiwari (JS)
 230. *Sagar* : Dalchand Jain (Con.)
 231. *Surkhi (R)* : Narmada Pd. Rai (JS)

SATNA

232. *Amarpalan* : Ram Hit Gupta (JS)
 233. *Chitrakoot* : Ramanand Singh (PSP)
 234. *Mafhar* : Gopalrajan Singh (LSD)
 235. *Nagad (R)* : Vishveshwar Prasad (LSD)
 236. *Rampur-Baghelan* : Govind Narain Singh (Con.)
 237. *Saina* : Smt. Kanta Parekh (Con.)

SEHORE

238. *Ashra (R)* : Gopidas Goyal (JS)
 239. *Balragarh* : Arjundas (JS)
 240. *Berasia* : Lakshminarayan Sharma (JS)
 241. *Bhopal* : Shakirali Khan (CPI)
 242. *Budhni* : Mohantal Shishir (JS)
 243. *Govindpura* : K. N. Pradhan (Con.)
 244. *Sehore* : Rajmal Mewada (JS)

SEONI

245. *Barghat* : Ravindranath Bhargava (Con.)
 246. *Chhopara (R)* : Deep Singh (Con.)
 247. *Keolari* : Smt. Bimla Varma (Con.)
 248. *Lakhnadon (R)* : Vasantrao Uike (Con.)
 249. *Seoni* : Manohar Rao Jatar (Con.)

SHAHDOL

250. *Beohari* : Ram Kishore Shukla (LSD)
 251. *Jaisinghnagar (R)* : Ram Prasad Singh (Con.)
 252. *Jaitpur (R)* : Bhagwandin Gaur (Con.)
 253. *Kotma* : Mrigendra Singh (LSD)
 254. *Naorazabad (R)* : Jagannath Singh (Con.)
 255. *Pushparajgarh (R)* : Lalan Singh (Con.)
 256. *Sohagpur* : Krishnapal Singh (Con.)
 257. *Umaria* : Arjun Singh (Con.)

SHAJAPUR

258. *Agar (R)* : Bhurelal (JS)
 259. *Gulana* : Indra Singh (JS)

260. *Shajapur* : Rameshchandra Dube (Con.)
 261. *Shajalpur* : Virchand (JS)
 262. *Susner* : Shivalal (JS)

SHIVPURI

263. *Karera* : Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia (LSD)
 264. *Kolaras* : Jagdish Prasad Verma (LSD)
 265. *Pichhore* : Laxminarain Gupta (LSD)
 266. *Pohri (R)* : Babulal Arjun (LSD)
 267. *Shivpuri* : Shushil Bahadur (JS)

SIDHI

268. *Churhat* : Chandra Pratap Tiwari (Con.)
 269. *Deosar (R)* : Tribhuvan Singh (Con.)
 270. *Gopadbanas (R)* : Lalman Singh (Con.)
 271. *Sidhi* : Keshav Pd. Singh (Con.)
 272. *Singarauli* : Prem Singh (Con.)

SURGUJA

273. *Ambikapur* : Satyanarain Tripathi (Con.)
 274. *Baikunthpur* : Ramchandra Singh Doo (Con.)
 275. *Lakhanpur* : Deveshawarsingh (JS)

LAKHANPUR

276. *Lundra (R)* : Chamru Bircasai (Con.)
 277. *Manendragarh (R)* : Dharmpal Singh (Con.)
 278. *Pal (R)* : Dotsai Marabi (Con.)
 279. *Premnagar (R)* : Sahdeo Singh (JS)
 280. *Samri (R)* : Larangsal (JS)
 281. *Sitapur (R)* : Mokshmadan Singh (Con.)
 282. *Surajpur* : Brijeshwarsharan Singh (Con.)

TIKAMGARH

283. *Jatara* : Natendrasingh Judev (Con.)
 284. *Kharagpur (R)* : Rilliram (Con.)
 285. *Tikamgarh* : Gyanendrasingh Judev (Con.)
 286. *Niwari* : Lalaram Bajpai (Con.)

UJJAIN

287. *Barnagar* : Kanhaiyalal Mehta (LSD)
 288. *Khachrod* : Virendra Singh (LSD)
 289. *Mahdipur* : Ramchandra (JS)
 290. *Tarana* : Madhav Singh (JS)
 291. *Ujjain North* : Mahadeo Joshi (JS)
 292. *Ujjain South (R)* : Gangatam Parmar (JS)

VIDISHA

293. *Basoda (R)* : Huralal Pippal (PVD)
 294. *Kurwai* : Krishnakumar Nutan (JS)
 295. *Sironi* : Mangal Singh (JS)
 296. *Vidisha* : Shambhoo Singh (LSD)
 297. *Nominated* : L. A. Lamos

MAHARASHTRA

Area : 3,07,269 sq. km.

Population : 3,95,53,718

Capital : Bombay

Principal language : Marathi

Governor : P. V. Chelrian

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
V. P. Naik	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Planning and Rural Development
D. S. Desai	Revenue
S. B. Chavan	Irrigation, Power and Generation of Electricity
P. K. Savant	Agriculture
P. G. Kher	Urban Development
S. K. Wankhede	Finance, Law and Judiciary and Small Savings
M. D. Chaudhari	Education
N. M. Tidke	Labour
Dr. Rafiq Zakaria	Public Health and Wakfs
R. A. Patil	Industries, Electricity (except Generation of Electricity) and Printing Presses
Y. J. Mohite	Housing, and State Road Transport Corporation
M. A. Vairale	Buildings, Communication and Tourism
H. G. Vartak	Food, Civil Supplies, Khar Lands and Fisheries
B. M. Yagnik	Prohibition
B. M. Bharaskar	Social Welfare
N. K. Tirpude	Forests

Deputy Ministers

B. J. Khatal	Irrigation, Power and Agriculture
K. P. Patil	Home, Food and Civil Supplies
D. S. Jagtap	Buildings and Communications, Fisheries, Labour, Khar Lands and Legislative Affairs
S. B. Patil	Revenue and Co-operation
Madangopal Agrawal	Urban Development, Housing, State Road Transport and Small Savings
V. H. Hiray	Rural Development and Electricity
S. A. Solanke	Education and Industries
Smt. Pratibha Patil	Public Health and Prohibition

Chief Secretary

B. B. Paymaster

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	S. P. Kotval
Judges	N. A. Mody, V. M. Tarkunde, D. V. Patel, V. S. Desai, K. K. Desai, M. G. Chitale, Y. V. Chandrachud, D. G. Palekar, R. M. Kantwala, V. G. Wagle, V. D. Tulzpurkar, B. D. Bal, J. R. Vimadala, V. S. Deshpande, N. P. Nathwani, J. L. Nain, D. P. Madon, D. G. Gatne, M. S. Apte, G. N. Vaidya, and N. D. Kamat
Advocate-General	H. M. Seervai

*As on July 1, 1969.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman Dr. D. Y. Gohokar
Members D. V. Chauhan, N. D. Bilimoria, S. V. Chavan, Dr. M. N. Warkhade

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Ahmednagar	17,057	17,75,969	Ahmednagar
2. Akola	10,598	11,89,354	Akola
3. Amravati	12,233	12,32,780	Amravati
4. Aurangabad	16,353	15,32,341	Aurangabad
5. Bhandara	9,277	12,68,286	Bhandara
6. Bhir	11,057	10,01,466	Bhir
7. Buldana	9,713	10,59,698	Buldana
8. Chanda	23,829	12,38,070*	Chanda
9. Dhulia	13,042	13,51,236	Dhulia
10. Greater Bombay	482	41,52,056	Greater Bombay
11. Jalgaon	11,845	17,65,047	Jalgaon
12. Kolaba	7,034	10,58,855	Alibag
13. Kolhapur	8,133	15,96,493	Kolhapur
14. Nagpur	9,952	15,12,807	Nagpur
15. Nanded	10,504	10,79,674	Nanded
16. Nasik	15,591	18,55,246	Nasik
17. Osmanabad	14,233	14,77,656	Osmanabad
18. Parbhani	12,554	12,06,236	Parbhani
19. Poona	15,625	24,66,880	Poona
20. Rajura	1,765	..	Chanda
21. Ratnagiri	13,004	18,27,203	Ratnagiri
22. Sangli	8,564	12,30,716	Sangli
23. Satara	10,481	14,30,105	Satara
24. Sholapur	15,009	18,60,119	Sholapur
25. Thana	9,474	16,52,678	Thana
26. Wardha	6,291	6,34,277	Wardha
27. Yeotmal	13,567	10,98,470	Yeotmal

†As on January 1, 1969.

*Rajura, formerly a Taluk of Nanded district, was constituted into a district in March 1959. It is, however, since being administered by the Collector of Chanda district. Its population figures are included in Chanda district.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : T.S. Bharade

Deputy Speaker : K. T. Girmé

AHMEDNAGAR

1. Ahmednagar North : Kisanrao Balajirao Mhusasake (Con.)
2. Ahmednagar South : Shrikrishna Vishwanath Nisal (Con.)
3. Karjat : Eknath Buwasaheb Nimbalkar (Con.)
4. Nagar Akola (R) : Bapurao Krishnaji Deshmukh [SMS (CPI)]
5. Parner : Namdeorao Ranoji Gunjal (Con.)
6. Pothardi : Tryambak Shivram Bharrade (Speaker)
7. Rahuri : Baburao Bapuji Tanpure (Con.)
8. Sangamner : Bhikajirao Jijiba Khatal (Con.)
9. Shergaon : Maruthrao Shankarrao Ghule (Con.)
10. Shirdi : Mohantrao Abasaheb Gade [D F (Ind.)]
11. Shrigonda (R) : Baburao Mahadeo Bharaskar (Con.)
12. Shirampur : Jagannathrao Wamanrao Bankar (Con.)

AKOLA

13. Akola : J. S. Goenka (Con.)
14. Akot : G. B. Khedkar (Con.)
15. Balapur : Madhusudan Atmaram Vairale (Con.)
16. Bargaan-Manju : N. S. Sakpal (Con.)
17. Mangrulpur : C. U. Raghuwanshi (RPI)
18. Medshi : R. G. Zanak (Con.)
19. Murtizapur : Smt. Pratibha Bhagwant Tidke (Con.)
20. Washim (R) : Smt. Manabai Marotirao Khirade (Con.)

AMRAVATI

21. Achalpur : Narshingrao Sheshrao Deshmukh (Con.)
22. Amravati : Krishna Narayan Nawathe (Con.)
23. Badnera : Krishnarao Bhunuju Shringare (RPI)
24. Chandur : Bhaurao Gulabrao Jadhav (Con.)
25. Daryapur : Narayan Uttam Deshmukh (Con.)
26. Melghat (R) : Ram Mhatang Patel (Con.)
27. Morshi : Krishnarao Wamanrao Wankhede (Con.)
28. Wadgaon : Uttamrao Bhagwant Mahalle (Con.)

AURANGABAD

29. Ambad : Annasaheb Ambadas Udan (Con.)
30. Aurangabad East : Viswanath Suryabhan Jadhav (Con.)
31. Aurangabad West : Rafiq Zakaria (Con.)
32. Bhakardan : Baburao Janglu Kale (Con.)
33. Gangapur : Balvantrao Ramrao Pawar (Con.)
34. Jalna North : Bhagwantrao Gambhirrao Gadhe (Con.)
35. Jalna South : Lala Radhakishan Bahggulal Jaiswal [SMS (SSP)]
36. Kannad : Narayanrao Giramajirao Patil (Con.)
37. Paithan : Kalyanrao Pandharinath Patil (Con.)
38. Sillad : Gangaram Shivaram Mankar (Con.)
39. Vajapur : Gangadhar Dadgu Patil (Con.)**

BHANDARA

40. Adyal : M. N. Waldekar (RPI)
41. Amgaon : L. B. Mankar (JS)
42. Arjuni Morgaon : A. S. Paulzagade (Con.)
43. Bhandara : N. K. Tirpude (Con.)
44. Gondia : G. S. Bajpai (Con.)
45. Goregaon : P. D. Rahangdale (Con.)
46. Sakoli : Shamrao Pagaji Kapgate (JS)
47. Tirara : B. L. Patle (Con.)
48. Tumsar : K. A. Pardhi (Con.)

BHIR

49. Ashti : Nivrutti Vithoba Ugale [SMS (CPI)]
50. Bhir : Shivajirao Baburao Chaoure (Con.)
51. Chausala : Vishwanathrao Annasaheb Darade [SMS (CPI)]
52. Gearai : Shivaji Trimbakrao Pawar [SMS (CPI)]
53. Kalj : Sundarrao Abasaheb Solanke (Con.)
54. Manjlegaon (R) : Savalaram Nathuji Tribhuwan (Con.)
55. Renapur : Annasaheb Ganpatrao Gite (Con.)

BULDANA

56. Buldana : Smt. Sumanbai S. Patil (Con.)
57. Chikhali : T. B. Khedekar (Con.)
58. Lonar : K. T. Sangle (Con.)

*As on October 1, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Bharatiya Jana (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Republican of India (RPI); Peasants' and Workers' Party (PWP); Independent (Ind.); Maharashtra Samiti (SMS); Democratic Front (DF); Muslim League (ML); (HS).

59. *Malkapur* : A. S. Deshmukh (Con.)
 60. *Mehkar* : S. C. Lode (Con.)
 61. *Shgaon* : T. P. Dhokne (Con.)
 62. *Khangoon* : Govindas Ratanlal Bhatia (Con.)

CHANDA AND RAJURA

63. *Armori (R)* : Vacant
 64. *Bhadrawati* : R. J. Deotale (Con.)
 65. *Brahmapuri* : B. M. Gurdude (Con.)
 66. *Chanda* : E. P. Salve (Con.)
 67. *Chimar* : M. D. Tumpallwar (Con.)
 68. *Gadchiroli (R)* : Vishweshwarrao Dharwarao Aitram [DF (Ind.)]
 69. *Rajura (R)* : S. B. Jivade (Ind.)
 70. *Saoli* : W. V. Gaddamwar (Con.)
 71. *Stroncha (R)* : Vacant

DHULIA

72. *Dhulka North* : Chandrakant Namdeo Patil (Con.)
 73. *Dhulia South* : R. B. Choudhari [SMS (CPI)]
 74. *Nandurbar (R)* : Ramesh Panya Valvi (Con.)
 75. *Nawapur (R)* : Dharma Jayaram Konkani (Con.)
 76. *Sakri* : Uttamrao Ratan Nandre Patil [SMS (CPI)]
 77. *Shahada (R)* : Sonsingh Badalsingh Pawar (Con.)
 78. *Shirpur* : Shivajirao Gurdhar Patil (Con.)
 79. *Shindkheda* : Narayanrao Sahadeorao Patil (Con.)
 80. *Taloda (R)* : Smt. Vaharibai Digambarrao Padvi (Con.)

GREATER BOMBAY

81. *Andheri* : Vasudev Gulabram Rawal (Con.)
 82. *Bandra* : P. G. Kher (Con.)
 83. *Borivli* : Jannadas Gokaldas Dattani (Con.)
 84. *Byculla* : Gulabrao Bhaurao Ganacharya [SMS (CPI)]
 85. *Chembur* : Hashu Parsharam Advani (JS)
 86. *Colaba* : Bomanji Kavaji Boman-Behram (Ind.)
 87. *Dadar* : Waman Shankar Matkar (Con.)
 88. *Dhobitalao* : Mohanlal Bhawanbhai Popat (Con.)
 89. *Ghatkopar* : Datta N. Samant [SMS (Ind.)]
 90. *Girgaon* : Anant Narayan Namjoshi (Con.)
 91. *Khetwadi* : Manohar Narayan Gogate (Con.)
 92. *Kumbharwada* : Bhanushankar Manchharam Yagnik (Con.)
 93. *Kurla* : Trimbak Ramchandra Narawane (Con.)
 94. *Lovegrove (R)* : Punamchand Tabhaji Patel (Con.)
 95. *Malim* : Frederic Michael Pinto (Con.)
 96. *Malad* : Dabysabhai Somabhai Patel (Con.)

97. *Matunga* : Liladhar Pasu Shah (Con.)
 98. *Mazgaon* : Vithalrao Krishnaji Toraskar (Con.)
 99. *Mulund* : Purshottamdas Uttamram Upadhyay (Con.)
 100. *Nagpada* : Adamadil Usman Shaikh (Con.)
 101. *Natgaon* : Ram Arjun Mahadik [DF (PSP)]
 102. *Parel* : Krishnaji Gangaram Desai [SMS (CPI)]
 103. *Santacruz* : S. R. Patkar (Con.)
 104. *Sewree* : S. G. Patkar [SMS (CPI)]
 105. *Umarkhadi* : G. H. Banatwala [SMS (ML)]
 106. *Vile Parle* : Paranjali Harkishandas Vora (Con.)
 107. *Walkeshwar* : Homi Jehangir Talyar Khani (Con.)
 108. *Worli* : Madhav Narayan Birja (Con.)

JALGAON

109. *Amalner* : Krishnarao Madhwarao Patil (Con.)
 110. *Bhusawal* : Purushottam Sakharam Phalak (Con.)
 111. *Chalisgaon (R)* : Dinkar Diwan Chavan (Con.)
 112. *Chopda* : Maganlal Nagindas Gujarathi [DF (Ind.)]
 113. *Edlabad* : Smt. Pratibha Devisinh Patil (Con.)
 114. *Erandol* : Digambar Shankar Patil (Con.)
 115. *Jalgaon* : Trimbakrao Tukaram Salunkhe (Con.)
 116. *Jamner* : Abaji Nana Patil (Con.)
 117. *Pachora* : Supdu Bhadu Patil (Con.)
 118. *Parola* : Gulabrao Narayanrao Pawar (Con.)
 119. *Raver* : Madhukartao Dhanaji Choudhuri (Con.)
 120. *Yawa* : Jiwaram Tukaram Mahajan (Con.)

KOLABA

121. *Alibagh* : Dattatraya Narayan Patil [SMS (PWP)]
 122. *Khalapur* : Sumant Rajaram Raut [SMS (PWP)]
 123. *Mahad* : Shankar Babaji Sawant (Con.)
 124. *Manggaon* : Pandurang Ramaji Sanap [SMS (PWP)]
 125. *Panvel* : Dinkar Balu Patil [SMS (PWP)]
 126. *Pen* : Anant Parshuram Shetye [SMS (PWP)]
 127. *Shrivardhan* : A. Rehman A. Gafoor Antuley (Con.)

KOLHAPUR

128. *Chandgad* : Vithalrao Kalajuro Chavan (Patil) (Con.)
 129. *Gandhingaraj* : Tukaram Krishnaji Kolekar [SMS (PWP)]
 130. *Maskanangale* : Babasaheb Bhausaheb Khanjure (Con.)

131. *Kagal* : Daulatrao Appaji Nikam (Con.)
 132. *Karrir* : Shripatrao Shankarrao Bondre (Con.)
 133. *Kolhapur* : Tryambak Sitaram Kar-khanis [SMS(PWP)]
 134. *Panhala* : Dayandeo Yeshwant Patil (Con.)
 135. *Radhanagari* : Govind Tukaram Kalikate [(SMS(PWP)]
 136. *Shahurwadi* : Rau Dhondi Patil [SMS(PWP)]
 137. *Shirol* : Ratanappa Dharamappa Kumbhar (Con.)
 138. *Vadgaon (R)* : Keshav Narsinga Ghate (Con.)

NAGPUR

139. *Kalmeshwar* : Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhade (Con.)
 140. *Kamptee* : Sulemankhan Abdullakhan Pathan (Con.)
 141. *Katol* : J. S. Chandak [DF (Ind.)]
 142. *Nagpur Central* : Madangopal Jodh-raj Agrawal (Con.)
 143. *Nagpur East* : Yadavrao Ramchandra Dhole (Con.)
 144. *Nagpur North (R)* : Premnath Rishi Wansik (Con.)
 145. *Nagpur West* : Smt. Sushilabai Bal-raj (Con.)
 146. *Ramtek* : Gundarrao Fakiraji Maha-jan (Con.)
 147. *Saoner* : Narendra Mahipati Tidke (Con.)
 148. *Umner* : Suresh Baliram Deotale (Con.)

NANDED

149. *Bhokar* : Shankarrao Bhaurao Cha-van (Con.)
 150. *Beloli* : Jayaram Gangaram Ambekar (Con.)
 151. *Degloor (R)* : Madhukar Rangoji Ghate (Con.)
 152. *Hadgaon* : Bhimrao Keshavrao Desh-mukh (Con.)
 153. *Kardhar* : Keshavrao Shankarrao Dhondge [SMS (PWP)]
 154. *Kinwat* : Uttam Baliram Rathod (Con.)
 155. *Nanded* : S. Farooq Pasha S. Makdum Pasha (Con.)

NASIK

156. *Bizla* : Pandit Dharmaji Patil (Con.)
 157. *Chirdard* : Raghunathrao Gopal-rao Gunjal (Con.)
 158. *Dzhiadi* : Vankarrao Bhausaheb Hiray (Con.)
 159. *Deolali* : Shankarrao Narayanrao Deshmukh (Con.)
 160. *Dindori (R)* : Shankar Bhikaji Poti-nde [SMS (PWP)]
 161. *Ignipuri (R)* : Shankarrao Gopal-rao Chavare (Con.)
 162. *Malegaon* : A. Maulavi M. Usman Nihal [DF (PSP)]
 163. *Nandgaon* : Shivram Dadaji Hire [SMS (SSP)]

164. *Nasik* : Vasantrao Narayanrao Naik (Con.)
 165. *Niphad* : Dattatraya Bhikaji Patil (Con.)
 166. *Sinner* : Smt. Rukminibai Vithal Waje (Con.)
 167. *Surgana (R)* : Sitaram Sayaji Bhoys (Con.)
 168. *Yeola* : Madhavrao Trimbakrao Patil (Con.)

OSMANABAD

169. *Ahmednagar* : Mahadevappa Baslin-gappa Sangvikar (Con.)
 170. *Ausa* : Vishwambharrao Shamrao Musande (Con.)
 171. *Kalamb* : Devdattaji Tatyaba Mohite (Con.)
 172. *Latur* : Vithal Ramrao Kaldate [SMS (SSP)]
 173. *Nilanga* : Shivajirao Bhaurao Patil (Con.)
 174. *Omurga* : Bhaskarrao Shivram Chalkuya (Con.)
 175. *Osmanabad* : Uddhavrao Sahebrao Patil [SMS (PWP)]
 176. *Parenda* : Kondarrao Hanmantrao Patil (Con.)
 177. *Tuljapur* : Shivajirao Shabajirao Patil (Con.)
 178. *Udgir (R)* : Prahladrao Sopanrao Sarvade (Con.)

PARBHANI

179. *Basmath* : Wamanrao Anandrao Nayak (Con.)
 180. *Gangakhed (R)* : Tryambak Maroti Sawant (Con.)
 181. *Hingoli* : Chandrakant Patil [SMS (SSP)]
 182. *Jintur* : Sunderlal Wardhasa Kalam-kar (Con.)
 183. *Kalamnuri* : Vithalrao Champaatrao Naik [SMS(CPI)]
 184. *Parbhani* : Annasaheb Ramchandra-rao Gavhane [SMS(PWP)]
 185. *Partur* : Ramrao Narayanrao Yadav (Con.)
 186. *Patri* : Sakharan Gopalrao Nak-hate (Con.)

POONA

187. *Ambegaon* : Dattatray Govind Walse Patil (Con.)
 188. *Baramati* : S. G. Pawar (Con.)
 189. *Bhawani Peth (R)* : T. D. Memjade (Con.)
 190. *Bhor* : S. M. Bhelke (Con.)
 191. *Dhond* : J. T. Pataskar (Con.)
 192. *Haveli* : M. D. Mugar (Con.)
 193. *Indapur* : S. B. Patil (Con.)
 194. *Junnar* : D. R. Kakde (Con.)
 195. *Kasha Peth* : R. V. Telang (Con.)
 196. *Khed Alandi* : S. M. Sukar (Con.)
 197. *Maval* : R. S. Sukar (Con.)
 198. *Mulshi* : N. S. Mohol (Con.)
 199. *Poona Cantonment* : K. T. Girmar (Deputy Speaker)
 200. *Purandhar* : D. R. Khaire (Con.)
 201. *Shirajinagari* : B. D. Killedar [SMS (PWP)]

202. *Shukrawar Peth* : R. K. Mhalgi (JS)
 203. *Surar* : S. D. More [DF(PSP)]
- RATNAGIRI**
204. *Chiplun* : Parshuram Krishnaji Sawant (Con.)
 205. *Dapoli* : Ramchandra Vithal Bhole (Con.)
 206. *Deogad* : Ramchandra Balkrishna Munj [DF(PSP)]
 207. *Guhagar* : Mahadeo Somaji Kesar- kar (Con.)
 208. *Kankavali* : Sitaram Sakharan Sawant [SMS (PWP)]
 209. *Kharbunder* : Husain Misra Khan Dag- wai (Con.)
 210. *Lanja* : Shashitkhar Kashipath Athaley [SMS(SSP)]
 211. *Malwan* : Vijaysing Gopalrao Pra- bhugankar (Con.)
 212. *Rajapur* : Laxman Rangnath Hatan- kar [DF(PSP)]
 213. *Ratnagiri* : Shantaram Laxman Pote (Con.)
 214. *Sangameshwar* : Smt. Laxmibai Babaji Bhuwad (Con.)
 215. *Sawantwadi* : Shivrani Sawant Khem Sawant Bhonsle (Con.)
 216. *Vengurla* : Pundalik Atmaram Ki- lekar [DF(PSP)]
- SANGLI**
217. *Atpadi-Kavathe-Mahankal* : Balwant Shivaling Kote (Con.)
 218. *Jash (R)* : Shivrudha Thabajirao Bamane (Con.)
 219. *Khanapur* : Sampatrao Sitaram Mane (Con.)
 220. *Miraj* : Gundu Dasharath Patil (Con.)
 221. *Sangli* : Appasaheb Balwant Burnale (Con.)
 222. *Shirala* : Vasantrao Anandrao Naik (Con.)
 223. *Tasgaon* : Babasaheb Gopalrao Patil (Con.)
 224. *Walva* : Rajaram Anant Patil (Con.)
- SATARA**
225. *Juoli* : Bhiku Daji Bhilare (Con.)
 226. *Karad North* : Yeshwantrao Babu- rao Patil (Con.)
 227. *Karad South* : Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite (Con.)
 228. *Khatav* : Ramchandra Ganpatrao Patil (Con.)
 229. *Koregaon* : Anandrao Nagesh Phalke (Con.)
 230. *Man (R)* : Smt. Prabha Tuljaram Sonawane (Con.)
 231. *Patat* : D. S. Desai (Con.)
 232. *Phaltan* : Krishnachandra Raghu- nathrao Bhoite (Con.)
 233. *Satara* : Dhonduram Shidhnaji Jagtap (Con.)
 234. *Wat* : Pratsarao Baburao Bhonsle (Con.)
- SHOLAPUR**
235. *Akkalkot* : Smt. Nirmala Raju Vija- yasinh Bhonsale (Con.)

236. *Barshi* : Smt. Prabhavati Shankarrao Zadbuke (Con.)
 237. *Karmala (R)* : Kisan Gundiba Kamble (Con.)
 238. *Madha* : Sampatrao Maruti Patil [SMS(PWP)]
 239. *Matasiras* : Shankarrao Natayanrao Mohite (Con.)
 240. *Matangwedha* : Kisanlal Ramchan- dra Marda (Con.)
 241. *Mohol* : Govind Bhaurao Burgute (Con.)
 242. *North Sholapur* : Brahmadev Krishnat Mane [SMS (Ind.)]
 243. *Pandharapur* : Audambar Kondiba Patil (Con.)
 244. *Sangola* : Ganpatrao Annasaheb Deshmukh [SMS(PWP)]
 245. *Sholapur City-North* : Ramkrishna Vyankatesh Beti (Con.)
 246. *Sholapur-City-South* : Vishnupant Ramrao Patil [SMS(HS)]
 247. *Sholapur South* : Virupakshappa Guruappa Shivdare (Con.)

THANA

248. *Baselin* : Hari Govind Vartak (Con.)
 249. *Bhiwandi* : Bholchandra Shivrani Patil [SMS(PWP)]
 250. *Dahanu (R)* : Mahadeo Gopal Kadu (Con.)
 251. *Junahar (R)* : Smt. Kalavati Shan- kar Karvande (Con.)
 252. *Kalyan* : Krishnarao Narayan Dhu- lap [SMS(PWP)]
 253. *Kasa (R)* : Rajaram Vithal Sumda (Con.)
 254. *Murad* : Shantaram Gopal Gholap (Con.)
 255. *Palghar* : Navnurai Bhogilal Shah [DF(PSP)]
 256. *Shahapur (R)* : Pandurang Ram- chandra Patil [SMS(PWP)]
 257. *Thana* : Dattatray Keshav Rajarshi (Con.)
 258. *Ulhas Nagar* : Saumukh Chubarmal Irani (Con.)

WARDHA

259. *Arvi* : J. C. Kadam (Con.)
 260. *Hingnath* : K. M. Zade (Con.)
 261. *Pulgaon* : N. R. Kale [SMS(PWP)]
 262. *Wardha* : R. M. Ghangare [SMS (CPI-M)]

YEOTMAL

263. *Darwaha* : V. B. Ghuikledkar [DF (Ind.)]
 264. *Digras* : K. D. Mahindre (Con.)
 265. *Kelapur* : Trimbakrao Dattatraya Deshmukh (Con.)
 266. *Parad* : V. P. Naik (Con.)
 267. *Ralegaon (R)* : M. N. Bhalawi (DF)
 268. *Umarkhed* : S. A. Mane (Con.)
 269. *Wani* : V. Y. Gohokar (Con.)
 270. *Yeotmal* : J. B. Dhote (DF)
 271. *Nominated from Greater Bombay* : M. C. Fernandes

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : V. S. Page

Deputy Chairman : R. S. Gavai

1. Govindrao Bapurao Bhosle	Legislative Assembly	41. Baburao Govindrao Jadhav	Local Authorities
2. Laxmanrao Shankarrao Deshmukh	"	42. Zumberlal Motilal Kalantri	"
3. Haribhau Puranji Gole	"	43. Deorao Anandrao Chaudhary	"
4. Vithalrao Ganpatrao Hande	"	44. Prabhakar Damodar Dalal	"
5. Ishwar Narayanrao Bhosikar	"	45. Manikrao Padmanna	"
6. Govindrao Punaji Buchake	"	Mandgulkar	"
7. John Maryan Coelho	"	46. Dhulappa Bhaurao Navale	"
8. Smt. Bhadra Vasant Desai	"	47. Madhukar Laxman Dandekar	"
9. Appasaheb Ramchandra Jadhav	"	48. Vinaykumar Ramlal Parashar	"
10. Ramkrishna Suryabhanji Gavai	"	49. Chhedilal Budhalal Gupte	"
11. Kisanlal Jethamal	"	50. Pandurang Yeshwant Falake	"
12. Jagannath Nathuji Korpe	"	51. Rikhabchand Kalyanmal Sharma	"
13. Anandiram Modiram Kumath	"	52. Tukaram Krishnaji Shetye	"
14. Ramkrishna Maghe	"	53. Sadashivrao Annasaheb Shinde	"
15. Bajirao Nana Patil	"	54. Dhanaji Rajji Patil	"
16. Madhav Purushottam Limay	"	55. Bachharaj Shyamlal Byas	Graduates
17. Panditrao Bapuji More	"	56. Ramjiwan Faluram Choudhary	"
18. Ramkrishna Paikuji Samrath	"	57. Vasanikumar Ramkrishna Pandit	"
19. Vithal Sakharan Page	"	58. Uttamrao Laxman Patil	"
20. Madhav Gotu Patil	"	59. Ganesh Prabhakar Pradhan	"
21. Pandharinath Vithoba Patil	"	60. Shridhar Anant Sohoni	"
22. Vishvanath Chimaji Powar	"	61. Anant Sheshgiri Sthalekar	"
23. Balkrishna Narsingh Rajhansa	"	62. Mahadadeo Narsayya Anji-Teachers kar	Teachers
24. Bhaurao Vithoba Shende	"	63. Jagannath Ganesh Bhawe	"
25. Bhausaheb Laxmanrao Shirole	"	64. Kamalakar Waman Desai	"
26. Smt. Ashata Marotiappa Tale	"	65. Haribhau Sakharanji Hatwar	"
27. Maheshwar Vishnu Thakur	"	66. Mukund Trayambak Kulkarni	"
28. Sambhajirao Marutirao Thorat	"	67. Shankar Laxman Ogle	"
29. Prabhakar Balwan Vaidya	"	68. Digambar Hari Sahasrabuddhe	"
30. Kisan Mahadeo Veer	"	69. Smt. Sevigne Gama Pinto	Nominated
31. Dattatraya Balkrishna Tamhane	"	70. Chandrashekhar Nandkishore Bajpai	"
32. Lakshmichand Ramchandra Abad	Local Authorities	71. Km. Shantabai Dhanaji Dani	"
33. Ramrao Dnyanoba Avargaonkar	"	72. Swami Ramanand Bharati	"
34. Waman Pandurang Bapat	"	73. Smt. Maniben Manubhai Desai	"
35. Harischandra Sadashiv Barmukh	"	74. Ramchandra Balwant Ghorpade	"
36. Abasaheb Dattarao Deshmukh	"	75. Narayan Waktu Karwade	"
37. Wasudeo Narayan Bharguwar	"	76. Salimuddin Kazi Hamiduddin Kazi	"
38. Keshav Pandurang Fulkar	"	77. Narhar Waman Limaye	"
39. Ramdayal Ayodhya Prasad Gupta	"	78. G. D. Madgulkar	"
40. Moiduddin Harris	"	79. Ratanlal Mohanlal	"
		80. Tushar Pandurang Pawar	"
		81. Damodar T. Rupwate	"

*As on October 1, 1968.

MYSORE

Area : 1,91,757 sq. km.
Principal language : Kannada

Population : 2,35,86,772

Capital : Bangalore

Governor : G. S. Pathak**

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers				Portfolios
Veerendra Patil	..	..	..	Chief Minister, General Administration Department, Home Department (excluding Transport, Tourism, Publicity and Information and Excise and Prohibition), Irrigation (Major and Medium), Electricity and Hydro-Electric Projects from the Public Works Department
Mohammad Ali Mehtab Ali	..	..	..	Transport and Tourism from the Home Department, Housing from the Development, Housing, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation Department and Wakfs
B. Rachiah	..	..	..	Agriculture and Horticulture from the Agriculture & Forest Department, Sericulture from the Commerce and Industries Department
Ramakrishna Hegde	..	..	..	Finance, Excise and Prohibition from the Home Department, Planning and Youth Programmes
K. Puttaswamy	..	..	..	Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Labour
K. V. Shankara Oowda	..	..	..	Education
P. M. Nadgouda	..	..	..	Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation and Industrial Co-operatives
K. Lakkappa	..	..	..	Public Works Department (excluding Irrigation, Electricity and Hydro-Electric Projects and Ports)
M. Rajasekhara Murthy	..	..	..	Commerce and Industries (excluding Sericulture), Publicity and Information
Y. Ramakrishna	..	..	..	Health
V. L. Patil	..	..	..	Social Welfare
H. V. Kousajgi	..	..	..	Revenue
Ministers of State				
A. J. Doddameti	..	..	..	Minor Irrigation
Alur Hanumanthappa	..	..	..	Forests
G. B. Shankar Rao	..	..	..	Veterinary and Animal Husbandry
H. C. Linga Reddy	..	..	..	Fisheries and Ports
B. Vithaldas Shetty	..	..	..	Food and Civil Supplies
B. M. Patil	..	..	..	Municipal Administration
Deputy Ministers				
H. C. Boriah	..	..	..	Transport and Tourism
A. P. Appanna	..	..	..	Mines and Geology, Small-Scale Industries, Rural Industries, Khadi and Village Industries
D. B. Pawar	..	..	..	Agriculture
B. L. Gowda	..	..	..	Co-operation
D. Parameswarappa	..	..	..	Major Irrigation and Electricity
Smt. Basavarajewari	..	..	..	Social Welfare
G. Basavanna	..	..	..	Health
N. M. Kotrabasaviah Sogi	..	..	..	Primary Education, Teacher Training Institute (for Primary School Teachers), Archeology and Museums

*As on July 1, 1969.

**On the election of G. S. Pathak to the office of the Vice-President of India on August 30, 1969, Dharm Vira's appointment as Governor was announced on October 14, 1969.

Basavaraj Magavi	-	-	-	-	Public Works Department (excluding Major and Medium Irrigation, Electricity, Hydro-Electric Projects and Ports)
G. Thammanna	-	-	-	-	Sericulture
Manik Rao Patil	-	-	-	-	Home Department (excluding Transport, Tourism, Information and Publicity, Excise and Prohibition)

Chief Secretary

R. N. Vasudewa

HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	-	-	-	-	H. Hombe Gowda
<i>Judges</i>	..	-	-	-	A. R. Somnatha Iyer, M. Sadasivayya, A. Narayana Pai, Ahmed Ali Khan, B. M. Kalgate, G. K. Govinda Bhat, T.K. Tukul, K.R. Gopivallabha Iyengar, D. M. Chandrashekhara, M. Santosh, C. Honnaiah K. Bhimiah, B. Venkataswamy, M. Sadanandaswamy
<i>Advocate-General</i>	-	-	-	-	V. S. Malimath

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	R. G. Bidap
<i>Members</i>	-	-	-	-	T.V. Reddi, Nagendra Bahadur, R. Bharaiah, T. Reuben

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Bangalore (Urban)	1,098	13,02,419	Bangalore
2. Bangalore (Rural)	6,909	12,02,043	Bangalore
3. Belgaum ..	13,382	19,83,811	Belgaum
4. Bellary ..	9,897	9,15,261	Bellary
5. Bidar ..	5,446	6,63,172	Bidar
6. Bijapur ..	17,072	16,60,178	Bijapur
7. Chikmagalur ..	7,189	5,97,305	Chikmagalur
8. Chitradurga ..	10,864	10,94,284	Chitradurga
9. Coorg ..	4,110	3,22,829	Mercara
10. Dharwar ..	13,730	19,50,362	Dharwar
11. Gulbarga ..	16,228	13,99,457	Gulbarga
12. Hassan ..	6,826	8,95,847	Hassan
13. Kolar ..	8,224	12,90,144	Kolar
14. Mandya ..	4,960	8,99,210	Mandya
15. Mysore ..	11,948	16,71,399	Mysore
16. North Kanara ..	10,280	6,89,549	Karwar
17. Raichur ..	14,013	11,00,895	Raichur
18. Shimoga ..	10,548	10,17,368	Shimoga
19. South Kanara ..	8,436	15,63,837	Mangalore
20. Tumkur ..	10,597	13,67,402	Tumkur

*As on April 28, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : S. D. Kothavale

Deputy Speaker : D. Manjunath

BANGALORE (RURAL)

1. Anekal (R) : R. Muniswamiiah (Con.)
2. Channarayana : T. V. Krishnappa (PSP)
3. Devanahalli : D. S. Gowdh (Con.)
4. Doddaballapura : G. Rame Gowda (Ind.)
5. Hoskote : N. Chikke Gowda (Con.)
6. Kanakapura : K. G. Thimme Gowda (Con.)
7. Kudur : Solut Siddappa (Con.)
8. Magadi : C. R. Ranga Gowda (PSP)
9. Nelamangala : Alur Hanumanthappa (Con.)
10. Ramnagar : B. R. Dhanaojaya (Ind.)
11. Sathnur (R) : H. Puttadasa (Ind.)

BANGALORE (URBAN)

12. Basavanagudi : P. Thimmiah (Ind.)
13. Bharathnagar : M. A. Amalorpavam (Con.)
14. Chamarepet : R. Dayananda Sagar (Con.)
15. Chiekpet : Varai Nagaraj (Ind.)
16. Fort : T. R. Shamanna (JP)
17. Gandhinagar : Smt. Nagarathamma Hiremath (Con.)
18. Malleswaram : M. S. Krishnan (CPI)
19. Shanthinagar : A. Nanjappa (Con.)
20. Shivajinagar : H. R. Abdul Gaffar (Con.)
21. Uttarahalli (R) : Y. Ramakrishna (Con.)
22. Varthur (R) : K. Prabhakar (Con.)
23. Yelahanka : B. Narayanaswamappa (Ind.)

BELGAUM

24. Arbhavi : A. R. Panchagavi (Con.)
25. Athani : D. B. Pawar (Con.)
26. Bagewadi : C. L. Pattan Shetti (Con.)
27. Bailhangal : B. A. Bolashetti (Con.)
28. Belgaum : B. B. Sayanak (Ind.)
29. Chikodi (R) : B. S. Soudagar (Con.)
30. Gokak (R) : L. S. Naik (Con.)
31. Hukkeri : Satyagowda Satagowda Patil (Con.)
32. Kagwad (R) : Smt. Champabai Bogle (Con.)
33. Khanapur : N. B. Sardesai (Ind.)
34. Kittur : B. M. Sanikop (Con.)
35. Nipani : G. K. Manvi (Ind.)
36. Paragad : H. V. Koushigi (Con.)
37. Raibagh : V. L. Patil (Con.)
38. Ramdurg : Smt. Sardavva M. Pattan (Con.)

39. Sadalaga : S. S. Patil (Con.)
40. Sankeshwar : S. D. Kothavale (Speaker)
41. Uchagaon : P. B. Nandihali (Ind.)

BELLARY

42. Bellary : V. Nagappa (SWA)
43. Hadagalli : N. M. Kottabasaiiah Sogi (Con.)
44. Harapanahalli (R) : B. H. Yenkya Nayak (Con.)
45. Hospet : R. Nagan Goud (Con.)
46. Kudligi : M. M. J. Sadyojatha (Con.)
47. Kurugodu : Allum Karibasappa (Con.)
48. Sandur : M. Y. Ghorpade (Con.)
49. Siruguppa : M. Doddanagoud (Con.)

BIDAR

50. Aurad : Mamkno Patil (Con.)
51. Bhalki : Shivlingappa Bhimanna (Con.)
52. Basavakalyan : Siddaramappa Khoba (Con.)
53. Bidar : Gurupadappa [Chandrakanth (JS)]
54. Hulsoor (R) : Prabhurao Dhondih Jagdale (Con.)
55. Humnabad : V. N. Patil (CPI)

BIJAPUR

56. Badami : K. M. Pattanashetti (Ind.)
57. Bagalkot : B. T. Murnali (Con.)
58. Bagewadi : B. S. Patil (Con.)
59. Balloli (R) : S. S. Arakeri (RPI)
60. Bijapur : B. M. Patil (Con.)
61. Bilgi : R. M. Desai (Con.)
62. Guledgud : M. R. Pattanshetty (Con.)
63. Hungund : S. R. Kanthi (Con.)
64. Hivinhallipargi : G. N. Patil (Con.)
65. Indl : M. K. Surpur (SWA)
66. Jamkhandi : Vacant
67. Muddebihal : S. M. Guraddi (Con.)
68. Mudhol : K. P. Nadagauda (SWA)
69. Sindgi : C. M. Desai (Con.)
70. Tikota : S. B. Vastrad (Con.)

CHIKMAGALUR

71. Birur : M. Mallappa (JP)
72. Chikmagalur : C. M. S. Shastri (PSP)
73. Kadur : K. M. Thammiah (Ind.)
74. Mudigere (R) : K. H. Ranganath (PSP)
75. Sringeri : K. N. Veerappa Gowda (Con.)
76. Turikere : Hanji Shivanna (PSP)

*As on December 12, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Republican Party of India (RPI); Independent (Ind.); Janta Paksha (JP)—a group of yet to be recognised; Reserved (R); Lok Sewa Sangha (LSS).

CHITRADURGA

77. *Bharamasagara* (R) : G. Duggerpa (JP)
 78. *Challakere* : B. L. Gowda (Con.)
 79. *Chitradurga* : H. C. Boraiah (Con.)
 80. *Davanagere* : Kondajji Basappa (Con.)
 81. *Harihar* : H. Siddaveerappa (JP)
 82. *Hiriyur* (R) : D. Manjunath (Deputy Speaker)
 83. *Halalkere* : B. Parameswarappa (JP)
 84. *Hasadurga* : M. Ramappa (Con.)
 85. *Jagalur* : J. R. Halaswamy (Con.)
 86. *Molakalmuru* : S. H. Basanna (Con.)

COORG

87. *Mereara* : A. P. Appanna (Con.)
 88. *Somvrapet* : G. M. Manjanathiah (SWA)
 89. *Virajpet* (R) : N. Lokkayya Naik (JS)

DHARWAR

90. *Byadagi* : M. G. Bankar (PSP)
 91. *Dharwar* : K. M. Dasankop (Con.)
 92. *Dharwar Rural* : S. V. Agnihotri (Con.)
 93. *Gadag* : K. H. Patil (JP)
 94. *Hangal* : G. N. Desai (Con.)
 95. *Haveri* : B. V. Magavi (Con.)
 96. *Hirekerur* : G. B. Shankar Rao (Con.)
 97. *Hubli* : Vacant
 98. *Hubli Rural* : M. R. Patil (Con.)
 99. *Kalghatgi* : F. S. Patil (Ind.)
 100. *Kundgal* : S. R. Bommali (Con.)
 101. *Mundargi* : C. M. Churchihalmath (Con.)
 102. *Nargund* (R) : R. V. Doddamani (Con.)
 103. *Navalgund* : R. M. Patil (Con.)
 104. *Ranibennur* : N. L. Bellad (PSP)
 105. *Ron* : A. J. Doddameti (Con.)
 106. *Shiggon* : S. Nijalingappa (Con.)
 107. *Shirkhatti* : Siddiah Kashimath (SWA)

GULBARGA

108. *Afzalpur* : N. S. Patil (Con.)
 109. *Aland* : Digambara Rao B. Kalman-
 kar (PSP)
 110. *Chincholi* : Veerendra Patil (Con.)
 111. *Chitapur* : S. Rudrappa (Con.)
 112. *Gulbarga* : Mohamed Ali (Con.)
 113. *Gurumitkal* (R) : Narasappa Yen-
 kappa (Con.)
 114. *Jewargi* : Sharanagauda Inamdar (SWA)
 115. *Kalgi* : M. Kalyan Rao (Con.)
 116. *Kamalapur* : Smt. Lalithabai Chan-
 drashekhar (Con.)
 117. *Serum* (R) : J. P. Sarwesh (Ind.)
 118. *Shalapur* : Bapugouda (Con.)
 119. *Sharapur* : Raj Pid Naik (Con.)
 120. *Yadgir* : K. R. Nanda Gouda (Con.)

HASSAN

121. *Arkalagud* : H. N. Nanje Gowda (SWA)
 122. *Arasikere* : G. Channabasappa (Con.)
 123. *Belur* (R) : H. S. Putterengereth (SWA)
 124. *Gandasi* : B. Nanjappa (Con.)
 125. *Hassan* : H. B. Jwalanaiah (SWA)
 126. *Halenarasipur* : H. D. Devegowda (Ind.)
 127. *Sakalespur* : K. P. Shikke Gowda (SWA)
 128. *Shravanabelagola* : S. Sivappa (PSP)

KOLAR

129. *Bagepalli* (R) : A. Muniyappa (Con.)
 130. *Bethamangala* : E. Narayana Gowda (Con.)
 131. *Chikkaballapur* : K. M. Puttaswamy (Con.)
 132. *Chintamani* : T. K. Gangi Reddy (CPI-M)
 133. *Gawribidanur* : R. N. Lakshminipathy (Ind.)
 134. *Kalar* : P. Venkatagiriappa (Ind.)
 135. *Kolar Gold Fields* (R) : R. Shanmugam (Con.)
 136. *Malur* : H. C. Linga Reddy (Con.)
 137. *Mulbagal* (R) : T. Channaiiah (Con.)
 138. *Siddaghatta* : B. Venkatarayappa (Con.)
 139. *Srinivasapur* : B. L. Narayana-
 swamy (Ind.)
 140. *Vemagal* : G. Narayana Gowda (Con.)

MANDYA

141. *Kiragavallur* : G. Made Gowda (Con.)
 142. *Krishnarajpet* : M. K. Bomme Gowda (Ind.-JP)
 143. *Maddur* : M. Manche Gowda (Con.)
 144. *Malavalli* (R) : M. Mallikarjuna Swamy (Con.)
 145. *Mandya* : Nagappa (Con.)
 146. *Nagamangala* : K. Singari Gowda (Con.)
 147. *Pandavapura* : N. A. Channe Gowda (Ind.)
 148. *Srirangapatna* : B. Doddabore Gowda (Ind.)

MYSORE

149. *Bannur* : T. P. Borlah (Ind.)
 150. *Biligere* : D. N. Siddaiah (Con.)
 151. *Chamarajanagar* : S. Puttaswamy (JP)
 152. *Chamundeswari* : K. Puttaswamy (Con.)
 153. *Gundlupet* : Smt. K. S. Nagarath-
 namma (Con.)
 154. *Heggadadevankate* (R) : R. Peeran-
 na (Con.)
 155. *Hanur* : H. Nagappa (Con.)
 156. *Hunsur* : D. Devaraj Urs (Con.)
 157. *Kollegal* (R) : B. Basavaiah (Con.)
 158. *Krishnaraja* : S. Channaiiah (JP)
 159. *Krishnarajanagar* : M. Basavaraju (Ind.)
 160. *Nanjangud* : L. Srikantaiah (Ind.)
 161. *Narasimharaja* : Azeez Sait (SSP)
 162. *Periyapatna* : H. M. Channabasappa (Ind.)

163. *Santhamaranahalli* (R) : B. Rachalah (Con.)
164. *T. Narasipur* : M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Con.)

NORTH KANARA

163. *Ankala* : D. S. Nadkarni (PSP)
166. *Bhatkal* : M. M. Jalisatgi (PSP)
167. *Haliyal* : Ramakrishna Hegde (Con.)
168. *Karwar* : B. P. Kadam (Ind.)
169. *Kurta* : R. M. Hegde (PSP)
170. *Sirsi* (R) : M. H. Jayaprakash Narayan (PSP)

RAICHUR

171. *Deodurg* : Sadashivappa Patil (Ind.)
172. *Gangarathi* : Tirumala Deva Raya (Con.)
173. *Kalmala* (R) : Smt. Nagamma (Con.)
174. *Koppal* : Virupaksha Gonda B. Mallapatil (Con.)
175. *Kushtagi* : E. Pundaleekappa (Con.)
176. *Lingsugur* : K. Sanganagowda (Con.)
177. *Manvi* : Smt. Basawarajewar (Con.)
178. *Raichur* : M. Nagappa (SSP)
179. *Siddanoor* : G. Amaregowda (LSS)
180. *Yelburga* : Channabasangouda Hanamantagouda (Con.)

SHIMO GA

181. *Bhadravathi* : Abdul Khuddus Anwar (PSP)
182. *Channagiri* : N. G. Halappa (SSP)
183. *Honnali* : D. Parameshwarappa (Con.)
184. *Hosangar* : I. Somashekarappa (Con.)
185. *Sagar* : K. H. Srinivasa (Con.)
186. *Shikaripura* (R) : G. Basavannappa (Con.)
187. *Shimoga* : A. R. Bidarinarayana (Con.)
188. *Sorab* : S. Bangarappa (SSP)
189. *Thirihahalli* : S. Gopala Gowda (SSP)

SOUTH KANARA

190. *Balndur* : Subba Rao Halsnad (PSP)
191. *Bantwal* : Smt. K. Leelavati Rai (Con.)
192. *Belthangady* : K. Chidananda (Con.)
193. *Brahmawar* : S. Jayaprakash Shetty (SWA)
194. *Coondapur* : Smt. Winnifred F. Fernandes (PSP)
195. *Karkal* : Bola Raghurama Shetty (JS)
196. *Kaup* : B. Bhasker Shetty (PSP)
197. *Mangalore I* : M. Srinivas Nayak (Con.)
198. *Mangalore II* : B. M. Idinabba (Con.)
199. *Mudabidri* : Ratnakumar Kattemar (SWA)
200. *Puttur* : B. Vithaldas Shetty (Con.)
201. *Sultha* (R) : A. Ramachandra (SWA)
202. *Surathkal* : P. V. Althala (PSP)
203. *Udipi* : S. K. Amin (Con.)

TUMKUR

204. *Chicknayakanahalli* : C. K. Rajalsh Shetty (PSP)
205. *Gubbi* : Chikka Gowda Patil (Con.)
206. *Gulur* : (R) : Ganga Bovi (PSP)
207. *Hullyurdurga* : N. Hutchmasty Gowda (Ind.)
208. *Kallambella* : B. Ganganna (Con.)
209. *Koratogere* : T. S. Sivanna (Con.)
210. *Kunigai* : G. Thammanna (Con.)
211. *Madhugiri* : G. T. Govinda Reddy (Con.)
212. *Pavagada* (R) : P. Anjinappa (Con.)
213. *Sira* : B. N. Rame Gowda (Con.)
214. *Tiptur* : V. L. Shivappa (Con.)
215. *Tumkur* : B. P. Gangadhar (PSP)
216. *Turuvekere* : M. N. Ramanna (Con.)
217. *Nominated* : Smt. Shellagrani

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : K. K. Shetty

Deputy Chairman : M. Madiah

1. Smt. Leelamma Shivananjappa	Legislative Assembly	33. Narendra Madivalappa Kheny	Local Authorities
2. K. S. Channappa	"	34. Basappa Shidalinagappa	"
3. C. S. Balakrishna Gowda	"	35. P. M. Nadgouda	"
4. S.C. Kubasad	"	36. A. S. Nandesh	"
5. K. Kannan	"	37. A. V. Patil	"
6. M. Madiah	"	38. G. B. Patil	"
7. R. G. Duby	"	39. H. K. Shivarudrappa	"
8. G. Venkatai Gowda	"	40. V. S. Hiregoudar	"
9. S. S. Narayana Murthy	"	41. B. Channabyre Gowda	"
10. R. B. Naik	"	42. Viswanatha Swamy	"
11. Y. R. Parameswarappa	"	43. G. V. Anjanappa	Graduates
12. D. Munichinnappa	"	44. S. C. Edke	"
13. D. Rajagopal	"	45. Smt. M. R. Lakshamma	"
14. B. Rangappa	"	46. Y. S. Patil	"
15. M. V. Rama Rao	"	47. A. K. Subbaiah	"
16. T. M. K. Peer Sab	"	48. M. V. Venkatappa	"
17. Jivaraj Hirachand Shah	"	49. M. B. Kulkarni	Teachers
18. K. K. Kanthappa Shetty	"	50. C. Bandi Gowda	"
19. M. T. Sreekanthiah	"	51. Keshva Rao Nitturkar	"
20. V. Venkatappa	"	52. S. P. Rajanna	"
21. A. H. Sivananda Swamy	"	53. S. Mukunda Rao	"
22. K. Suryanarayana Adiga	Local Authorities	54. M. G. Handral	"
23. K. Channabassavanagowda	"	55. K. Doomappa	Nominated
24. Channaiah Odeyar	"	56. Smt. Abbasia Begun Mecc	"
25. S. D. Goankar	"	57. Akbar Sait A. Kayum	"
26. K. T. Shamaiah Gowda	"	58. A. B. Patel	"
27. K. V. Shankara Gowda	"	59. Basavaraj Kattimani	"
28. G. V. Hallikeri	"	60. K. Subba Rao	"
29. M. C. Anjaneya Reddy	"	61. Dharamaprakasha L. S.	"
30. M. Krishnappa	"	Venkaji Rao	"
31. K. Lakkappa	"	62. Tej Singh Rathod	"
32. M. Linganna	"	63. M. L. Vasudeva Murthy	"

*As on December 7, 1968.

NAGALAND

Area : 16,488 sq. km.

Population : 3,69,200

Capital : Kohima

Governor : B. K. Nehru
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Hokishe Sema	--	--	--	--	Chief Minister, Home, General Administration, Information, Publicity, and any other subject not allotted to any other Minister
R. C. Chiten Jamir	--	--	--	--	Finance and Revenue, Industries, Commerce, Planning, and Co-ordination
T. N. Angami	--	--	--	--	P.W.D. and Electricity
T. Kikon	--	--	--	--	Agriculture, Law and Parliamentary Affairs
Akum Imlong	--	--	--	--	Tuensang Affairs, Supplies and Excise
John Bosco Jasokie	--	--	--	--	Education and Cultural Affairs, Research, Forests, Geology and Mining and Soil Conservation

Ministers of State

Koramoa Jamir	--	--	--	--	Community Development, Town and Country Planning, Local Development Works
N. L. Odyuo	--	--	--	--	Transport and Communication, Relief and Rehabilitation
Chingwang Konyak	--	--	--	--	Animal Husbandry, Veterinary and Jails
Ihezhe Zhimoni	--	--	--	--	Medical and Public Health, Co-operation
Waprenyi Kapfo	--	--	--	--	Education and Social Welfare

Deputy Ministers

Ripa Thong	--	--	--	--	P.W.D.
Zulutamba Ao	--	--	--	--	Forests and Fisheries
Nihovi Sema	--	--	--	--	Information and Publicity
Tochi Iianso	--	--	--	--	Medical and Public Health
Punaho	--	--	--	--	Agriculture

Parliamentary Secretary
Tsubongse SangtamChief Secretary
R. Khathing

HIGH COURT OF ASSAM AND NAGALAND*

Chief Justice	..	..	..	..	S. K. Dutta
Judges	..	..	..	..	P. K. Goswami, K. C. Sen
Advocate-General	..	..	..	..	Brig. D. M. Sen

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Kohima	6,149	1,08,924	Kohima
2. Mokokchung	4,983	1,26,001	Mokokchung
3. Tuensang	5,356	1,34,275	Tuensang

*As on March 28, 1969.

ORISSA

Area: 1,55,860 sq. km.

Population: 1,75,43,846

Capital: Bhubaneswar

Principal language : Oriya

Governor : S. S. Ansari

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers				Portfolios
R.N. Singh Deo	--	--	--	Chief Minister, Finance, Home (excluding Jails and Reformatories and Public Relations), Planning and Co-ordination
P.M. Pradhan	--	--	--	Deputy Chief Minister, Political and Services and Mining and Geology
Rajaballay Mishra	--	--	--	Community Development and Panchayati Raj, Agriculture (excluding Animal Husbandry and Fisheries), Labour, Employment and Housing
Surendranath Patnaik	--	--	--	Revenue, Irrigation and Power
Harihar Patel	--	--	--	Industries, Commerce, Home (Jails, Reformatories and Public Relations) and Education (Text Book Press at Bhubaneswar)
Santanu Kumar Das	--	--	--	Tribal and Rural Welfare and Excise
Nityananda Mahapatra	--	--	--	Supply and Cultural Affairs
Haraprasad Mahapatra	--	--	--	Law and Urban Development, Works and Transport (Public Health Engineering) and Health
Dayanidhi Naik	--	--	--	Works and Transport (excluding Public Health Engineering)
Murari Prasad Mishra	--	--	--	Co-operation, Forestry and Agriculture (Animal Husbandry, Fisheries)
Banamali Patnaik	--	--	--	Education (excluding Text Book Press at Bhubaneswar)

Deputy Ministers

Himansu Sekhar Padhi	--	--	--	Revenue and Irrigation and Power
Manmohan Tudu	--	--	--	Tribal and Rural Welfare
Ananta Narayan Singh Deo	--	--	--	Community Development and Panchayati Raj
Kartick Chandra Majhi	--	--	--	Finance and Home (Public Relations)
Brundaban Tripathy	--	--	--	Agriculture, Planning and Coordination
Govinda Munda	--	--	--	Health, Home (Jails and Reformatories)
Gangadhar Pradhan	--	--	--	Co-operation and Forestry, Agriculture (Animal Husbandry and Fisheries)

Chief Secretary

A. K. Barua

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	--	--	--	S. B. Burman
Judges	--	--	--	G. K. Mishra, A. Mishra, S. K. Ray, B. K. Patra, S. Acharya, Ranganath Misra
Advocate-General	--	--	--	Asoka Das

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	--	--	--	K. K. Samal
Members	--	--	--	U. Dass, Chintamani Mohapatra

*As on July 1, 1969.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Balasore	6,475	14,15,923	Balasore
2. Baudh-Khondmals	11,031	5,14,427	Phulbani
3. Bolangir	8,902	10,68,686	Bolangir
4. Cuttack	10,973	30,60,320	Cuttack
5. Dhenkanal	10,828	10,28,935	Dhenkanal
6. Ganjam	12,517	18,72,530	Chatrapur
7. Kalahandi	12,080	10,09,654	Bhawanipatna
8. Keonjhar	8,302	7,43,315	Keonjhar
9. Koraput	26,695	14,98,271	Koraput
10. Mayurbhanj	10,418	12,04,043	Baripada
11. Puri	10,355	18,65,439	Puri
12. Sambalpur	17,518	15,08,686	Sambalpur
13. Sundargarh	9,716	7,58,617	Sundargarh

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Nanda Kishore Mishra

Deputy Speaker : H. Bahinipati

BALASORE

1. *Balasore*: Rabindra Mohan Das (PSP)
2. *Basta*: Chintamani Jena (Con.)
3. *Basudebpur*: Harekrushna Mahatab (JC)
4. *Bhadrak*: Nityananda Mohapatra (JC)
5. *Bhograi*: Pyari Mohan Das (PSP)
6. *Chandbali* (R): Manamohan Das (JC)
7. *Dhamnagar*: Smt. Satyabhama Dei (Ind.-JC)
8. *Jaleswar*: Prasanna Kumar Paul (PSP)
9. *Nilgiri*: Banamali Das (CPI-M)
10. *Simulia* (R): Utsab Charan Jena (PSP)
11. *Soro*: Haraprasad Mohapatra (SWA)

BAUDH KHONDMALS

12. *Balliguda* (R): Nareish Pradhan (SWA)
13. *Boudh*: Himansu Sekhar Padhi (JC)
14. *Phulbani* (R): Barada Prasanna Kohar (SWA)
15. *Udayagiri* (R): Gopal Pradhan (SWA)

BOLANGIR

16. *Binka*: Narsingh Charan Misra (SWA)
17. *Bolangir*: Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo (SWA)

18. *Kantabanji* (R): Lokanath Rai (SWA)
19. *Loisingha*: Nanda Kishore Mishra (Speaker)
20. *Pathagarh*: Ainthu Sahu (SWA)
21. *Saintala*: Ramesh Chandra Singh Bhoi (SWA)
22. *Sonepur*: Nilambar Raiguru (SWA)
23. *Tilagarh*: Achyutananda Mahananda (SWA)
24. *Tusra*: Radha Mohan Mishra (SWA)

CUTTACK

25. *Athgarh*: Radhanath Rath (Ind.)
26. *Aul*: Dibakarnath Sarma (Con.)
27. *Barachana*: Jagnath Das (PSP)
28. *Banki*: Jogesh Chandra Rout (Ind.)
29. *Balikuda*: Baikunthanath Mohanty (PSP)
30. *Baramba*: Pratap Chandra Patnaik (JC)
31. *Bijharpur* (R): Baishnab Charan Mallick (PSP)
32. *Chowdwar*: Akulananda Bahera (PSP)
33. *Cuttack City*: Biren Mitra (Con.)
34. *Cuttack Sadar* (R): Sukadeva Jena (JC)
35. *Dharamsala*: Paramananda Mohanty (PSP)
36. *Ersama*: Lokanath Choudhury (CPI)
37. *Gobindpur*: Muralidhar Kanungo (JC)
38. *Jagatsinghpur* (R): Kanduri Charan Mallick (PSP)

*As on April 17, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Independent (Ind.); Jana Congress (JC)—a group yet to be recognised.

39. *Jajpur East (R)* : Santanu Kumar Das (JC)
 40. *Jajpur West* : Prafulla Chandra Ghadei (JC)
 41. *Kendrapara* : Sarojkanta Kanungo (PSP)
 42. *Mahango* : Braja Prasad Ray (PSP)
 43. *Patamundal (R)* : Biswanath Mahik (PSP)
 44. *Patkura* : Chakradhar Satpathy (PSP)
 45. *Rajnagar* : Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo (Ind.)
 46. *Salepur* : Surendranath Patnaik (JC)
 47. *Sukinda* : Smt. Anandamanjari Debi (JC)
 48. *Trifol* : Nisarni Khuntia (PSP)

OHENKANAL

49. *Angul* : Kamud Chandra Singh (JC)
 50. *Athmallik* : Surendra Pradhan (SSP)
 51. *Chhendipada (R)* : [Nabaghana Nayak (JC)
 52. *Dhenkanal* : Smt. Ratnaprova Devi (SWA)
 53. *Gondla* : Haladhar Mishra (SWA)
 54. *Kamakhyanager* : Brundaban Tripathy (SWA)
 55. *Pallahara* : Pabitra Mohan Pradhan (JC)
 56. *Talcher (R)* : Kumar Chandra Behera (JC)

GANJAM

57. *Aska* : Harihar Das (CPI)
 58. *Berhampur* : Binayak Acharya (Con.)
 59. *Bharganagar* : Deenabandhu Behera (Con.)
 60. *Chatrapur* : Lakhman Mahapatra (CPI)
 61. *Chikali* : Dibakar Patnaik (Con.)
 62. *Dura (R)* : Mohan Nayak (Con.)
 63. *Hinjili* : Brudaban Nayak (Con.)
 64. *Jaganath Prasad (R)* : Udayasath Naik (Con.)
 65. *Kavisuryanagar* : Dandapani Swain (CPI)
 66. *Khalikote* : Narayan Sahu (SSP)
 67. *Kodala* : Banamali Maharana (PSP)
 68. *Mohana (R)* : Tarini Sarchara (Con.)
 69. *Parlakhemundi* : Nalla Kurmanaikula (Con.)
 70. *Ranagiri (R)* : Arjun Singh (Con.)
 71. *Surida* : Ananta Narayan Singh Deo (SWA)

KALAHANDI

72. *Bhawanipatna (R)* : Oayanidhi Naik (SWA)
 73. *Dharangarh (R)* : Lochan Dhangada Majhi (SWA)
 74. *Junagarh* : Maheswar Naik (SWA)

75. *Kesinga* : Bhagwan Bhoi (SWA)
 76. *Kharisar* : Anupa Singh Deo (Con.)
 77. *Kaksara* : Raghunath Praharo (SWA)
 78. *Narla (R)* : Anchal Majhi (SWA)
 79. *Navapara (R)* : Onker Singh (Con.)

KEONJHAR

80. *Anandapur (R)* : Bhubenanda Jena (JC)
 81. *Champua (R)* : Kshetramohan Naik (SWA)
 82. *Keonjhar (R)* : Govind Munda (SWA)
 83. *Patna (R)* : Ramray Munda (SWA)
 84. *Ramchandrapur* : Rajaballabh Mishra (SWA)
 85. *Talkal (R)* : Bhagirathi Mohapatra (SWA)

KORAPUT

86. *Bissam-Cuttack (R)* : Bswarath Choudhury (SWA)
 87. *Dabhugam (R)* : Domburu Majhi (SWA)
 88. *Gunpur (R)* : Bhagirathi Gimergo (Con.)
 89. *Jeypore* : N. Ramaseshaiah (SWA)
 90. *Kodima (R)* : Jhitrui Naik (SWA)
 91. *Kotpad (R)* : Suryanarayan Majhi (Con.)
 92. *Malkangiri (R)* : [Gangadhar Madi (Con.)
 93. *Nandapur (R)* : Malu Santa (Con.)
 94. *Narayanpatna (R)* : Bidika Mahanna (SWA)
 95. *Nowrangpur* : Sadasiba Tripathy (Con.)
 96. *Umerkote (R)* : Rabi Singh Majhi (Con.)
 97. *Rayagada (R)* : *Anantaram Majhi (Con.)

MAYUREHANJ

98. *Bahalda (R)* : Sonaram Soren (JC)
 99. *Bolsinga* : Prasanna Kumar Das (PSP)
 100. *Bangiripost (R)* : Radhamohan Nayak (SWA)
 101. *Baripada* : Santosh Kumar Sahu (Con.)
 102. *Jashipur (R)* : Durga Charan Nayak (SWA)
 103. *Koranjia (R)* : Prafulla Kumar Das (SWA)
 104. *Khunta (R)* : Harachand Hasda (PSP)
 105. *Muruda (R)* : Sakila Soren (PSP)
 106. *Ranangpur (R)* : Kartick Chandra Majhi (SWA)
 107. *Udala (R)* : Manmohan Tudu (Ind.-K) (JC)

PURLI

108. *Balipatna (R)* : Harihar Bhoi (JC)
 109. *Bampur* : Raghunath Mishra (Con.)

110. *Begunia* : Gangadhar Paikary (CPI)
 111. *Bhubaneswar* : Smt. Subhadra Mahatab (JC)
 112. *Brahmagiri* : Brajamohan Mohanty (Con.)
 113. *Daspalla (R)* : Bhabagrahi Nayak (SWA)
 114. *Kakatpur* : Gatikrushna Swain (CPI)
 115. *Khandapara* : Harihar Singh Bhramarbar Mardaraj Ray (Con.)
 116. *Khurda* : Birakishore Deb (JC)
 117. *Nayagarh* : Achyutananda Mohanty (Ind.)
 118. *Nimapara (R)* : Nilanani Sitha (JC)
 119. *Pipli* : Banamali Patnaik (JC)
 120. *Puri* : Harihar Bahinipati (PSP)
 121. *Rampur* : Brajendra Chandra Singh Deo Brajabhar Narendra Mohapatra (Con.)
 122. *Satyabadi* : Gangadhar Mohapatra (Con.)
- SAMBALPUR**
123. *Bargarh* : Bharat Chandra Hota (Con.)
 124. *Bhatli* : Smt. Saraswati Pradhan (Con.)
 125. *Bijipur (R)* : Mohan Nag (Con.)
126. *Brajarajnagar* : Prasanna Kumar Panda (CPI)
 127. *Degarh* : Bhanuganga Tribhuaban Deb Raja (SWA)
 128. *Jharsuguda* : Murari Prasad Misra (SWA)
 129. *Kuchinda (R)* : Kanhi Singh (SWA)
 130. *Laikera (R)* : Lal Rajendra Singh (SWA)
 131. *Malchhamunda* : Birendra Kumar Sahu (SWA)
 132. *Padampur* : Birbikramaditya Singh Bariha (JC)
 133. *Rairakhol (R)* : Bhikari Suna (SWA)
 134. *Sambalpur* : Banamali Babu (Con.)
- SUNDARGARH**
135. *Bisra (R)* : Krushna Chandra Nayak (SWA)
 136. *Bonai (R)* : Hemendra Prasad Mohapatra (SWA)
 137. *Rajgangpur (R)* : Premchand Bhagat (SWA)
 138. *Rourkela* : Rajkishore Samantaral (PSP)
 139. *Sundargarh* : Harihar Patel (SWA)
 140. *Talasara (R)* : Gangadhar Pradhan (SWA)

PUNJAB

Area : 50,376* sq. km.
Principal language : Punjabi

Population : ** 1,11,35,069

Capital : Chandigarh

Governor : D. C. Pavate

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS***

Ministers				Portfolios
Gurnam Singh	-	-	-	Chief Minister, General Administration (including Reorganisation), Home, Vigilance, Sports, Elections, Jails, Administration of Justice, Legislative, Transport, Public Relations, Tourism, Cultural Affairs, Medical Education, Agriculture, Housing, Slum Clearance, Political, Sufferers, Excise and Taxation, Co-operatives, Urban Development, Urban Estates and Administration of Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925
Balram Das Tandon	-	-	-	Industries, Cottage Industries, Industrial Training and Industrial Co-operatives
Sohan Singh Basu	-	-	-	Irrigation and Power, P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads), Public Health Engineering, Rural Electrification, Technical Education and Architecture
Atma Singh	-	-	-	Revenue, Land Reforms, Consolidation of Holdings and Relief and Rehabilitation
Krishan Lal	-	-	-	Finance, Planning, Statistics, Small Savings, Labour and Employment, Parliamentary Affairs and Local Government
Bhagat Singh	-	-	-	Printing and Stationery, Social Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes
Bhawant Singh	-	-	-	Food and Supplies and Colonization
Prakash Singh Badal	-	-	-	Community Development, Panchayati Raj, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries
Surjit Singh	-	-	-	Education and Languages

Ministers of State

Satnam Singh Bajwa	-	-	-	Jails, Finance, Food and Supplies, Forests and Wild Life Preservation, Welfare or Defence Services and Civil Aviation
Mohan Singh Tur	-	-	-	Administration of Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925, and Irrigation
Jagdev Singh	-	-	-	Community Development and Animal Husbandry
Ravel Singh	-	-	-	Industries and Cottage Industries, Health and Family Planning
Randhir Singh	-	-	-	P.W.D. (B & R)
Jwan Singh Umranangal	-	-	-	Labour and Employment and Local-Self Government and Revenue

Chief Secretary

H.B. LALL

*As on November 1, 1966. Figures are provisional since a portion of the boundary of Chandigarh, passing through Chandigarh aerodrome, has not yet been surveyed.

**As estimated by the Registrar General on the basis of 1961 census.

***As on July 24, 1969.

HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	..	..	..	..	Meher Singh
<i>Judges</i>	..	..	..	..	Harbans Singh, D. K. Mahajan, Shamsheer Bahadur, P.C. Pandit, Gurdev Singh, Jindra Lal, R. S. Narula, R. S. Sarkaria, H.R. Sodhi, Gopal Singh, Balraj Tuli, A.D. Koushal, S. S. Sandhwalia, Prem Chand Jain.
<i>Advocate-General</i>	..	..	..	..	Gopal Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	..	..	..	..	Gurdial Singh
<i>Members</i>	..	..	..	..	Mubarak Singh, Des Raj, Kuldip Singh Virk

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District					Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1.	Amritsar	..	..	..	5,124	15,34,916	Amritsar
2.	Bhatinda	..	..	..	6,902	10,55,177	Bhatinda
3.	Ferozepur	..	..	..	10,140	16,19,116	Ferozepur
4.	Gurdaspur	..	..	..	3,507	9,79,415	Gurdaspur
5.	Hoshiarpur	..	..	..	3,937	8,72,594	Hoshiarpur
6.	Jullundur	..	..	..	3,458	12,27,367	Jullundur
7.	Kapurthala	..	..	..	1,634	3,43,778	Kapurthala
8.	Ludhiana	..	..	..	3,428	10,22,519	Ludhiana
9.	Patiala	..	..	..	5,012	10,48,778	Patiala
10.	Rupar	..	..	..	2,098	4,71,594	Rupar
11.	Sangrur	..	..	..	5,136	9,59,815	Sangrur

*As on April 1, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Darbara Singh

Deputy Speaker : Dikranjit Singh

AMRITSAR

1. Ajnala : Harinder Singh (Con.)
2. Amritsar-Central : Balram Dass (JS)
3. Amritsar-East : Ghan Chand (Con.)
4. Amritsar-South : Kripal Singh (PSP)
5. Amritsar-West : Satya Pal Dang (CPI)
6. Atari (R) : Dhan Singh (CPI-M)
7. Beas : Hari Singh (AD)
8. Jandala (R) : Tara Singh (AD)
9. Khadoor Sahib : Mohan Singh (AD)
10. Majitha : Sathpal Singh (AD)
11. Patil : Sriminder Singh Kaurin (AD)
12. Tara Tarun : Marjinder Singh (AD)
13. Vadhwa : Gurdip Singh (Con.)
14. Verka (R) : Gurmej Singh (Con.)

BHATINDA

15. Bhatinda : Teja Singh (AD)
16. Badliada : Purnoharan Singh (AD)
17. Faridkot (R) : Bhagat Singh (AD)
18. Kot Kapura : Harcharan Singh (Con.)
19. Mansa : Sant Lakha Singh (AD)
20. Nankana (R) : Harjit Singh (AD)
21. Pakka Kalan : Trilochan Singh Bisti (Con.)
22. Phul : Bibu Singh (CPI)
23. Sardarshah : Kripal Singh (Con.)
24. Tulwanti Sube : Ajit Singh (Con.)

FTOZEPUR

25. Abohar : Satya Dev (JS)
26. Bagha Parana (R) : Tej Singh (Con.)
27. Dharmkot : Lachhman Singh (PJP)
28. Fazilka : Radha Krishna (Con.)
29. Ferozepur : Bal Mukand (JS)
30. Ferozepur Cantt : Mohinder Singh (AD)
31. Giddar Baka : Prakash Singh (AD)
32. Guru Har Sahai : Lachhman Singh (Con.)
33. Jalandhar : Lajinder Singh (Con.)
34. Lambi : Dana Ram (CPI)
35. Malout : Gurnit Singh (AD)
36. Moga : Rup Lal (SSP)
37. Muktar (R) : Gurdev Singh (AD)
38. Nihar Singh Wala (R) : Dalip Singh (Con.)
39. Zira : Metab Singh (Con.)

GURDASPUR

40. Batala : Dikranjit Singh (JS)
41. Dhariwal : Pritam Singh (AD)
42. Dina Nagar (R) : Ghan Chand (JS)
43. Fatehgarh : Santekh Singh (Con.)
44. Gurdaspur : Mohinder Singh (AD)
45. Narai Mehra (R) : Sunder Singh (Con.)
46. Pathankot : Ram Singh (Con.)
47. Qadian : Satnam Singh (AD)
48. Sirhargobindpur : Karam Singh (AD)

HOSHIARPUR

49. Balachaur : Tuli Ram (Con.)
50. Dasuya : Devinder Singh (AD)
51. Garshankar : Capt. Rattan Singh (Con.)
52. Hoshiarpur : Balbir Singh (SSP)
53. Mohilpur (R) : Kartar Singh (AD)
54. Mukerian : Kewal Krishna (Con.)
55. Skan Chaurasi (R) : Guran Dass (Con.)
56. Tandi : Dr. Amir Singh Kolkot (Con.)

JULLUNDUR

57. Adampur : Kulwant Singh (CPI)
58. Bunga (R) : Jigat Ram (Con.)
59. Bura Pindli : Umrso Singh (Con.)
60. Jansher (R) : Darshan Singh Kaspree (Con.)
61. Jullundur Cantt. : Sateep Singh (Con.)
62. Jullundur North : Gurdial Saini (Con.)
63. Jullundur South : Marmohan Kala (JS)
64. Kartarpur (R) : Gurbanta Singh (Con.)
65. Nakodar : Darbara Singh (Ind.)
66. Nawan Shahr : Ditt Singh Singh (Con.)
67. Nur Mahal : Bahwant Singh (AD)
68. Phallur : Surjit Singh Atwal (Con.)

KAPURTHALA

69. Kapurthala : Bawa Harnam Singh (AD)
70. Phagwara (R) : Sadhu Ram (Con.)
71. Sullarpur : Atma Singh (AD)

LUDHIANA

72. Dulla (R) : Basant Singh (AD)
73. Jagraon : Natar Singh (Con.)
74. Ahona (R) : Naurang Singh (AD)
75. Kim Kalan : Partap Singh (AD)
76. Ludhiana North : Sardari Lal (Con.)
77. Ludhiana South : Joginder Paul (Con.)
78. Popal : Beant Singh (Ind.)
79. Qila Raipur : Gurnam Singh (AD)
80. Randet : Jagdev Singh (AD)
81. Samrala : Kapoor Singh (AD)

PATIALA

82. Amlika (R) : Dalip Singh (AD)
83. Banka : Balbir Singh (Ind.)
84. Daula : Basant Singh (SWA)
85. Nobha : Narinder Singh (Ind.)
86. Patiala : Ravei Singh (AD)
87. Raipur : Jasdev Singh (AD)
88. Raipura : Harbans Singh (JS)
89. Smara (R) : Pritam Singh (AD)
90. Sukhind : Randbir Singh (AD)

*As on February 28, 1969.

Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Bharatiya Jana Singh (JS); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Akali Dal (AD); Punjab Janta Party (PJP).

RUPAR

91. Anandpur Sahib : Sadhu Singh (Con.)

92. Kharar : Surjit Singh (AD)

93. Morinda (R) : Raja Singh (AD)

94. Nangal : Bam Dev (JS)

95. Rupar : Ravi Inder Singh (AD)

SANGRUR

96. Barnala : Surjit Singh (AD)

97. Bhadaur (R) : Bachan Singh (Con.)

98. Dhanwala : Hardit Singh (CPI-M)

99. Dhuri : Sant Singh (Con.)

100. Lehra : Harchand Singh (AD)

101. Malerkotla : H.H. Nawal Istikhhar Ali Khan (AD)

102. Sangrur : Gurbakhsh Singh (Con.)

103. Sheerpur (R) : Kundan Singh (AD)

104. Sunam : Gurbachan Singh (AD)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Durga Dass Khanna

Deputy Chairman : S. F. Dean

1. Avatar Narain Gujral	Legislative Assembly
2. Durga Dass Khanna	"
3. Hari Singh	"
4. Hit Abhilashi	"
5. Jiwan Singh Umranangal	"
6. Kartar Singh Chaudhari	"
7. Paran Singh Azad	"
8. Smt. Sita Devi	"
9. Shyam Lal Thapar	"
10. Teja Singh Swatantra	"
11. Vishva Mittar Sekhri	"
12. Yashwant Rai	"
13. Giani Zail Singh	"
14. Vacant	"
15. Amrit Pal Singh	Local Authorities
16. Bhagwant Singh	"
17. Basant Singh	"
18. Chanan Singh	"
19. Gurdas Singh	"
20. Hans Raj Sharma	"
21. Kundan Lal Ahuja	"
22. Kabul Singh	"
23. Prem Singh Lalpur	"
24. Rajinder Singh	"
25. Ram Nath	"
26. Ram Dayal Singh	"
27. Shanker Singh Giani	"
28. Sat Paul Mittar	"
29. Krishan Lal	Graduates
30. Murari Lal Kapoor	"
31. Sudarshan Kumar	"
32. Gopal Krishan Chatrath	Teachers
33. Gurcharan Singh Master	"
34. Prem Chand Gupta	"
35. Mrs. Gian Kaur Vidyarthi	Nominated
36. Smt. Prabhjot Kaur	"
37. Mrs. Pritpal Kaur Wasu	"
38. Raj Kumar Soni	"
39. Ravindra Nath	"
40. S. F. Dean	"

*As on November 27, 1968.

RAJASTHAN

Area : 3,42,267 sq. k m.

Population : 2,01,55,602

Capital : Jaipur

Principal languages : Rajasthani and Hindi

Governor : Hukam Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Mohanlal Sukhadia	..	..	..	Chief Minister, Appointments, General Administration, Political and Cabinet Secretariat
Mathura Dass Mathur	..	..	..	Planning, Finance, Taxation and Excise
Damodar Lal Vyas	..	..	..	Home and Civil Defence
Haredeo Joshi	..	..	..	Industrial and Civil Supplies, Mines, Khadi and Village Industries and State Enterprises
Ram Kishore Vyas	..	..	..	Revenue, Ex-Soldiers' Welfare
Barkatullah Khan	..	..	..	Law, Judicial, Legislative Assembly, Wakfs, Linguistic Minorities, Jails and Power
Brij Sundar Sharma	..	..	..	Medical and Health (except Family Planning), Labour and Employment, Devasthan and Bhasha Departments
Paras Ram Maderna	..	..	..	Food, Famine Relief, Panchayati Raj and Community Development
Aminuddin Ahmed	..	..	..	Public Works, Printing Presses and Stationery
Narsain Singh Masuda	..	..	..	Forest, Election, Economic Survey and Statistics
Shobha Ram	..	..	..	Agriculture and Colonisation
Bhikha Bhai	..	..	..	Local Self-Government, Town Planning, Housing and Public Health
Ram Prasad Laddha	..	..	..	Irrigation, Rajasthan Canal Project, and Transport
Amrit Lal Yadav	..	..	..	Co-operatives
Shiv Charan Mathur	..	..	..	Education

Ministers of State

Manphool Singh	..	..	..	Animal Husbandry, Sheep and Wool, Major Irrigation, Rajasthan Canal and Colonisation
Smt. Sumitra Singh	..	..	..	Family Planning, Medical and Health and Public Health
Heeralal Devpura	..	..	..	Tourism, Public Relations and Home
Jaikrishan	..	..	..	Ayurveda, Relief and Rehabilitation, and Finance
B. N. Joshi	..	..	..	Social Welfare, Finance (Commercial Taxes, Recovery of Excise, Rajasthan Accounts Service, Appropriation and A/Cs, Small Savings), Economic Survey and Statistics

Deputy Ministers

Rao Dbeer Singh	..	..	..	Education
Gangaram Choudhary	..	..	..	Revenue and Famine Relief
Khet Singh	..	..	..	Planning, Power, Ex-Soldiers' Welfare, Jails, and Ground Water Board
Ramdeo Singh	..	..	..	Food, Co-operatives, Devasthan and Election
Smt. Prabha Mishra	..	..	..	Law, Judicial, Panchayati Raj and Community Development
Bhim Sen	..	..	..	Industries, Civil Supplies and Mines
Hari Singh Begu	..	..	..	Agriculture (except Ground Water Board), Animal Husbandry, Sheep and Wool Department
Madho Singh	..	..	..	Public Works Department
Pradyuman Singh	..	..	..	Appointments, General Administration and State Enterprises

*As on May 3, 1969.

Shiv Charan Singh	--	--	--	Excise, Printing Presses and Stationery
Kanhaiya Lal	--	--	--	Forests, Khadi and Village Industries
Ram Charan	--	--	--	Social Welfare and Labour
Samarth Lal	--	--	--	Transport and Ayurveda
Brij Prakash Goyal	--	--	--	Colonisation and Taxation
Jasraj	--	--	--	Medium and Minor Irrigation
Mulkraj Thind	--	--	--	Local Self-Government and Town Planning
Gurdip Singh	--	--	--	Major Irrigation

Chief Secretary

Z. S. Jhala

HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	--	--	--	--	Daulat Mal Bhandari
<i>Judges</i>	--	--	--	--	J. Narayan, L. N. Changani, C. B. Bhargava, B. P. Beri, P. N. Singhal, V. P. Tyagi, Kan Singh, L. S. Mehta, C. M. Lodha, and S. N. Modi
<i>Advocate-General</i>	--	--	--	--	Gulab Chand Kasliwal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	--	--	--	--	Ramchandra Chaudhary
<i>Members</i>	--	--	--	--	R. N. Hawa, S. D. Ujjawal, Shivshankar and B. D. Mathur

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Ajmer	8,504	9,76,547	Ajmer
2. Alwar	8,394	10,90,026	Alwar
3. Banswara	5,041	4,75,245	Banswara
4. Barmer	27,372	6,49,794	Barmer
5. Bharatpur	8,100	11,49,883	Bharatpur
6. Bhilwara	10,448	8,65,797	Bhilwara
7. Bikaner	27,118	4,44,515	Bikaner
8. Bundi	5,564	3,38,010	Bundi
9. Chittorgarh	10,446	7,10,132	Chittorgarh
10. Churu	16,865	6,59,011	Churu
11. Dungarpur	3,780	4,06,944	Dungarpur
12. Ganganagar	20,696	10,37,423	Ganganagar
13. Jaipur	13,969	19,01,756	Jaipur
14. Jaisalmer	38,444	1,40,338	Jaisalmer
15. Jalore	11,699	5,47,072	Jalore
16. Jhalawar	6,229	4,90,609	Jhalawar
17. Jhunjhunu	5,913	7,19,650	Jhunjhunu
18. Jodhpur	22,716	8,85,663	Jodhpur
19. Kota	12,417	8,48,389	Kota
20. Nagaur	17,828	9,34,948	Nagaur
21. Pali	12,411	8,05,632	Pali
22. Sawai Madhopur	10,541	9,43,574	Sawai Madhopur
23. Sikar	7,839	8,20,286	Sikar
24. Sirohi	5,127	3,52,303	Sirohi
25. Tonk	7,163	4,97,729	Tonk
26. Udaipur	17,642	14,64,276	Udaipur

* As on June 2, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Naranjan Nath Acharya

Deputy Speaker : Poonam Chand Vishnoi

AJMER

1. *Ajmer East* : Amba Lal (JS)
2. *Ajmer West* : Bhagwan Das (JS)
3. *Beawar* : Fateh Singh (SWA)
4. *Bhinai* (R) : Jasraj (Con.)
5. *Kekri* (R) : Devi Lal (SWA)
6. *Kishangarh* : Sumer Singh (SWA)
7. *Masuda* : Narain Singh (Con.)
8. *Nasirabad* : Vacant
9. *Pushkar* : Smt. Prabha Misra (Con.)

ALWAR

10. *Alwar* : Rama Nand (CPI)
11. *Bansur* : Badri Prasad (BKD)
12. *Behror* : Ami Lal (Con.)
13. *Kathumar* (R) : Ganga Sahai (JS)
14. *Khairthal* (R) : Gokul Chand (Con.)
15. *Mandawar* : Hari Prasad (Con.)
16. *Rajgarh* (R) : Samarth Lal (Con.)
17. *Ranigarh* : Sobha Ram (Con.)
18. *Thanagazi* : Jai Krishna (Con.)
19. *Tijara* : Aminuddin (Con.)

BANSWARA

20. *Bagidora* (R) : Nathu Ram (Con.)
21. *Banswara* : Harideo Joshi (Con.)
22. *Kushalnagar* (R) : Heera Bhai (SSP)
23. *Pipal Khunt* (R) : Vithal Bhai (SSP)

BARMER

24. *Barmer* : Birdhi Chand (Con.)
25. *Chohtan* : Abdul Hadi (Con.)
26. *Gadmalani* : Gangaram Chaudhary (Con.)
27. *Pachpadra* : Smt. Madan Kaur (Con.)
28. *Sheo* : Hukum Singh (Con.)
29. *Siwana* (R) : Kalooram (Con.)

BHARATPUR

30. *Barl* (R) : Balwant (Con.)
31. *Bayana* : Mukat Behari Lal (SSP)
32. *Bharatpur* : Nathu Singh (SSP)
33. *Deeg* : Aditendra (SSP)
34. *Dholpur* : Banwari Lal (Con.)
35. *Kaman* : Majlis (Con.)
36. *Kumher* : Man Singh (Ind.)
37. *Nadbat* (R) : Nathi Lal (Con.)
38. *Rajakheda* : Praduman Singh (Con.)
39. *Weir* : Ram Krishan (SSP)

BIKANER

40. *Asind* : Girdhari Lal Vyas (Con.)
41. *Banera* : Yashwant Singh Nahar (Con.)
42. *Bhilwara* : Ram Prasad Ladha (Con.)
43. *Jahazpur* (R) : Kalyan Mal (Con.)
44. *Mandal* : Shiy Charan (Con.)
45. *Manakgarh* : Manohar Singh (Ind.)
46. *Shoda* : Jawahar Mal (Con.)
47. *Shahpura* (R) : Bhura Lal (Con.)
48. *Bikaner* : Gokul Prasad (Con.)
49. *Kolayat* : Smt. Kanta Khaturia (Con.)
50. *Lunkaransar* : Bhim Sen (Con.)
51. *Nokha* (R) : Chuni Lal (BKD)

BUNDI

52. *Bundi* : Brij Sundar Sharma (Con.)
53. *Hindoli* : Keshri Singh (JS)
54. *Patan* (R) : Nand Lal (Con.)

CHITTORGARH

55. *Badi Sadri* : Lalit Singh (Con.)
56. *Begun* : Hari Singh (Con.)
57. *Chittorgarh* : Ram Kumar (Con.)
58. *Gangrar* (R) : Ganesh Lal (Con.)
59. *Kapasan* : Shanker Lal (Con.)
60. *Nimbahera* : Shri Niwas (Con.)
61. *Pratapgarh* (R) : Har Lal Mina (Con.)

CHURU

62. *Chhapar* (R) : Rawat Ram (BKD)
63. *Churu* : Megh Raj (BKD)
64. *Dungargarh* : Daulat Ram Saran (BKD)
65. *Sadulpur* : Shish Ram (Con.)
66. *Saradarshahar* : Roop Singh (Ind.)
67. *Sisangarh* : Labh Chand (JS)

DUNGARPUR

68. *Chorasi* (R) : Ratan Lal (Con.)
69. *Dungarpur* : Laxman Singh (SWA)
70. *Padwa* (R) : Mahendra Kumar (Con.)
71. *Sagwara* (R) : Bheekha Bhai (Con.)

GANGANAGAR

72. *Bhadra* : Hans Raj (Con.)
73. *Ganganagar* : Kedar Nath (SSP)
74. *Hanumangarh* : Brij Prakash Goyal (Con.)
75. *Karanpur* : Gurdip Singh (Con.)
76. *Kerstinghpur* (R) : Manphool Ram (Con.)
77. *Nohar* : Ram Chander (BKD)
78. *Raistinghpur* (R) : Mulk Raj (Con.)
79. *Sangaria* (R) : Bir Bal (Con.)
80. *Suratgarh* : Manphool Singh (Con.)

JAIPUR

81. *Amber* : Sahadewa (Con.)
82. *Batrath* : Dheer Singh (Con.)
83. *Bandikut* : Bishamber Nath Joshi (Con.)
84. *Bast* (R) : Kanhaiyalal (SWA)
85. *Chomu* : Ram Kishore Vyas (Con.)
86. *Dausa* (R) : Doonga Ram (SWA)
87. *Dudu* : Suwa Lal (SWA)
88. *Gandhinagar* : Mahendra Singh Powar (SWA)
89. *Hawamahat* : Durga Lal Bardhar (SWA)
90. *Jamwa Ramgarh* : Nathu Lal (SWA)
91. *Johri Bazar* : Satish Chandra Agrawal (JS)
92. *Kishanpole* : Bhairun Singh Shekhawat (JS)
93. *Katpalli* : Shri Ram (Con.)
94. *Lalsot* (R) : Shambhoo Ram (SWA)
95. *Phagi* (R) : Ladu Ram Sulania (SWA)

*As on May 13, 1969. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Independent (Ind.); Bhartiya Kranti Dal (BKD); Reserved (R).

96. *Phulera* : P. K. Chaudhary (Con.)
 97. *Sikrai* (R) : Kishan Lal (Con.)

JAISALMER

98. *Jaisalmer* : Bal Singh (SWA)

JALORE

99. *Ahore* : Madho Singh (Con.)
 100. *Bhinmel* : Aidan Singh (SWA)
 101. *Jalore* (R) : Virbharam (Con.)
 102. *Raniwara* : Durgan Singh (Con.)
 103. *Sanchoe* : Raghunathji (Con.)

JHALAWAR

104. *Aklara* : Bitthal Prasad (SWA)
 105. *Dag* (R) : Lachhman (JS)
 106. *Jhalrapatan* : Ram Prasad Bhora (BKD)
 107. *Khanpur* : Smt. Shiv Kumari (JS)
 108. *Pirawa* : Kanhaiya Lal Patel (Con.)

JHUNJHUNU

109. *Gudha* : Shiv Nath Singh (Con.)
 110. *Jhunjhunu* : Smt. Sumitra (Con.)
 111. *Khetri* : Vacant
 112. *Mandawa* : Ram Narain (Con.)
 113. *Nawalgarh* : Sanwar Mal Basotia (Con.)
 114. *Pilani* : Mool Chand Katewa (Con.)
 115. *Surajgarh* (R) : Suraj Mal (Con.)

JODHPUR

116. *Bhopalgarh* : Paras Ram Maderna (Con.)
 117. *Bilara* (R) : Kaloo Ram Arya (Con.)
 118. *Jodhpur* : Barkatullah Khan (Con.)
 119. *Luni* : Poonam Chand Vishnoi (Con.)
 120. *Osian* : Ranjeet Singh (Con.)
 121. *Phalodi* : Deep Chand Chhangani (Ind.)
 122. *Sardarpura* : Om Dutt (JS)
 123. *Shergarh* : Khet Singh (Con.)

KOTA

124. *Atru* (R) : Ram Charan (Con.)
 125. *Baran* : Devi Dutt (JS)
 126. *Chabra* : Prem Singh (JS)
 127. *Digod* : Brij Ballabh (JS)
 128. *Kishanganj* (R) : Nand Lal (JS)
 129. *Kota* : Krishna Kumar Goyal (JS)
 130. *Pipalda* : Mahendra Singh (JS)
 131. *Ramganjmandi* : Jujhar Singh (BKD)

NAGAU

132. *Deedwana* : Mathura Dass Mathur (Con.)
 133. *Degana* : Smt. Gauri Punia (Con.)
 134. *Jayal* : Ram Singh (BKD)
 135. *Ladnu* : Harji Ram Burdak (BKD)
 136. *Makrana* : Vijay Singh (SWA)
 137. *Meria* : Gordhan (SWA)
 138. *Nagaur* : Mohammad Usmani (Con.)
 139. *Nawar* : Kishan Lal (SWA)
 140. *Parbatsar* (R) : Paras Ram (SWA)

PALI

141. *Bali* : Prithvi Singh (SWA)
 142. *Desuri* (R) : Daulat Ram (Con.)
 143. *Jaitaran* : Shankar Lal (Con.)
 144. *Kharehi* : Surendra Singh (SWA)
 145. *Pali* : Mool Chand (Con.)
 146. *Sojar* : Pukh Raj (SWA)
 147. *Sumerpur* : Phool Chand Bapna (SWA)

SWAI MADHOPUR

148. *Bamanwas* (R) : Prithviraj (Con.)
 149. *Gangapur* : Ridhi Chand Paliwal (Con.)
 150. *Hindaun* (R) : Shrawan Lal (JS)
 151. *Karauli* : Brijendrapal (Ind.)
 152. *Khandar* (R) : Chuni Lal (SWA)
 153. *Mahuwa* : Shiv Charan Singh (Con.)
 154. *Sapotra* (R) : Ram Kumar (JS)
 155. *Sawai Madhopur* : Hari Vallabh Sharma (SWA)
 156. *Toda Bhim* (R) : Chhuttan Lal (Con.)

SIKAR

157. *Danta Ramgarh* : Madan Singh (JS)
 158. *Fatehgarh* : Alam Ali (SWA)
 159. *Khandela* : Ram Chandra (BKD)
 160. *Lachmangarh* (R) : Nath Mal (Con.)
 161. *Neem-ka-thana* : Mohan Lal (Con.)
 162. *Shrimadhopur* : Har Lal Singh (JS)
 163. *Sikar* : Ramdeo Singh (Con.)

SIROHI

164. *Abu* (R) : Gama (Con.)
 165. *Reodar* (R) : Moti Lal (Con.)
 166. *Sirohi* : Madan Singh (Con.)

TONK

167. *Malpura* : Demodar Lal Vyas (Con.)
 168. *Niwai* (R) : Jai Narain (SWA)
 169. *Todaraosingh* : Jagannath (Con.)
 170. *Tonk* : Vacant
 171. *Uniar* : Dig Vijay Singh (SWA)

UDAIPUR

172. *Bhim* : Smt. Laxmi Kumari (Con.)
 173. *Gogunda* (R) : Devendra Kumar (Con.)
 174. *Kherwara* (R) : Vidya Sagar (Con.)
 175. *Kumbhalgarh* : Heera Lal (Con.)
 176. *Lasodia* (R) : Jai Narain (Con.)
 177. *Mavli* : Niranjan Nath Acharya (Speaker)
 178. *Nathdwara* : Kishan Lal (Con.)
 179. *Phalsia* (R) : Nathudas (SWA)
 180. *Rajsamand* (R) : Amrit Lal (Con.)
 181. *Salumber* : Roshan Lal (Con.)
 182. *Sarada* (R) : Devi Lal (Con.)
 183. *Udaipur* : Mohan Lal Sukhadia (Con.)
 184. *Vallabhnagar* : Gulab Singh (Con.)

TAMIL NADU

Area: 1,29,966 sq. km.
Principal language : Tamil

Population : 3,36,86,953

Capital : Madras

Governor : Ujjal Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Portfolios

Ministers

M. Karunanidhi	--	--	--	--	Chief Minister in charge of Public, General Administration, Civil Services, Police, Elections, Prohibition, Legislature, Information and Publicity and Cinematograph Act
K. A. Mathialagan	--	--	--	--	Finance, Planning, Revenue, Board of Revenue, District Revenue Establishments, Commercial Taxes, Indians Overseas, Refugees and Evacuees
A. Govindaswami	--	--	--	--	Food, Agriculture, Food Production, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forests and Cinchona
Smt. Satiyavanimuthu	--	--	--	--	Public Health, Medicine, Harijan Welfare, Women's and Children's Welfare, Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Tourism, Orphanages, Beggars, Approved Schools, Vigilance Services
S. Madhavan	--	--	--	--	Industries, Textiles, Yarn, Handloom, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control, Employment and Training, Companies, Education (including Technical), Official Language, Law and Courts
S.J. Sadiq Pasha	--	--	--	--	Public Works, Minor Irrigation, Highways, Wakfs
M. Muthuswamy	--	--	--	--	Municipal Administration, Community Development, Panchayats, Bhoodan and Gramdan, Khadi and Village Industries, Rural Industries Project, Ex-Servicemen, Prosperity Brigade
P.U. Shanmugham	--	--	--	--	Labour, Registration, Passports, Ports, Prisons, Weights and Measures, Newspaper Control and Prices and Supplies of Goods Act
S. P. Aditanar	--	--	--	--	Co-operation, Transport, Nationalised Transport, Motor Vehicles Tax
K.V. Subbiah	--	--	--	--	Religious Endowments, Housing, Accommodation Control
O.P. Raman	--	--	--	--	Electricity, Legislation, Money Lending (Rural Indebtedness), Legislation on Chits

Chief Secretary

C.A. Ramakrishnan

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice
Judges

M. Ananthanarayanan
K. Veeraswami, K. Srinivasan, P. Ramakrishnan, P.S. Kailasam, R. Sadasivam, K.S. Venkataraman, K.M. Ramamurthy, M. Natesan, N. Krishnaswami Reddi, A. Alagirisamy, T. Ramaprasada Rao, M.N. Ismail, K. Narayanaswami Mudaliar, K.S. Palaniswami, S. Ganesan

Advocate General

S. Govind Swaminathan

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman
Members

I. Sivanandam
V.K. Appandaraman, K. Rajasekharan, H. Sayed Ibrahim

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Chingleput	7,918	21,96,412	Saidapet
2. Coimbatore	15,679	35,57,471	Coimbatore
3. Kanyakumari	1,665	9,96,915	Nagercoil
4. Madras	123	17,29,141	Madras
5. Madurai	12,646	32,11,227	Madurai
6. North Arcot	12,267	31,46,326	Vellore
7. Ramanathapuram	12,559	24,21,788	Ramanathapuram
8. Salem	18,270	38,04,108	Salem
9. South Arcot	10,898	30,47,973	Cuddalore
10. Thanjavur	9,637	32,45,927	Thanjavur
11. The Nilgiris	2,548	4,09,308	Ootacamund
12. Tiruchirappalli	14,278	31,90,078	Tiruchirappalli
13. Tirunelveli	11,423	27,30,279	Tirunelveli

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Pulavar K. Govindan

Deputy Speaker: G.R. Edmund Fernando

CHINGLEPUT

1. *Acharapakkam* (R) : P.S. Ellappan (SWA)
2. *Chingleput* : G. G. Viswanathan (DMK)
3. *Gummudipundi* : K. Vezhavendan (DMK)
4. *Kadambathur* : C. V. M. Annamalai (DMK)
5. *Kancheepuram* : N. Krishnan (DMK)
6. *Kunnathur* (R) : M. Gopal (DMK)
7. *Mathuranthangam* : Kolathur Kethandam (DMK)
8. *Ponneri* (R) : P. Negalingam (DMK)
9. *Sriperumudur* : D. Irajathinam (DMK)
10. *St. Thomas Mount* : M. G. Ramachandran (DMK)
11. *Tirupporur* : Munu Adhi (DMK)
12. *Tiruttani* : K. Vinayakam (Con.)
13. *Tiruvallur* (R) : S. M. Dorairaj (DMK)
14. *Tiruvotriyur* : A. P. Arasu (DMK)
15. *Uttiramerur* : K. M. Rajagopal (DMK)

COIMBATORE

16. *Andhiyur* : E.M. Natarajan (DMK)
17. *Avanashi* : R. Krishnasamy Gounder (SWA)
18. *Bhavani* : A.M. Raja (DMK)
19. *Bhavanisagar* (R) : V. K. Ramarasan (DMK)

20. *Coimbatore East* : M. Bhupathy (CPI-M)
21. *Coimbatore West* : K. Govindarajulu (DMK)
22. *Dharapuram* (R) : Smt. V. P. Palaniammal (DMK)
23. *Erode* : M. Chhinnasamy (DMK)
24. *Gobichettipalayam* : K.M. Ramaswami Gounder (SWA)
25. *Kangayam* : A. Senapati (Con.)
26. *Kinathukadavu* : M. Kannappan (DMK)
27. *Mettupalayam* : T. T. S. Thippail (Con.)
28. *Modakkurichi* : K. R. Nallasivam (SSP)
29. *Palladam* : K. N. Kumarasamy (PSP)
30. *Perunthurai* : Vacant
31. *Perur* (R) : N. Marudachalam (Con.)
32. *Pollachi* : A.P. Shanmugasundaram (DMK)
33. *Pongalur* : P.N. Paramasivam (DMK)
34. *Satyamangalam* : P. G. Karuthiruman (Con.)
35. *Singanallur* : P. Velusamy (PSP)
36. *Thondamuthur* : R. Manickavachagam (DMK)
37. *Tiruppur* : S. Duraisamy (DMK)
38. *Udumalpet* : S. J. Sadiq Pasha (DMK)
39. *Valparai* (R) : E. Ramasami (DMK)
40. *Vellakoil* : K. N. Saminathan (DMK)

*As on April 18, 1969. Abbreviations: Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Muslim League (ML); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Tamil Arasu Kazhagam (TAK); Republican Party of India (RPI); Forward Block (FB).

DHARMAPURI

41. Dharmapuri : M. Subramania Gounder (DMK)
42. Harur (R) : N. Theerthagiri (Con.)
43. Hosur : B. Venkataswamy (SWA)
44. Kaviripattinam : E. Pattabi Naidu (Con.)
45. Krishnagiri : P. M. Muniswamy Gounder (Con.)
46. Palacode : K. Murugesan (Con.)
47. Pennagaram : P. K. C. Muthuswamy (Con.)
48. Udumarpalle : K. S. Kothandaramiah (SWA)
49. Uthamagaram : T. Theerthagiri Gounder (Con.)

KANYAKUMARI

50. Colachel : A. Chidambaramanatha Nadar (Con.)
51. Kanyakumari : B. Mahadevan (Con.)
52. Kalliyoor : M. William (Con.)
53. Nagercoil : M. C. Balan (DMK)
54. Padmanabhapuram : V. George (Con.)
55. Tiruvattar : J. James (Con.)
56. Villavancode : R. Ponnappan Nadar (Con.)

MADRAS

57. Basin Bridge : M. R. Kannan (DMK)
58. Egmore : A. V. P. Aravithambi (DMK)
59. Harbour : Habibullah Baig (ML)
60. Mylapore : Ramu Aranganal (DMK)
61. Park Town : H. V. Hands (SWA)
62. Parambar (R) : Smt. Satyavandimathu (DMK)
63. Puratwalkam : V. S. Govindarajan (DMK)
64. Saidpet : M. Karunanidhi (DMK)
65. Thilagaramanagar : M. P. Sivagnanam (TAK)
66. Thousand Lights : K. A. Muthialagan (DMK)
67. Triplicane : V. R. Nalanchazhiyan (DMK)
68. Vashermammet : M. Vedachalam (DMK)

MADURAI

69. Andipatti : S. Paramasivam (SWA)
70. Athoor : V. S. S. Mini (DMK)
71. Bodinayakanur : S. Srinivasan (Con.)
72. Cumbam : M. Rajalingam (DMK)
73. Dinigul : A. Balasubramanyam (CPI-M)
74. Madurai Central : M. C. Govindarajan (DMK)
75. Madurai East : Smt. K. P. Janakiammal (CPI-M)
76. Madurai West : N. Sinkarab (CPI-M)
77. Melur North : P. Mulaichamy (DMK)
78. Melur South (R) : D. P. Ramu (DMK)
79. Nilakkottai (R) : A. Manivanan (DMK)
80. Ottanchatram : N. Nachimuthu (DMK)
81. Palani (R) : K. Krishnamoorthi (DMK)
82. Periakulam : M. Muthu (DMK)

83. Sedapatti : V. Thavamani Thevar (SWA)
84. Sholavandan : P. S. Manian (DMK)
85. Theni : Palanivel Rajan (DMK)
86. Thirumangalam : N. S. V. Chithan (Con.)
87. Thirupparankundram : S. Agni Raju (DMK)
88. Usilampatti : P. K. Mookiah Thevar (SWA)
89. Vadamadurai : P. Thambi Naicker (Con.)
90. Vedasandur : N. Vardarajan (CPI-M)

NORTH ARCOT

91. Ambur (R) : M. Panerselvam (DMK)
92. Arcot : N. Veeraswamy (DMK)
93. Arkanam : S. J. Ramaswamy (DMK)
94. Arni : A. C. Narasimhan (DMK)
95. Chengam (R) : P. S. Santhanam (DMK)
96. Cheyyar : Pulavar K. Govindan (Speaker)
97. Gudiyatham : V. K. Kothandaraman (CPI-M)
98. Kalatappakam : S. Murugan (DMK)
99. Kaniyambadi : L. Balaraman (Con.)
100. Katpadi : G. Natarajan (DMK)
101. Natrampalli : T. Thimmaraya Gounder (DMK)
102. Pernamallur : V. D. Annamalai (DMK)
103. Pernempattu (R) : P. Jayaraman (DMK)
104. Polur : Smt. S. Kuppammal (DMK)
105. Ranipet : M. Abdul Ghafoor Sahib (ML)
106. Sholinghur : R. N. Ranganathan (DMK)
107. Thiruvannamalai : K. Sathisva Gounder (Con.)
108. Tirupattur : C. K. Chinnarajee (DMK)
109. Tiruvannamalai : D. Vijayaraj (Con.)
110. Vaniyambadi : S. A. Rajamannar (Con.)
111. Vellore : M. P. Sarathi (DMK)
112. Wandiwash (R) : S. Muthulingam (DMK)

RAMANATHAPURAM

113. Aruppukottai : Sowdi S. Sundara Bharathi (SWA)
114. Ilayankudi : V. Malaikannan (DMK)
115. Kalafadi (R) : M. Alangaram (DMK)
116. Karaikal : S. Malyappan (SWA)
117. Karapatti : A. R. Perumal (SWA)
118. Mavamadurai : K. Chennucherry (SWA)
119. Metlakulathur : R. Rethina Thevar (SWA)
120. Paramakudi (R) : T. K. Sivalmoetan (DMK)
121. Rajapalayam : A. A. Subbaraja (Inl.)
122. Ramanathapuram : T. Thangappan (DMK)
123. Sarthur : Vacant
124. Sivagangai : S. Sethuraman (DMK)

125. *Sivakasi* : S. Alagu Thevar (FB)
 126. *Srivilliputhur* (R) : Andi alias K. Gurusamy (DMK)
 127. *Thiruvadanai* : Kr. Rm. Kriamanickam Ambalam (SWA)
 128. *Tirupathur* : S. Madhavan (DMK)
 129. *Virudhunagar* : P. Sreenivasan (DMK)

SALEM

130. *Attur* : K. N. Sivaperumal (DMK)
 131. *Edappadi* : A. Arumugam (DMK)
 132. *Kapilamalai* : C. V. Velappan (DMK)
 133. *Mettur* : Sureniran (PSP)
 134. *Namakkal* : M. Muthusamy (DMK)
 135. *Omalar* (R) : C. Palani (DMK)
 136. *Panamaramthupatti* : T. Ponumalai (DMK)
 137. *Rasipuram* : P. Periasamy (DMK)
 138. *Salem-I* : K. Jayaraman (DMK)
 139. *Salem-II* : E. R. Krishnan (DMK)
 140. *Sankari* (R) : C. Veeramani (DMK)
 141. *Sendamangalam* (R) : A. Sella Gounder (Con.)
 142. *Talavasal* (R) : M. Marimuthu (DMK)
 143. *Taramangalam* : K. R. Govindan (DMK)
 144. *Tiruchengode* : T. A. Rajavelu (DMK)
 145. *Veerapandy* : S. Arumugam (DMK)
 146. *Yercaud* (R) : V. Chinnasamy (DMK)

SOUTH ARCOT

147. *Bhuvangiri* : A. Govindarasan (DMK)
 148. *Chidambaram* : R. Kanagasabai (Con.)
 149. *Cuddalore* : E. Elamvazhuthi (DMK)
 150. *Gingee* : V. Munuswami (DMK)
 151. *Kallakurichi* : D. Kesavalu (DMK)
 152. *Kandamangalam* (R) : M. Raman (DMK)
 153. *Kattumannarkoil* (R) : S. Sivasubramanian (Con.)
 154. *Kurinipadi* (R) : N. Rajangam (DMK)
 155. *Mangalur* (R) : A. Krishnan (DMK)
 156. *Melmalayanur* : R. R. Muniswamy (DMK)
 157. *Mugaiyar* : A. Govindasamy (DMK)
 158. *Nellikuppam* : C. Govindarajan (CPI-M)
 159. *Panruti* : S. Ramachandran (DMK)
 160. *Rishiyandiyam* (R) : M. Anandan (DMK)
 161. *Sankarapuram* : S. P. Pachaiyappan (DMK)
 162. *Tindivanam* : K. Ramamoorthy (Con.)
 163. *Tirukkottur* : E. M. Subramaniam (Con.)
 164. *Ulundurpet* : M. Kandasamy Padayachi (Con.)

165. *Vanur* (R) : A. G. Balakrishnan (DMK)
 166. *Villupuram* : M. Shanmugam (DMK)
 167. *Vridhachalam* : G. Bhuvanagha (Con.)

THANJAVUR

168. *Aduthurai* : A. Marimuthu (Con.)
 169. *Arantangi* : A. Duraiyarasan (DMK)
 170. *Gandavakkottai* : R. Ramchandra Dorai (Con.)
 171. *Kodavasal* : C. Krishnamoorthi (DMK)
 172. *Kottur* (R) : A. K. Subbiah (CPI)
 173. *Kumbakonam* : N. Kasiraman (Con.)
 174. *Kuttalam* : G. Bharathi Mohan (CPI-M)
 175. *Mannarkudi* : T. S. Swaminatha Odayar (Con.)
 176. *Mayuram* : N. Kittapa (DMK)
 177. *Nagapattinam* : K. R. Gnanasambandan (CPI-M)
 178. *Nannilam* (R) : P. Jayaraj (Con.)
 179. *Orathanad* : L. Ganesan (DMK)
 180. *Papanasam* : R. Soundaraja Moopannar (Con.)
 181. *Pattukkottai* : A. R. Marimuthu (PSP)
 182. *Peraurani* : M. Krishnamurthy (DMK)
 183. *Sembankoil* : S. Ganesan (DMK)
 184. *Sirkali* : K. B. S. Mani (RPI)
 185. *Thanjavur* : A. Y. S. Paritha Nadar (Con.)
 186. *Thiruthurai* : N. Dharamalingam (DMK)
 187. *Thiruyaru* : Pulavar G. Murugaiyan (DMK)
 188. *Thiruvarkodi* (CPI-M)
 189. *Valanginam* (R) : N. Somasundaram (DMK)
 190. *Vedaranyam* : P. Venkatchala Thevar (Con.)

THE NILGIRIS

191. *Coonoor* : J. Bellie Gowder (DMK)
 192. *Gudalur* (R) : C. Nanjan (Con.)
 193. *Ootacamund* : K. Bojan (SWA)

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

194. *Aiangudi* : K. V. Subbiah (DMK)
 195. *Andimadam* : K. N. Ramachandran (DMK)
 196. *Arakkurichi* : S. Kandasamy Gounder (SWA)
 197. *Ariyalur* : R. Karuppiah (Con.)
 198. *Jayankondam* (R) : Kaliyamoorthy alias A. K. Moorthy (DMK)
 199. *Kadavur* : K. K. Muthiah (Con.)
 200. *Karur* : T. M. Nallaswamy (Con.)
 201. *Krishnarayapuram* (R) : P. Soundarapandian (DMK)
 202. *Kulthatal* : M. Kandasamy (DMK)
 203. *Lalgudi* : M. K. D. Natarajan (DMK)
 204. *Musiri* : P. S. Muthuselman (DMK)
 205. *Perambalur* (R) : J. S. Rasu (DMK)
 206. *Pudukottai* : R. Vijayaragunatha Thondaiman (Con.)

207. <i>Srirangam</i> (R) : S. Ramalinagam (Con.)	221. <i>Koilkattil</i> : S. Alagiriswamy (CPI)
208. <i>Tirumayam</i> : Pulavar Ponnambalam (DMK)	222. <i>Melapallyam</i> : M. M. Peer Mohamed (ML)
209. <i>Thiruvarambur</i> : V. Swaminathan (Con.)	223. <i>Naguneri</i> : N. Durairaj (Con.)
210. <i>Thottiyam</i> : S.K. Vadivel (DMK)	224. <i>Ottapidaram</i> (R) : V. Muthiah (SWA)
211. <i>Truchtrappalli-I</i> : M. S. Mani (DMK)	225. <i>Rathapuram</i> : N. Soundarapandian (Con.)
212. <i>Tiruchtrappalli-II</i> :Nagasundaram(DMK)	226. <i>Sankarankoil</i> (R) : P. Durairaj (DMK)
213. <i>Uppilapuram</i> : T. P. Alagumuthu (DMK)	227. <i>Sattangulam</i> : T. Martin (Con.)
214. <i>Varahur</i> : R. Narayanan (DMK)	228. <i>Sriyakkulam</i> : S. P. Aditanar (DMK)
215. <i>Viralimali</i> : V. S. Ilanchezian (DMK)	229. <i>Tenkasi</i> : K. M. Kathiravan (DMK)
TIRUNELVELI	
216. <i>Alangulam</i> : V. Aladi Aruna (DMK)	230. <i>Triuchendur</i> : G. R. Edmund Fernando (Deputy Speaker)
217. <i>Ambasamudram</i> : G. Gomathiankara Dikshidar (Con.)	231. <i>Tirunelveli</i> : A. V. Subramaniam (DMK)
218. <i>Cheranmahadevi</i> : D. S. Authimloomlam (SWA)	232. <i>Tuticorin</i> : M. S. Sivasami (DMK)
219. <i>Gangaikondan</i> (R) : A. Karuppliah (DMK)	233. <i>Vasudevanallur</i> : A. Velladurai (DMK)
220. <i>Kadayanallur</i> : A. R. Subbiah Mudaliar (Ind.)	234. <i>Vythikulam</i> : M. Rathinasabapathy (DMK)
	235. <i>Nominated</i> : Smt. A. Soares

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : M. A. Manickavelu

Deputy Chairman : G. Krishnamurthy

1. K. Ramakrishna Achari	Legislative	32. S. Ramaswami Padyachi	Local
2. T. S. Arunachalam	Assembly	33. M. Sivasubramania Pandian	Local Authorities
3. S. Raghavanandam	"	34. T. S. Srinivasam Pillai	"
4. C. P. Chitrarasu	"	35. K. S. Mani	"
5. M. Ethirajulu	"	36. S. Sundaresa Thevar	"
6. S. Ganesan	"	37. Era Sankrishnan	"
7. Smt. Lakshmi Kishnamurthy	"	38. S. Jayarama Reddiar	"
8. S. V. Lakshmanan	"	39. T. K. Subbiah	"
9. M. A. Manickavelu Naicker	"	40. K. Rajaram	"
10. Mohan Lal Mehta	"	41. P. Thiruganasambandam	"
11. S. Muthu	"	42. N. Wilson Appollos	"
12. Ponnappa Naidu	"	43. K. Arivazhagan	Teachers
13. R. Krishnaswamy Naidu	"	44. P. U. Shanmugam	"
14. Raman Nair	"	45. G. R. Damodaran	"
15. N. V. Natarajan	"	46. M. Rajah Iyer	"
16. C. V. Rajagopal	"	47. G. Krishnamurthy	"
17. V. Thanga Pandian	"	48. M. Sankaralingam Pillai	"
18. G. Parangusam	"	49. G. Swaminathan	Graduates
19. Smt. Alamelu Appadurai	"	50. A. R. Damodaran	"
20. T. K. Ponnaveilu	"	51. G. Vasan'ta Pal	"
21. Abdul Wahab	"	52. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	"
22. S. P. Adityan	Local Authorities	53. D. Santosham	"
23. Smt. Rani	"	54. V. Ishwaramurthi	Nominated
24. T. M. Kaliyannan	"	55. M. Aiyaswamy	"
25. K. K. Kothandaraman	"	56. M. A. Muthiah Chettiar	"
26. A. Chidambaram Mudaliar	"	57. Smt. S. Manjubashini	"
27. T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar	"	58. Smt. S. Pandurangam	"
28. Vijayaranga Mudaliar	"	59. A. P. Janardhanan	"
29. V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar	"	60. Smt. Mary Clubbala Jadav	"
30. T. Muthu	"	61. Vacant	"
31. K. Doraiswamy Naidu	"	62. T. K. Shanmugam	"
		63. D. V. Narayanaswamy	"

*As on October 23, 1969.

UTTAR PRADESH

Area : 2,94,366 sq. km.
Principal language : Hindi

Population : 7,37,46,401

Capital : Lucknow

Governor : B. Gopala Reddy

Ministers

Portfolios

Chandra Bhanu Gupta	..	..	..	Chief Minister, Home, General Administration, Appointments, Information, Political Pensions and Excise
Kamlapati Tripathi	..	..	..	Deputy Chief Minister, Irrigation and Power
Girdhari Lal	..	..	..	PWD and Government Estate Office
Mangla Prasad	..	..	..	Food and Supplies
Chaturbhuj Sharma	..	..	..	Revenue, Scarcity, Relief and Rehabilitation
Sita Ram	..	..	..	Agriculture, Sugarcane Development, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
Shanti Prapana Sharma	..	..	..	Industries and Transport
Lakshmi Raman Acharya	..	..	..	Finance, Sales Tax, Stamps and Registration
Ramji Lal Sahayak	..	..	..	Education and Technical Education
Lakshmi Shankar Yadav	..	..	..	Co-operation
Smt. Vidya Wati Rathod	..	..	..	Harizan and Social Welfare
Swami Prasad Singh	..	..	..	Law, Scientific and Cultural Activities
Narayan Dutt Tiwari	..	..	..	Planning, Economics and Statistics, Labour and Panchayati Raj
Krishna Nand Rai	..	..	..	Medical and Health
Atiq-ur-Rehman	..	..	..	Local Self-Government and Municipalities
Ajit Pratap Singh	..	..	..	Jails, Prantija Raksha Dal, Civil Defence and Sports

Chief Secretary

B. B. Lal

HIGH COURT**

Chief Justice	..	..	..	..	V. G. Oak
Judges	..	..	..	..	J. Sahai, S. K. Verma, W. Broome, D. S. Mathur, Surendra Narayan, R. A. Misra, T. Ramabhadran, B. D. Gupta, K. B. Asthana, S. N. Katju, G. Kumar, R. S. Pathak, D. D. Seth, H. U. Beg, G. S. D. Sahgal, S. D. Khare, G. C. Mathur, Gangeshwar Prasad, S. Chandra, Harish Chandra Pal, Lakshmi Prasad, Surendra Narain Singh, U. S. Srivastava, R. Chandra, Yashoda Nandan, A.K. Kirty, K.C. Puri, Jai Shankar Trivedi, T. P. Mukarjee, R. L. Gulati, R. K. Misra, K. N. Srivastava, Gursharan Lal Srivastava, Bani Bilas Misra, Chaturbhuj Das Paresb, Bhimaj Narayan Rao, Om Prakash, Hari Swarup, Mahesh Narain Shukla
Advocate-General	..	..	..	..	Shanti Bhushan

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

Chairman	..	..	..	..	Jagdishwar Prasad Mittal
Members	..	..	..	..	Daulat Ram Nim, Kunwar Mahmood Ali Khan, Dr. Ram Lal Singh, Bijai Bahadur Sahi, Mohd. Sajful Haq (on leave), Prem Nath Khanna (Offg.), M. N. Saxena (Offg.)

*As on August 4, 1969.

**As on April 1, 1969.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Agra	4,819	18,62,142	Agra
2. Aligarh	5,028	17,65,275	Aligarh
3. Allahabad	7,255	24,38,376	Allahabad
4. Almora	7,004	6,33,407	Almora
5. Azamgarh	5,754	24,08,052	Azamgarh
6. Bahraich	6,785	14,99,929	Bahraich
7. Ballia	3,063	13,35,863	Ballia
8. Banda	7,641	9,53,731	Banda
9. Bara Banki	4,439	14,14,547	Bara Banki
10. Bareilly	4,118	14,78,490	Bareilly
11. Basti	7,308	26,27,061	Basti
12. Bijnor	4,834	11,50,987	Bijnor
13. Budaun	5,175	14,11,657	Budaun
14. Bulandshahr	4,889	17,37,397	Bulandshahr
15. Chamoli	9,128	2,53,137	Chamoli
16. Dehra Dun	3,111	4,29,014	Dehra Dun
17. Deoria	5,405	23,75,075	Deoria
18. Etah	4,441	12,99,674	Etah
19. Etawah	4,322	11,82,202	Etawah
20. Faizabad	4,416	16,33,359	Faizabad
21. Farrukhabad	4,261	12,95,071	Fatehgarh
22. Fatehpur	4,208	10,72,940	Fatehpur
23. Garhwal	5,455	4,82,327	Pauri
24. Ghazipur	3,383	13,21,578	Ghazipur
25. Gonda	7,328	20,73,237	Gonda
26. Gorkhpur	6,316	25,65,182	Gorakhpur
27. Hamirpur	7,188	7,94,449	Hamirpur
28. Hardoi	6,010	15,73,171	Hardoi
29. Jalaun	4,568	6,63,168	Gra
30. Jaunpur	3,996	17,27,264	Jaunpur
31. Jhansi	10,062	10,87,479	Jhansi
32. Kanpur	6,105	23,81,353	Kanpur
33. Kheri	7,698	12,58,433	Lakhimpur
34. Lucknow	2,531	13,38,882	Lucknow
35. Mainpuri	4,351	11,80,894	Mainpuri
36. Mathura	3,799	10,71,279	Mathura
37. Meerut	6,018	27,12,960	Meerut
38. Mirzapur	11,316	12,49,653	Mirzapur
39. Moradabad	5,927	19,73,530	Moradabad
40. Muzaffarnagar	4,358	14,44,921	Muzaffarnagar
41. Nainital	6,824	5,74,320	Nainital
42. Pilibhit	3,500	6,16,225	Pilibhit
43. Pithoragarh	7,243	2,63,579	Pithoragarh
44. Pratapgarh	3,776	12,52,196	Bela
45. Rae Bareilly	4,554	13,14,949	Rae Bareilly
46. Rampur	2,321	7,01,537	Rampur
47. Saharanpur	5,521	16,15,478	Saharanpur
48. Shahjahanpur	4,565	11,30,256	Shahjahanpur
49. Sitapur	3,792	16,08,057	Sitapur
50. Sultanpur	4,438	14,12,984	Sultanpur
51. Tehri Garhwal	4,519	3,47,736	Narendra Nagar
52. Unnao	4,594	12,26,923	Unnao
53. Uttar Kashi	7,816	1,22,836	Uttar Kashi
54. Varanasi	5,090	23,62,179	Varanasi

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Atma Ram Govind Kher

Deputy Speaker : Vasudeva Singh

AGRA

1. *Agra Cantonment* : Dooki Nandan Vibhav (Con.)
2. *Agra-East* : Dr. Prakash Narain Gupta (Con.)
3. *Agra-West* : Hukum Singh (BKD)
4. *Bah* (R) : Ram Charan (SWA)
5. *Dayalbagh* : Lila Dhar (BKD)
6. *Fatehabad* : Hukum Singh (SSP)
7. *Fatehpur Sikri* : Raghunath Singh (BKD)
8. *Firozabad* : Raja Ram (Ind.)
9. *Kheragarh* : Jagan Prasad Rawat (Con.)
10. *Tundla* : Sultan Singh (BKD)

ALIGARH

11. *Aligarh* : Ahmad Lut Khan (Con.)
12. *Atrauli* : Kalyan Singh (JS)
13. *Chandausi* : Mahabir Singh (BKD)
14. *Gangiri* : Anis Ul-Rehman (SSP)
15. *Hathras* : Prem Chandra Sharma (Con.)
16. *Iglas* : Smt. Gayatri Devi (BKD)
17. *Khalr* : Mahendra Singh (BKD)
18. *Koll* (R) : Pura Chandra (BKD)
19. *Sasni* : Ram Prasad Deshmukh (BKD)
20. *Sikandra Rao* : Jagdish Gandhi (Ind.)

ALLAHABAD

21. *Allahabad-North* : Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpayee (Con.)
22. *Allahabad-South* : Ram Gopal Sund (JS)
23. *Allahabad-West* : Habib Ahmad (Ind.)
24. *Bahadur Pur* : Roop Nath Singh Yadav (SSP)
25. *Bara* : Sarya Sukh Singh (BKD)
26. *Chail* (R) : Kanahyalal Sonkar (JS)
27. *Handia* : Rajat Ram (SSP)
28. *Karchhana* : Ram Kishore Shukla (Con.)
29. *Kaurihar* : Ram Pujan Patel (SSP)
30. *Manjhanpur* (R) : Dharm Vir (Con.)
31. *Maja* (R) : Vishram Das (Con.)
32. *Pratapur* : Shyam Surai (SSP)
33. *Sirathu* : Ram Charan (SSP)
34. *Saron* : Vishwanath Pratapsingh (Con.)

ALMORA

35. *Almora* : Hari Singh (Con.)
36. *Bageshwar* (R) : Smt. Saraswati Devi (Con.)
37. *Dwarahat* : Hari Dutt (Con.)
38. *Ranikhet* : Chandra Bhanu Gupta (Con.)

AZAMGARH

39. *Atraulia* : Jang Bahadur Singh (Con.)
40. *Azamgarh* : Bhima Prasad (JS)
41. *Ghosi* : Ram Bilas (Con.)
42. *Gopalpur* : Dal Singh (SSP)

43. *Lalganj* : Triveni (Con.)
44. *Maringanj* (R) : Banarsi (BKD)
45. *Mau* : Habib-ur-Rehman (BKD)
46. *Mehnagar* (R) : Chhangur Ram (CPI-M)
47. *Mohammadabad Gohna* (R) : Shyam Lal (SSP)
48. *Muharakpur* : Bhabhi (SSP)
49. *Nathupur* (R) : Lalsa (Con.)
50. *Phulpur* : Ram Charan (BKD)
51. *Rain-ki-saria* : Ram Bachan (JS)
52. *Sagri* : Ram Kunwar (Con.)

BAHRAICH

53. *Bahraich* : Kedar Nath (Con.)
54. *Bhinga* : Chandra Manikant Singh (Con.)
55. *Charda* (R) : Mahadev Prasad (Con.)
56. *Fakharapur* : Vasdev Singh (JS)
57. *Ikauna* (R) : Bhagaoti (JS)
58. *Kasarganj* : Bhagaoti Singh (Con.)
59. *Mahsi* : Ram Harakh (Con.)
60. *Nanpara* : Paras Nath Singh (Con.)
61. *Sheopur* : Basant Lal Sharma (Con.)

BALLIA

62. *Ballia* : Shambhu Nath Chowdhary (SSP)
63. *Bansdih* : Bacha Pathak (Con.)
64. *Chilkahar* : Jagar Nath (Con.)
65. *Duaba* : Manager Singh (Ind.)
66. *Kopachit* : Nagina Singh (SSP)
67. *Rasra* (R) : Ram Rattan (Con.)
68. *Siar* : Babban (Con.)
69. *Sikandar pur* : Nirbhay Narain Singh alias Lal Babu (Ind.)

BANDA

70. *Bareru* : Durjan (CPI)
71. *Banda* : Mahiraj Singh alias Babu Bhaya (Con.)
72. *Kerbi* : Goswami Radha Krishna (Con.)
73. *Munkpur* (R) : Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.)
74. *Naraini* : Harvansh Prasad (Con.)

BARA BANKI

75. *Daryabad* : Girja Shankar (Con.)
76. *Fatehpur* (R) : Natha Ram Rawat (Con.)
77. *Haldergarh* : Smt. Hamid Habibullah (Con.)
78. *Masauli* : Mustafa Kamil Kidwai (Ind.)
79. *Nawabgunj* : Anantram Jaiswal (SSP)
80. *Ramnagar* : Sheo Narain Shukla (Con.)
81. *Rudauli* : Krishan Magan Singh (Con.)
82. *Siddhaur* : Shiv Kailash (SSP)

*As on March 25, 1969. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); U. P. Kisan Mazdoor Party (UPKMP); Republican Party (Rep.); Hindu Maha Sabha (HMS); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R).

BAREILLY

83. *Alampur* : Om Prakash Singh (BKD)
84. *Aonla (R)* : Kesho Ram (Con.)
85. *Baheri* : Shafiq Ahmad Khan (Con.)
86. *Bareilly Cantt* : Ashfaq Ahmed (Con.)
87. *Bareilly City* : Ram Singh Khanna (BKD)
88. *Bhojipura* : Bhanu Pratap Singh (Con.)
89. *Faridpur* : Rajeshwar Singh (BKD)
90. *Nawabganj* : Chet Ram Gangwar (JS)
91. *Shargah* : Dharm Dutt (Con.)

BASTI

92. *Bahadurpur* : Ram Lakhan Singh (Con.)
93. *Banganga* : Ram Kumar Shastri (Con.)
94. *Bansi* : Madhav Prasad Tripathi (JS)
95. *Basti* : Smt. Rajendra Kishori (Con.)
96. *Bhanwarpur* : Bhanu Pratap Singh (SWA)
97. *Bikramjit* : Sukhpal Pandey (PSP)
98. *Domariyaganj* : Jahl Abbasi (Con.)
99. *Hainabazar (R)* : Sant Ram (JS)
100. *Harraya (R)* : Lalu (Con.)
101. *Khalilabad* : Dhanashdhari Pandey (Con.)
102. *Khesraha* : Raj Bahadur Chand (Con.)
103. *Mehandawal* : Lalita Prasad (Con.)
104. *Naugah* : Abhimanu (Con.)
105. *Rudauli* : Mohd. Nabi (BKD)
106. *Saonghai (R)* : Sohan Lal Dhusiya (Con.)

BIJNOR

107. *Azraigarh (R)* : Girdhari Lal (Con.)
108. *Bijnor* : Ram Pal Singh (BKD)
109. *Chandpur* : Shiv Mahendra Singh alias Sher Singh (BKD)
110. *Dhampur* : Sattar Ahmad (BKD)
111. *Nagina* : Atiq-ur-Rehman (Con.)
112. *Najibabad* : Devendra Singh (BKD)
113. *Noorpur* : Shiv Nath Singh (BKD)

BUDAUN

114. *Amblapur (R)* : Kesho Ram (Con.)
115. *Binwar* : Mohd. Asrar Ahmad (Ind.)
116. *Bisauli* : Shivrati Singh (BKD)
117. *Budaun* : Krishan Sarup (JS)
118. *Dataganj* : Triveni Sahai (Con.)
119. *Gunnour* : Richhpal Singh (JS)
120. *Sahaswan* : Smt. Shanti Devi (BKD)
121. *Ushat* : Narotam Singh (Con.)

BULANDSHAHR

122. *Agota* : Jagbir Singh (BKD)
123. *Anupshahr* : Khacharu Singh Moharia (Con.)
124. *Bulandshahr* : Shamim Alam (Rep.)
125. *Chahri (R)* : Tirlok Chandra (BKD)
126. *Dadri* : Ram Chandra Viki (UPKMP)
127. *Debal* : Himat Singh (JS)
128. *Jewar (R)* : Dharm Singh (BKD)
129. *Khurja* : Raghuraj Singh (BKD)
130. *Sidhana* : Mumtaz Mohd. Khan (Con.)
131. *Sikandrabad* : Virendra Swarup (Ind.)

CHAMOLI

132. *Badri-Kedar* : Narendra Singh (Ind.)
133. *Karampragay* : Sher Singh Dan (JS)

DEHRA DUN

134. *Dehor Dun* : Nityanand Swami (JS)
135. *Hardwar* : Shanti Sapan Sharma (Con.)
136. *Mussoorie* : Gulab Singh (Con.)

DEORIA

137. *Barhath* : Adhesh Pratap Mal (Con.)
138. *Bhatpar Rani* : Hari Vansh (SSP)
139. *Deoria* : Dip Narain (BKD)
140. *Fazilnagar* : Ram Dhari (SSP)
141. *Gauri Bazar* : Ram Lal (Con.)
142. *Ilata* : Bankey Lal (SSP)
143. *Kushnagar* : Raj Mangal Pandey (Con.)
144. *Naurangia (R)* : Baiji Nath (BKD)
145. *Pachaura* : Chandra Pratap Narain Singh (BKD)
146. *Ramkola* : Mangal Upadhyay (BKD)
147. *Rudrapur (R)* : Dr. Sitaram (Con.)
148. *Sadampur* : Shiv Bachan (Con.)
149. *Seorahi* : Genda Singh (Con.)

ETAH

150. *Aliganj* : Satish Chandra (JS)
151. *Fiah* : Ganga Prasad (Con.)
152. *Jalesar (R)* : Chiranjee Lal (BKD)
153. *Kasganj* : Netram Singh (JS)
154. *Nidhanuli Kalan* : Ganga Singh (BKD)
155. *Potiali* : Tirmal Singh (BKD)
156. *Sakti* : Badan Singh (BKD)
157. *Soron (R)* : Siaram (JS)

ETAWAH

158. *Ajmal (R)* : Sukhlal Kori (Con.)
159. *Auraha* : Bharat Singh Chahhan (BKD)
160. *Bharthana* : Balram Singh Yadav (Con.)
161. *Bidhuna* : Gayendra Singh (BKD)
162. *Etawah* : Motilal Agarwal (Con.)
163. *Jaswanigar* : Bishambar Singh (Con.)
164. *Lakhna (R)* : Ghasi Ram (Con.)

FAIZABAD

165. *Albarpur* : Priyadarshi Jaitli (Con.)
166. *Ayodhya* : Vishwa Nath Kapur (Con.)
167. *Bikapur* : Smt. Man Wati Devi (Con.)
168. *Changaniganj (R)* : Ram Avadh (BKD)
169. *Jalolpur* : Jagdamba Prasad (Con.)
170. *Katehr* : Bhagwati Prasad Shukla (Con.)
171. *Maya* : Shambhu Narain Singh (CPI)
172. *Mishrapur* : Harinath Tiwari (JS)
173. *Sahawal (R)* : Dhoom Prasad (JS)
174. *Tanda* : Ram Chandra Azad (BKD)

FARRUKHABAD

175. *Chibramau* : Jagdishwar Dayal (Con.)
176. *Farrukhabad* : Mehran Singh (Con.)
177. *Kaimganj* : Siaram Gangwar (Con.)
178. *Kamalaganj* : Abdul Salem Shah (Con.)
179. *Kanauj* : Bahari Lal (BKD)
180. *Mohammadabad* : Smt. Vidyawati Raihed (Con.)
181. *Unnao* : Ram Rattan Pardey (Con.)

FATEHPUR

182. *Bindki* : Panna Lal (BKD)
183. *Fatehpur* : Uma Kant Bajpayee alias Bhayajit (JS)
184. *Harwa* : Jai Narain Singh (Con.)

185. *Khaga* : Krishan Dutt *alias* Balraj (Con.)
 186. *Khajjuha* : Udit Narain Sharma (BKD)
 187. *Kishnupur* (R) : Inderjit (Con.)

GARHWAL

188. *Ekeskhar* : Meharban Singh (Con.)
 189. *Lansdowne* : Chandra Mohan (Con.)

GHAZIPUR

190. *Dildarnagar* : Krishna Nand Rai (Con.)
 191. *Ghazipur* : Ram Surat Singh (Con.)
 192. *Jakhania* (R) : Dev Rai (Con.)
 193. *Mohammadabad* : Vijayshankar Singh (Con.)
 194. *Qasimabad* : Shiv Shankar (Con.)
 195. *Sadat* : Raj Nath (Con.)
 196. *Saidpur* : Ram Karan Yadav (BKD)
 197. *Zamania* : Vashisht Narain Sharma (Con.)

GONDA

198. *Balrampur* : Maheshwar Dutt Singh (Con.)
 199. *Colonelganj* : Bhagelu Singh (SSr)
 200. *Gyansari* : Vijaypal Singh (JS)
 201. *Gonda* : Triveni Sahai (JS)
 202. *Katrabazar* : Sri Ram Singh (JS)
 203. *Mahadeva* (R) : Ganga Prasad (Con.)
 204. *Mankapur* : Anand Singh (Con.)
 205. *Mujhena* : Dip Narain Ban (Con.)
 206. *Sadullanzgar* : A. Ghaffar Hashmi (SWA)
 207. *Tarabganj* : Shitla Prasad Singh (Con.)
 208. *Tulsipur* (R) : Sant Ram (Con.)
 209. *Utraula* : Saurai Lal (JS)

GORAKHPUR

210. *Bungson* : Smt. Masali Devi (SSP)
 211. *Chillupur* : Kalp Nath Singh (Con.)
 212. *Dhariapur* (R) : Ram Pati (SSP)
 213. *Gorakhpur* : Ram Lal Bhai (Con.)
 214. *Jhangaha* : Firangee (BKD)
 215. *Kauriram* : Ram Laxhan Shukla (Con.)
 216. *Lakshimpur* : Ram Lagan Booe (Con.)
 217. *Maharajganj* (R) : Hansi (BKD)
 218. *Maniram* : Avadya Nath (HMS)
 219. *Panlara* : Bir Bahadur Singh (Con.)
 220. *Pharenda* : Smt. Piri (Con.)
 221. *Pipraich* : Hari Prasad Sahi (Con.)
 222. *Saljanwa* : Ram Karan (PSP)
 223. *Shyam Deorwa* : Mahatam (BKD)
 224. *Siswa* : Yadendra Singh *alias* Lalani (Con.)

HAMIRPUR

225. *Charkhari* : Chandra Narain Singh (Ind.)
 226. *Hamirpur* : Pratap Narain (Con.)
 227. *Mahoba* (R) : Mohan Lal (Con.)
 228. *Maudaha* : Brijraj Singh (Con.)
 229. *Rath* : Swarni Prasad Singh (Con.)

HARDOI

230. *Ahironi* (R) : Parmai Lal (Con.)
 231. *Bawan* : Sri Chandra (Con.)
 232. *Beniganj* (R) : Sukru (BKD)
 233. *Bilgram* : Smt. Kala Rani (Con.)
 234. *Hardoi* : Smt. Asha Singh (Con.)

235. *Mallawan* : Lalan Sharma (Con.)
 236. *Pihani* (R) : Kanahiya Lal Valmiki (Con.)
 237. *Sandila* : Smt. Kudsia Begam (Con.)
 238. *Shahabad* : Harihar Baksh Singh (Con.)

JALAUN

239. *Kalpi* : Shiv Sampati (Con.)
 240. *Konch* (R) : Basant Lal (Con.)
 241. *Madhogarh* : Chitar Singh (Ind.)
 242. *Urei* : Chatarbhuja Sharma (Con.)

JAUNPUR

243. *Barsathi* : Yadvendra Dutt Duhey (JS)
 244. *Beyalsi* : Uma Nath (JS)
 245. *Garwara* : Ram Shiromani (Con.)
 246. *Jaunpur* : Jung Bahadur (JS)
 247. *Kerakat* : Ram Sagar (JS)
 248. *Khutan* : Lakshmi Shankar Yadav (Con.)
 249. *Maclulishahr* : Moti Lal (BKD)
 250. *Mariahu* : Jagan Nath Rao (JS)
 251. *Rari* : Surya Nath (Con.)
 252. *Shahganj* (R) : Mata Prasad (Con.)

JHANSI

253. *Babina* : Sudama Prasad Goswami (Con.)
 254. *Garotha* : Atma Ram Govind Kher (Speaker)
 255. *Jhansi* : Jagmohan Verma (BKD)
 256. *Lalitpur* (R) : Bhagwat Dayal (JS)
 257. *Mauranipur* (R) : Prem Narayan (JS)
 258. *Mehroni* : Krishan Chandra (Con.)

KANPUR

259. *Aryanagar* (R) : Shiv Lal (Con.)
 260. *Bhognipur* : Jwala Prasad Kuril (Con.)
 261. *Bilhaur* (R) : Moti Lal Dehlvi (SSP)
 262. *Chamanganj* : Nasim-ud-Din (Ind.)
 263. *Chaubepur* : Ram Kumar (Con.)
 264. *Deorapur* : Rampal Singh Yadav (SSP)
 265. *Generalganj* : Ganesh Dutt Bajpayee (Con.)
 266. *Ghatampur* : Beni Singh (Con.)
 267. *Govindnagar* : Prabhakar Tripathi (Con.)
 268. *Kalyanpur* : Sri Krishan Bajpayee (BKD)
 269. *Kanpur Cantt* : Manohar Lal (BKD)
 270. *Rajpur* : Ram Swarup Verma (Ind.)
 271. *Sarsaul* : Upendra Nath (BKD)
 272. *Sarvankhera* : Raghunath Singh (Con.)

KHIRI

273. *Bankaganj* : Chheda Lal Chowdhary (Con.)
 274. *Dhaurahra* : Jagan Nath Prasad (Con.)
 275. *Haidrabad* : Makhan Lal (Con.)
 276. *Lakhimpur* : Tej Narain (Con.)
 277. *Mohamai* (R) : Sewa Ram (Con.)
 278. *Nighasan* : Karam Singh (Con.)
 279. *Phool Bahar* : Banshi Dhar Misra (Con.)

LUCKNOW

280. *Lucknow Cantt* : Sachida Nand (BKD)
 281. *Lucknow-Central* : Imtiaz Husain (BKD)

282. *Lucknow-East* : Vansh Gopal Shukla (BKD)
 283. *Lucknow-West* : D.P. Bohra (BKD)
 284. *Mahona* : Rampal Trivedi (Con.)
 285. *Mahabadi (R)* : Basant Lal (Con.)
 286. *Mohanjalganj (R)* : Narain Das (Con.)
 287. *Sarajinagar* : Vijay Kumar Tripathi (Con.)

MAINPURI

288. *Bhogaon* : Snbedar Singh (BKD)
 289. *Ghiror* : Raghunath Singh Verma (BKD)
 290. *Jasrana* : Raghunath Singh Verma (Con.)
 291. *Karhal (R)* : Munshi Lal Chamar (SWA)
 292. *Kishni* : Shiv Baksh Singh (Con.)
 293. *Mainpur* : Malkhan Singh (JS)
 294. *Shukhabad* : Manisha Ram (BKD)

MATHURA

295. *Chhata* : Tej Pal (Con.)
 296. *Gukul* : Chandra Pal Azad (BKD)
 297. *Goverdhan (R)* : Kanahiya Lal (Con.)
 298. *Math* : Lakshmi Ramon Acharya (Con.)
 299. *Mathura* : Shanti Charan Pirara (Con.)
 300. *Sadabad* : Ashraf Ali Khan (Con.)

MEERUT

301. *Baraut* : Vikram Singh (Con.)
 302. *Barnala* : Dharm Vir Singh (BKD)
 303. *Chhaprauli* : Charan Singh (BKD)
 304. *Garmukteshwar* : Balbir Singh (BKD)
 305. *Ghaziabad* : Pira Lal (SSP)
 306. *Hapur (R)* : Lakshman Swarup (BKD)
 307. *Hastinapur (R)* : Asha Ram Indu (BKD)
 308. *Khehra* : Naypal (BKD)
 309. *Kithor* : Manzoor Ahmad (SSP)
 310. *Meerut* : Mohan Lal Kapur (JS)
 311. *Meerut Cantt* : Uma Dutt (Con.)
 312. *Modinagar* : Sher Ali Khan (BKD)
 313. *Moradnagar* : Ishwar Dayal (BKD)
 314. *Rohia (R)* : Ramji Lal Sahayak (Con.)
 315. *Sardhara* : Jamadar Singh (Con.)

MIRZAPUR

316. *Chhauvey* : Srinivas Prasad Singh (Con.)
 317. *Chunar* : Shiv Das (SSP)
 318. *Dudhi (R)* : Ram Pirey (Con.)
 319. *Majhwa (R)* : Ram Nibor Ram (JS)
 320. *Mirzapur* : Vijay Bahadur Singh (JS)
 321. *Rajgarh* : Raja Anand (BKD)
 322. *Robertsganj (R)* : Subedar Prasad (JS)

MORADABAD

323. *Amroha* : Smt. Sobhagya Wati (BKD)
 324. *Bahjot* : Bishan Lal (BKD)
 325. *Chandausi* : Smt. Inder Mohini (Con.)
 326. *Gangeshwari* : Jitendra Pal Singh (BKD)
 327. *Hasanpur* : Mahendra Singh (BKD)
 328. *Kanth* : Naunihal Singh (BKD)
 329. *Kundarki (R)* : Mahi Lal (BKD)
 330. *Moradabad City* : Halim-ud-Din Rahat Molai (Ind.)
 331. *Moradabad Rural* : Riasat Husain (PSP)

332. *Sembhal* : Mahmud Hassan Khan (BKD)
 333. *Thakurdwara* : Ahmed Ullah Khan (ISWA)

MUZAFFARNAGAR

334. *Bhawan* : Abdur Rifi Khan (BKD)
 335. *Charkhwal (R)* : Nain Singh (BKD)
 336. *Jansath (R)* : Menphool Singh (BKD)
 337. *Kairana* : Chandra Bhan (BKD)
 338. *Kandhla* : Ajab Singh (BKD)
 339. *Khatwuli* : Virendra Verma (BKD)
 340. *Morna* : Dharm Vir Singh (BKD)
 341. *Muzaffarnagar* : Syed Mariza (BKD)

NAINITAL

342. *Haldwani (R)* : Inder Lal (Con.)
 343. *Kashipur* : Narain Dutt Tiwari (Con.)
 344. *Nainital* : Dunga Singh (Con.)

PAUR.

345. *Pauri* : Shivanand Nautyal (Ind.)

PILIBHIT

346. *Barkhera (R)* : Kishan Lal (JS)
 347. *Bisalpur* : Tej Bahadur (BKD)
 348. *Pilibhit* : Syed Ali Zaher (Con.)
 349. *Puranpur* : Har Narayan (BKD)

PITHORAGARH

350. *Didihat* : Gopal Dutt (Con.)
 351. *Pithoragarh* : Narendra Singh (Con.)

PRATAPGARH

352. *Bihar (R)* : Gya Prasad (SSP)
 353. *Birapur* : Ram Dev (SSP)
 354. *Kunda* : Jai Ram (SSP)
 355. *Lakshmarpur* : Vasudeva (Deputy Speaker)
 356. *Patti (R)* : Ram Kirkar (BKD)
 357. *Pratapgarh* : Ajit Pratap Singh (Con.)
 358. *Rampur Khas* : Tej Bhan Singh (SSP)

RAE BARELI

359. *Bachhrawan (R)* : Ram Dulare (Con.)
 360. *Daima* : Shiv Shankar Singh (Con.)
 361. *Rae Bareli* : Madan Mohan Misra (Con.)
 362. *Rohia (R)* : Ram Prasad (Con.)
 363. *Salon* : Shiv Prasad Pandya (SSP)
 364. *Sareni* : Gupta Singh (Con.)
 365. *Sataon* : Rajendra Pratap Singh (Con.)
 366. *Tiloi* : Mohan Singh (JS)

RAMPUR

367. *Bilaspur* : Chanchal Singh (Con.)
 368. *Rampur* : Syed Murtza Ali Khan (Con.)
 369. *Shahabad (R)* : Banshi Dhar (BKD)
 370. *Suar Tanda* : Rajendra Kumar Sharma (JS)

SAHARANPUR

371. *Deoband* : Mahabir Singh (Con.)
 372. *Harora (R)* : Smt. Shakuntla Devi (Con.)
 373. *Lakhtar* : Sukhbir (BKD)
 374. *Muzaffarabad* : Sardar Singh (BKD)

375. *Nagal (R)* : Ram Singh (Con.)
 376. *Nakur* : Kazi Masud (Ind.)
 377. *Roorkee* : J. N. Sinha (Con.)
 378. *Saharanpur* : Jagan Nath Khanna (JS)
 379. *Sarsawar* : Mohd. Ali Khan (Con.)

SHAHJAHANPUR

380. *Dadraul* : Ram Murti Anchal (Con.)
 381. *Jalalabad* : Kashev Chandra Singh (Con.)
 382. *Nigohi* : Shiv Kumar (Con.)
 383. *Powayan (R)* : Roop Ram (Con.)
 384. *Shahjahanpur* : Uma Shankar Shukla (JS)
 385. *Tilhar* : Surendra Vikram (Con.)

SITAPUR

386. *Behta* : Krishna Kant (Con.)
 387. *Biswan* : Kripa Dayal (Con.)
 388. *Hargaon (R)* : Ram Lal Rahi (Con.)
 389. *Laharpur* : Abid Ali (Con.)
 390. *Machhrelita (R)* : Virendra Kumar (Con.)
 391. *Mahmudabad* : Shyam Sundar Lal Gupta alias Chhaganu Babu (Con.)
 392. *Misrikh* : Avadhesh Kumar (SSP)
 393. *Sidharoli (R)* : Shyam Lal Rawat (Con.)
 394. *Sitapur* : Shyam Kishore (Con.)

SULTANPUR

395. *Amethi* : Ranjya Singh (JS)
 396. *Gauriganj* : Smt. Rajpati Devi (Con.)
 397. *Issault* : Ram Jiawan (BKD)
 398. *Jagdishpur (R)* : Ram Sewak (JS)
 399. *Jaisinghpur* : Shiv Kumar (Con.)
 400. *Kadipur (R)* : Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
 401. *Lambhua* : Uday Pratap Singh (JS)
 402. *Sultanpur* : Ram Piare Shukla (JS)

TEHRI GARHWAL

403. *Tehri* : Govind Singh (CPI)
 404. *Deoprayag* : Indra Mani (Con.)

UNNAO

405. *Bangarmau* : Gropinath Dixit (Con.)
 406. *Bhagwanthnagar* : Bhagwati Singh Visharad (Con.)
 407. *Bichhiya* : Shiv Pal Singh (BKD)
 408. *Hasanganj* : Sajiwan Lal (CPI)
 409. *Miyanganj (R)* : Badri Prasad (Con.)
 410. *Parwa (R)* : Dulare Lal (Con.)
 411. *Unnao* : Anwar Ahmad (BKD)

UTTAR KASHI

412. *Uttar Kasbi* : Krishan Singh (Con.)

VARANASI

413. *Arazilne* : Raj Bihari (Con.)
 414. *Aurai* : Nihala Singh (Con.)
 415. *Bhadohi (R)* : Ram Nihor (BKD)
 416. *Chakia (R)* : Ram Lakhan (Con.)
 417. *Chandauli* : Kamalapati Tripathi (Con.)
 418. *Chitraigaon* : Uday Nath (BKD)
 419. *Dhanapur* : Baij Nath (BKD)
 420. *Gyanpur* : Bansidhar Pandey (Con.)
 421. *Kolaslah* : Amar Nath (Con.)
 422. *Mughalsarai* : Uma Shankar (Con.)
 423. *Varanasi Cantt* : Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.)
 424. *Varanasi-North* : Shankar Prasad Jaiswal (JS)
 425. *Varanasi-South* : Shachindra Nath Bakshi (JS)
 426. *Nominated* : A. C. Grice

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: Virendra Swarup

Deputy Chairman: Debendra Pratap Singh

1. Ajay Kumar Basu ..	Legislative Assembly	56. Jagdish Prasad Agarwala ..	Teachers
2. Istafa Hussain ..	"	57. Ram Singh ..	"
3. Jagat Nath ..	"	58. Prabhu Dayal ..	Local
4. Smt. Mohisina Kidwai ..	"	59. Yashpal Singh Azad ..	Authorities
5. Kailash Prakash ..	"	60. Prem Sunder Narayan ..	"
6. Kalyan Chandra ..	"	61. Malti Pandey ..	"
7. Baldev Singh Arya ..	"	62. Ram Milan Singh ..	"
8. Nathu Ram ..	"	63. Yashpal Singh ..	"
9. Smt. Sumita Chauhan ..	"	64. Abdur Rauf ..	"
10. Ram Gulam ..	"	65. Dau Dayal Khanna ..	"
11. Purshottam Das Kapur ..	"	66. Sultan Singh Bhandari ..	"
12. Shiv Prasad Singh ..	"	67. Hukum Singh Visain ..	"
13. Shakir Ali Siddiqi ..	"	68. Hira Singh ..	"
14. Ram Prakash Gupta ..	"	69. Pyale Lal Gupta ..	"
15. Rajendra Pal Singh ..	"	70. Jyoti Prasad ..	"
16. Ram Chandra Shukla ..	"	71. Sri Krishna Goyal ..	"
17. Mohd. Shahid Pakhri ..	"	72. Sultan Singh Pachori ..	"
18. Sita Ram Yadav ..	"	73. Chander Bhal Dev ..	"
19. Chhedi Lal Sathi ..	"	74. Shiv Prasad Gupta ..	"
20. Ram Nareth Singh ..	"	75. Nawab Singh Yadav ..	"
21. Virendra Shah ..	"	76. Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay ..	"
22. Ram Dhari Pandey ..	"	77. Parmanand Sinha ..	"
23. Smt. Rani Tandon ..	"	78. Gauri Narain ..	"
24. Rani Dhar Shukla ..	"	79. Devendra Pratap Singh ..	"
25. Ram Charan Pandey ..	"	80. Ram Narain Pandey ..	"
26. Beni Prasad Madhav ..	"	81. Shiv Chandra Dixit ..	"
27. Ganesh Dutt Palwal ..	"	82. Ram Rattan Singh ..	"
28. Biri Singh ..	"	83. Prabhu Narain Singh ..	"
29. Basudev Misra ..	"	84. Cheronji Lal Palwal ..	"
30. Ram Sagar Misra ..	"	85. Raghu Raj Singh ..	"
31. Smt. Shivraj Wati Nehru ..	"	86. Virendra Bahadur Singh Chandel ..	"
32. Saligram Jaiswal ..	"	87. Bihari Lal Vashisht ..	"
33. Smt. Dayawati ..	"	88. Mangla Prasad ..	"
34. Sayed-ul-Hassan ..	"	89. Onkar Nath Upadhyay ..	"
35. Piere Lal Kuri 'Talib' ..	"	90. Jagan Nath Acharya ..	"
36. Uma Shankar ..	"	91. Vinodhya Chai Rai ..	"
37. Gauri Shankar Rai ..	"	92. Mathura Prasad Pandey ..	"
38. Vacant ..	"	93. Jagan Nath Singh ..	"
39. Vacant ..	"	94. Tej Bahadur ..	"
40. Madan Mohan ..	Graduates	95. Rudra Pratap Singh ..	"
41. Ishwari Prasad ..	"	96. Sri Niwas ..	"
42. Purshottam Das ..	"	97. Smt. Shila Kaul ..	Nominatees
43. Hurday Narain Singh ..	"	98. Sultan Alam Khan ..	"
44. Virendra Swarup ..	"	99. Purushottam Das Tandan ..	"
45. Surti Narayanamani Tripathi ..	"	100. Charan Singh ..	"
46. Hari Krishna Avasthi ..	"	101. Surya Prasad Avasthi ..	"
47. Shambhunath Agnihotri ..	"	102. L.N. Sarin ..	"
48. Jagan Nath Sharma ..	"	103. Shiv Kumar Singh Visain ..	"
49. Lalu Singh Chauhan ..	Teachers	104. P.N. Mehta ..	"
50. Jagvir Singh ..	"	105. Smt. Prem Wati Tiwari ..	"
51. Paras Nath ..	"	106. Raja Ram Shastri ..	"
52. Hariraj Singh ..	"	107. Surendra Nath Ghosh ..	"
53. Balbhadr Prasad Bajpayee ..	"	108. Ram Chander Gupta ..	"
54. Harihar Pandey ..	"		
55. Devi Prasad Misra ..	"		

*As on August 12, 1969.

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice (Acting)	..	..	..	P.N. Mukherjee
Judges	..	..	..	P.B. Mukherji, B.N. Banerjee, A.N. Ray, S.P. Mitra, A.C. Ray, C.N. Laik, B. Mukherjee, A.K. Mukherjee, R.N. Dutt, A.C. Sen, B.C. Mitra, D.D. Basu, A.C. Gupta, S.S. A. Masud, A.K. Das, A.N. Sen, S.K. Mukherjee, S.N. Bagchi, A.N. Chakra- barti, S.C. Ghosh, R.M. Dutta, A.K. Dutt, N.C. Talukdar, K.L. Roy, S.C. Deb, A.K. Sinha, K.K. Mitra, S.K. Chakrabarti, Sabyasachi Banerji, T.K. Basu, S.K. Datta, P.K. Banerjee, B. Banerjee, J. Sarma Sarkar, A.K. Basu, A.K. Sen, A.P. Das, C. Mukherji
Advocate-General	..	..	..	S.K. Acharya

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	..	..	..	S.M. Bhattacharyya
Members	..	..	..	B.N. Sen, J.N. Mandal, A.W. Mahmood

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq.km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Bankura	6,884	16,64,513	Bankura
2. Burdhum	4,552	14,46,158	Suri
3. Burdwan	7,035	30,82,846	Burdwan
4. Calcutta (Presidency Town)	26	29,27,289	Calcutta
5. Cooch-Behar	3,339	10,19,806	Cooch-Behar
6. Darjeeling	3,005	6,24,640	Darjeeling
7. Hooghly	3,148	22,31,418	Hooghly Chin- surah
8. Howrah	1,489	20,38,477	Howrah
9. Jalpaiguri	6,233	13,59,292	Jalpaiguri
10. Malda	3,713	12,21,923	English Bazar
11. Midnapore	13,618	43,41,855	Midnapore
12. Murshidabad	5,324	22,90,010	Baharampur
13. Nadia	3,922	17,13,324	Krishnanagar
14. Purulia	6,256	13,60,016	Purulia
15. 24 Parganas	13,767	62,80,915	Alipore
16. West Dinajpur	5,365	13,23,797	Balurghat

*As on May 24, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Bijoy Kumar Banerjee

Deputy Speaker : Apurbalal Majumdar

BANKURA

1. *Bankura* : Bireshwar Ghosh (CPI)
2. *Barjora* : Aswini Kumar Raj (CPI-M)
3. *Bishnupur* : Sasthidas Sarkar (BC)
4. *Chhatra* : Sudershan Singha (SSP)
5. *Gangajalghati (R)* : Nabedurga Mandal (BC)
6. *Indus (R)* : Aban Kumar Saha (BC)
7. *Indpur (R)* : Geur Lehar (BC)
8. *Kotalpur* : Dr. Niranjan Bhadra (BC)
9. *Onda* : Anil Kumar Mukherjee (FB)
10. *Raipur* : Bhabatesh Saren (BC)
11. *Ranibandh (R)* : Suchand Saren (CPI-M)
12. *Sonamukhi (R)* : Sukhendu Khan (CPI-M)
13. *Taldangra* : Mohini Mchan Panda (CPI-M)

BIRBHUM

14. *Bolpur* : Pannalal Das Gupta (Ind.)
15. *Dubrajpur* : Bhaku Bhushan Mandal (FB)
16. *Hansan (R)* : Mrityunjay Mandal (FB)
17. *Lahpur* : Dr. Radhanath Chattaraj (CPI-M)
18. *Mayureswar (R)* : Panchanan Let (CPI-M)
19. *Mohammad Bazar* : Dwanka Prosanna Roy (BC)
20. *Murari* : Bezle Ahmed (SUC)
21. *Nalkati* : Goleam Mahiuddin (Ind.)
22. *Nanur (R)* : Banmali Das (CPI-M)
23. *Rajnagar (R)* : Siddheswar Mandal (FB)
24. *Rampurhat* : Sasarka Sekhar Mandal (FB)
25. *Suri* : Pratibha Mukherjee (SUC)

BURDWAN

26. *Asansol* : Lckes Ghosh (CPI-M)
27. *Aushgram* : Krishna Chandra Halder (CPI-M)
28. *Barabani* : Sunil Basu Roy (CPI-M)
29. *Bhatar* : Aswini Roy (CPI)
30. *Burdwan-North* : Debabrata Datta (CPI-M)
31. *Burdwan-South* : Binoy Krishna Choudhury (CPI-M)

32. *Burgapur* : Dilip Kumar Majumdar (CPI-M)
33. *Faridpur* : Monoranjan Bakshi (BC)
34. *Galsi* : Fakir Chandra Roy (Ind.)
35. *Hirapur* : Bamapada Mukherjee (CPI-M)
36. *Jamulpur (R)* : Basudeb Malik (BC)
37. *Jamuria (R)* : Amarendra Mandal (Con.)
38. *Kalna* : Harekrishna Konar (CPI-M)
39. *Katwa* : Nityanand Thekur (Con.)
40. *Ketugram* : Ramgati Mandal (CPI-M)
41. *Khandagosh (R)* : Gebardhan Pakre (SSP)
42. *Kulti* : Dr. Taraknath Chakraborty (SSP)
43. *Mangalket* : Nikhilananda Sar (CPI-M)
44. *Manteswar* : Kashinath Hazra Choudhury (CPI-M)
45. *Memari* : Binoy Krishna Konar (CPI-M)
46. *Naodanghat* : S. A. Mansur Habib (CPI-M)
47. *Purbasthali* : Molla Humayun Kabir (CPI-M)
48. *Raina* : Panchu Gopal Guha (CPI-M)
49. *Raniganj* : Haradhan Roy (CPI-M)
50. *Ukhra (R)* : Lakhan Bagdi (CPI-M)

CALCUTTA

51. *Alipore* : Mani Sanyal (CPI)
52. *Ballygunge* : Jyoti Bhushan Bhattacharyya (WP)
53. *Burrabazar* : Ramkrishna Saraogi (Con.)
54. *Belgachia* : Lakshmi Charan Sen (CPI-M)
55. *Belaghat-North* : Krishnapada Ghosh (CPI-M)
56. *Belaghat-South (R)* : Monoranjan Baral (CPI-M)
57. *Bowbazar* : Bijoy Singh Nahar (Con.)
58. *Bartolla* : Nikhil Das (RSP)
59. *Chowringhee* : Siddhartha Sankar Roy (Con.)
60. *Cossipore* : Krishna Gopal Basu (CPI-M)
61. *Dhakuria* : Somnath Lahiri (CPI)
62. *Entally* : A.M.O. Ghani (CPI)
63. *Jorasanko* : Deeki Nandan Pedda (Con.)

*As on March 1, 1969.

Abbreviations : Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Indian National Congress (Con.); Bangla Congress (BC); Communist Party of India (CPI); Forward Block (FB); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Socialist Unity Centre (SUC); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Gorkha League (GL); Lok Sak Sangha (LSS); Progressive Muslim League (PML); Revolutionary Communist Party of India (RCP); Forward Block (FB); Indian National Democratic Front (INDF); Independent (Ind.); Workers' Party (WP).

Legislative Council : The Legislative Council in West Bengal was abolished by a resolution adopted in the West Bengal Assembly on March 21, 1969.

64. *Jorbagan* : Nepal Chandra Roy (Con.)
 65. *Kablitirtha* : Kalamuddin Shams (FB)
 66. *Kalighat* : Sadhan Gupta (CPI-M)
 67. *Manicktola* : Ila Mura (CPI)
 68. *Rashbehari* : Bijoy Kumar Banerjee (Speaker)
 69. *Sealdah* : Jatin Chakraborty (RSP)
 70. *Shyampur* : Hernanta Kumar Bera (FB)
 71. *Taltola* : Abul Hassan (CPI-M)
 72. *Tollygunge* : Niranjan Sengupta (CPI-M)
 73. *Vidyasagar* : Samar Kumar Rudra (CPI-M)

COOCH BEHAR

74. *Cooch Behar-North* : Bimal Kanti Bora (FB)
 75. *Cooch Behar-South* : Sanatosh Kumar Roy (Con.)
 76. *Cooch Behar-West (R)* : Prosenjit Barman (Con.)
 77. *Dishata* : Animesh Mukerji (Con.)
 78. *Mathabanga (R)* : Brendra Nath Roy (Con.)
 79. *Mekhliganj (R)* : Amarendra Nath Roy Pradhan (FB)
 80. *Sital* : Dr. Md. Fazle Haque (Con.)
 81. *Tufanganj (R)* : Akshoy Kumar Barma (Cong.)

DARJEELING

82. *Darjeeling* : Deoprakash Rai (OL)
 83. *Jor Bungalow* : Nandjai Gurung (OL)
 84. *Kalimpong* : Padmalakshmi Subba (OL)
 85. *Pharisdewa (R)* : Iswar Tirkey (Con.)
 86. *Siliguri* : Prem Thapa (OL)

HOOGHLY

87. *Arambagh* : Prafulla Chandra Sen (Con.)
 88. *Bagarh* : Abinash Pramanik (CPI-M)
 89. *Chandani* : Haripada Mukherjee (CPI-M)
 90. *Chandernagore* : Bhabani Mukherjee (CPI-M)
 91. *Chanditala* : Md. Abdul Latif (Ind.)
 92. *Chinsurah* : Shambhu Charan Ghosh (FB)
 93. *Dhanakhal (R)* : Kripasindhu Saha (FB)
 94. *Goghat* : Ajit Kumar Biswas (FB)
 95. *Haripal* : Amalesh Chandra Mazumdar (SSP)
 96. *Jangipur* : Abdul Haq (RSP)
 97. *Kharakul (R)* : Madan Saha (CPI-M)
 98. *Pandua* : Debnarayan Chakraborty (CPI-M)
 99. *Polba* : Brajgopal Niyogi (CPI-M)
 100. *Pursurah* : Santimohan Roy (Con.)
 101. *Seampur* : Panchu Gopal Bhaduri (C)
 102. *Singur* : Dr. Gopal Banerjee (CPI-M)
 103. *Tarakpur* : Ram Chatterjee (FB-M)
 104. *Uttarpur* : Monoranjan Hazra (CPI-M)

HOWRAH

105. *Amta* : Nitai Bhandar (CPI-M)
 106. *Bagnan* : Nirupama Chatterjee (CPI-M)
 107. *Bally* : Patitpaban Pathak (CPI-M)
 108. *Domjur* : Joykesh Mukherjee (CPI-M)
 109. *Howrah-Central* : Anadi Das (RCPI)
 110. *Howrah-North* : Nirmal Kumar Mukherjee (Con.)
 111. *Howrah-South* : Pralay Talukdar (CPI-M)
 112. *Jagatballypur* : Tarapada De (CPI-M)
 113. *Kalyanpur* : Sunil Kumar Mitra (BC)
 114. *Panchla* : Bibhuti Bhushan Ghosh (FB)
 115. *Sankrail (R)* : Haran Chandra Hazra (CPI-M)
 116. *Shibpur* : Kanai Lal Bhattacharjee (FB)
 117. *Shyampur* : Sasabindu Bera (FB)
 118. *Udaynarayanpur* : Pannalal Maji (CPI-M)
 119. *Ulberia-North (R)* : Kalipada Maandal (FB)
 120. *Ulberia-South* : Biswanath Das Ghosh (FB)

JALPAIGURI

121. *Alipurdwar* : Nani Bhattacharjee (RSP)
 122. *Dhupuri* : Anil Dhar Guha Niyogi (SSP)
 123. *Falakata* : Jagadananda Roy (Con.)
 124. *Jalpaiguri* : Nares Chandra Chakraborty (CPI)
 125. *Kalchini (R)* : Dines Lakhra (Con.)
 126. *Kumargram* : Pyus Kanti Mukherji (Con.)
 127. *Madarhat (R)* : A. H. Besterwitch (RSP)
 128. *Mejgaon (R)* : Jagdishwar Roy (Con.)
 129. *Mal (R)* : Anthony Topno (Con.)
 130. *Nagarkata (R)* : Budhu Bhagat (Con.)
 131. *Raiganj (R)* : Kiran Chandra Roy (Con.)

MALDA

132. *English Bazar* : Bimal Kanti Das (CPI)
 133. *Gazole (R)* : Lakshman Saren (Con.)
 134. *Habibpur (R)* : Nimal Chand Murmu (CPI)
 135. *Harischandrapur* : Md. Ilias Razi (WP)
 136. *Kaliachak* : Samsuddin Ahmad (Con.)
 137. *Kharba* : Orlam Yazdani (Ind.)
 138. *Makdah* : Md. Gofurur Rahman (Con.)
 139. *Manikchak* : Arun Chandra Jha (Con.)
 140. *Ratna* : Md. Ali (Ind.)
 141. *Sufapur* : Abdul Barkat Ataul Gani Khan Choudhury (Con.)

MIDNAPUR

142. *Bhagbanpur* : Abha Maity (Con.)
 143. *Birpur (R)* : Joyram Saren (CPI)
 144. *Chandrakona* : Sorashi Choudhury (CPI-M)
 145. *Contal-North* : Subodh Gopal Guchal (PSP)
 146. *Contal-South* : Sudhir Das PPS)
 147. *Dantan* : Debendra Nath Das (BC)

148. *Daspore* : Mrigendra Bhattacharjee (CPI-M)
149. *Debra* : Bijoy Krishna Samanta (Con.)
150. *Egra* : Bibhuti Pahari (PSP)
151. *Garbeta-East* (R) : Krishnaprosad Duley (CPI)
152. *Garbeta-West* : Saroj Roy (CPI)
153. *Ghatal* (R) : Nandarani Dal (CPI-M)
154. *Gopiballavpur* : Dhananjoy Kar (SSP)
155. *Jhargram* : Panchkari De (BC)
156. *Keshiari* (R) : Budhan Chandra Tndu (Con.)
157. *Kespur* (R) : Gangapada Kuar (BC)
158. *Khejuri* (R) : Paresb Das (BC)
159. *Kharagpore* : Gyan Singh Sohanpal (Con.)
160. *Kharagpur Local* : Deben Das (CPI)
161. *Mahisadal* : Sushil Kumar Dhara (BC)
162. *Moyra* : Kanai Bhowmik (CPI)
163. *Midnapur* : Kamakshya Charan Ghosh (CPI)
164. *Mugherala* : Pankaj Behari Ghatua (BC)
165. *Nardigram* : Bhupal Panda (CPI)
166. *Narayanganj* : Mihir Kumar Laha (BC)
167. *Narghat* : Subodh Chandra Maity (Cong.)
168. *Nayagram* (R) : Jagatpati Hansda (BC)
169. *Panskura-East* : Gita Mukhopadhyay (CPI)
170. *Panskura-West* : Abindra Misra (BC)
171. *Pataspur* : Kamakshyanandan Das Mahapatra (CPI)
172. *Pingla* : Gouranga Samanta (CPI)
173. *Ramnagar* : Balalal Das Mahapatra (PSP)
174. *Salbani* : Amulya Ratan Mahato (BC)
175. *Sutahata* (R) : Harahari Dev (Con.)
176. *Tamluk* : Ajoy Kumar Mukhopadhyay (BC)

MURSHIDABAD

177. *Barwan* : Amalendra Lal Roy (RSP)
178. *Beldanga* : Md. Khoda Baksh (Ind.)
179. *Berhampur* : Sanat Kumar Raha (CPI)
180. *Bhagabangola* : Sailendra Nath Adhikari (SSP)
181. *Bharatpur* : Satyapada Bhattacharjee (RSP)
182. *Domkal* : Ekramul Haq Biswas (Con.)
183. *Farakka* : Sahadat Hossain (BC)
184. *Haridharpura* : Aftabuddin Ahmad (PML)
185. *Jalangi* : Azizur Rahman (Con.)
186. *Jargipur* : Abdul Haq (RSP)
187. *Kandi* : Kumar Jagdish Chandra Sinha (Ind.)
188. *Khargram* : Kumarresh Chandra Moulik (RSP)
189. *Lalgola* : Abdul Sattar (Con.)
190. *Murshidabad* : Md. Idris Ali (Con.)
191. *Nabagram* : Birendra Narayan Roy (Ind.)

192. *Nacda* : Nasiruddin Khan (I.M.L.)
193. *Sagarighi* (R) : Kuter Chard Balda (BC)
194. *Suti* : Md. Sohrab Ali (Con.)

NADIA

195. *Chakdah* : Sadas Chandra Mandal (BC)
196. *Chapra* : Salil Behari Mundle (EC)
197. *Haringhata* : Md. Karim Eaksh (Ind.)
198. *Hanskhali* (R) : Charu Mihir Sarkar (EC)
199. *Kaliganj* : S.M. Fazlur Rahman (Con.)
200. *Karimpur* : Dr. Nalinaksha Sanjal (Con.)
201. *Krishnagore-East* : Kashi Kanta Moitra (SSP)
202. *Krishnagore-West* : Amritendu Mukherjee (CPI-M)
203. *Nabadwip* : Sachindra Mohan Nandi (Con.)
204. *Nakashipara* (R) : Nilkamal Sarkar (Con.)
205. *Raraghat-East* (R) : Netai Pacla Sarkar (CPI)
206. *Raraghat-West* : Gour Chandra Kurdu (CPI-M)
207. *Santipur* : M. Mokshed Ali (RCPI)
208. *Tekatta* : Suratali Khan (Con.)

PURULIA

209. *Arsha* : Daman Chandra Kuiri (FB)
210. *Barampur* (R) : Gobardhan Majhi (LSS)
211. *Banduan* (R) : Rudheswar Majhi (Con.)
212. *Hura* : Samarendra Ojha (LSS)
213. *Jaipur* : Ramakrishna Mahato (Con.)
214. *Jhaldia* : Debedra Nath Mahato (Con.)
215. *Kashipur* : Prabir Kumar Mullick (CPI)
216. *Manbazar* : Girish Mahato (LSS)
217. *Para* (R) : Tinkari Bauri (EC)
218. *Purulia* : Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta (LSS)
219. *Raghunathpur* (R) : Haripada Bauri (SUC)

24-PARAGANAS

220. *Ashokenagar* : Sadhan Kumar Sen (CPI)
221. *Baduria* : Mir Abdul Sayed (CPI-M)
222. *Baghda* (R) : Apurbalal Mazumdar (FB)
223. *Baranagore* : Jyoti Basu (CPI-M)
224. *Barasat* : Saral Deb (FB)
225. *Baruipur* (R) : Kumud Ranjan Mondal (SSP)
226. *Basanti* : Asoke Choudhury (RSP)
227. *Basirhat* : Amiya Kuman Bandyopadhyay (CPI)
228. *Behala-East* : Niranjan Mukherjee (CPI-M)
229. *Behala-West* : Rabin Mukherjee (CPI-M)

230. *Bhangar* : A.K.M. Ishaque (Con.)
 231. *Bhatpara* : Sitarma Gupta (CPI-M)
 232. *Bilpur* : Jagdish Chandra Das (CPI-M)
 233. *Bishnupur-East* : Suodar Kumar Naskar (CPI-M)
 234. *Bishnupur-West* : Probhas Chandra Roy (CPI-M)
 235. *Bongaon* : Ajit Kumar Ganguly (CPI)
 236. *Budge Budge* : Kshittibhusan Roy Burman (CPI-M)
 237. *Canning (R)* : Narayan Naskar (Con.)
 238. *Depanga* : Harunar Rashid (PML)
 239. *Diamond Harbour* : Abdul Quyum Molla (CPI-M)
 240. *Dum Dum* : Tarun Kumar Sen Gupta (CPI-M)
 241. *Falta* : Jyotish Roy (CPI-M)
 242. *Galghata* : Farul Saha (BC)
 243. *Garden Reach* : Arun Sen (CPI)
 244. *Gosaba (R)* : Ganesh Chandra Mondal (RSP)
 245. *Habra* : Tarunkanti Ghosh (Con.)
 246. *Haroa (R)* : Brajendra Nath Sarkar (BC)
 247. *Hasnabad* : Abdur Razzak Khan (CPI)
 248. *Hingalganj* : Hazarilal Mandal (CPI)
 249. *Jadavpur* : Bikesh Chandra Guha (CPI-M)
 250. *Joy nagar* : Subodh Banerjee (SUC)
 251. *Kakdwip* : Hansadhwaj Dhara (Con.)
 252. *Kamarhatti* : Radhika Ranjan Banerjee (CPI-M)
 253. *Khardah* : Sadhan Kumar Charavorty (CPI-M)
 254. *Kulpi (R)* : Murari Mohan Halder (FB)
 255. *Kultali (R)* : Probodh Purkait (SUC)
 256. *Magrahat-East (R)* : Radhika Ranjan Pramanik (CPI-M)
 257. *Magrahat-West* : Sachindra Nath Mandal (BC)
 258. *Mahestala* : Sudhir Chandra Bhaduri (CPI-M)
 259. *Mathurapur (R)* : Renupada Halder (SUC)
 260. *Nadhati* : Gopal Basu (CPI-M)
 261. *Noapara* : Jamini Bhusan Saha (CPI-M)
 262. *Panhatti* : Gopal Krishna Bhattacharya (CPI-M)
 263. *Patharpratima* : Rabin Mandal (SUC)
 264. *Rafarhat (R)* : Rabintra Nath Mandal (CPI-M)
 265. *Sagar* : Gobardhan Dinal (BC)
 266. *Sardishkhali (R)* : Sivat Sardar (CPI-M)
 267. *Sonarpur (R)* : Gangadhar Naskar (CPI-M)
 268. *Swarnapagar* : Jamini Rajan Sen (CPI)
 269. *Titagarh* : Mohammad Ania (CPI-M)
- WEST DINAJPUR**
270. *Balurghat* : Mukul Basu (RSP)
 271. *Chopra* : Choudhury Abdul Karim (INDF)
 272. *Gangarampur* : Abhintra Sarkar (CPI-M)
 273. *Goalpukur* : Md. Salimuddin (PSP)
 274. *Itahar* : Jaijal Abedin (Con.)
 275. *Kaliaganj (R)* : Sayamaprasad Barman (Con.)
 276. *Karandighi* : Suresh Chandra Singh (FB)
 277. *Kumarganj* : Abinash Basu (BC)
 278. *Kushmundi (R)* : Jatundramohan Roy (Con.)
 279. *Raiganj* : Manas Roy (CPI-M)
 280. *Tapan (R)* : Nathaniel Murmu (RSP)

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

<i>Area:</i> 8,293 sq. km.	<i>Population:</i> 1,63,548	<i>Headquarters:</i> Port Blair
<i>Chief Commissioner:</i> Mahabir Singh		

CHANDIGARH

<i>Area:</i> 115*sq. km.	<i>Population:</i> 1,19,881**	<i>Headquarters:</i> Chandigarh
<i>Chief Commissioner:</i> B. P. Bagchi		

- *(a) Area figures are provisional since the boundary passing through Chandigarh aerodrome has not yet been surveyed.
- (b) The jurisdiction of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana extends to the Union Territory of Chandigarh. For composition of the High Court, see under Punjab and Haryana.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

<i>Area:</i> 489 sq. km.	<i>Population:</i> 57,963	<i>Headquarters:</i> Silvassa
<i>Administrator:</i> Nakul Sen		

DELHI

<i>Area:</i> 1,483 sq. km.	<i>Population:</i> 26,58,612	<i>Headquarters:</i> Delhi
<i>Principal languages:</i> Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi		

Lt. Governor: A. N. Jha
Chief Secretary: S. C. Verma

HIGH COURT†

<i>Chief Justice</i>	Hans Raj Khanna
<i>Judges</i>	S. K. Kapur, Hardayal Hardy, S. N. Andley, T. V. R. Tatachari, Jagjit Singh, S. N. Shanker, Om Prakash, V. S. Desh Pandey, P. N. Khanna, S. I. Rangarajan, Prakash Narain, Pritam Singh Safer, Mohammad Rafiuddin Ahmad Ansari and Vyas Dev Misra

**As estimated by the Registrar General of India on the basis of the 1961 census.

NOTE—Under the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 a 61-member Metropolitan Council (56 elected and 5 nominated) with legislative functions has been set up. Four Executive Councillors, headed by a Chief, assist and advise the Lt. Governor in the exercise of his administrative functions.

†As on August 1, 1969. Jurisdiction extends over the Union Territory of Haryana and Pradesh under the provisions of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Area: 3,733 sq. km.

Population: 6,26,667

Capital: Panaji

Lt. Governor: Nakul Sen

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Dnyanesh B. Barfekar .. ..	..	Chief Minister, General Administration, Special Department, Home, Planning and Development (excluding Agriculture) and Finance
Anthony J. D'Souza .. ..	..	Law, Industries, Labour and Agriculture
Gopal Govind Miyekar .. ..	..	Information and Tourism, Education, Public Health, Medical Services and Public Works

Minister of State

A. K. S. Ujjalakar	Planning, Development, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Public Assistance and Social Welfare
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Chief Secretary

T. K. Kippen

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District							Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Head- quarters
1. Goa	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,635	5,89,997	Panaji
2. Daman	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	22,390	Daman
3. Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	14,280	Diu

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Gopal Apa Kamat

Deputy Speaker: Monju B. Gaonkar

GOA

1. *Aldora*: Orlando Sequeira Lobo (U.G.-Sequeira)
2. *Beraulim*: Smt. Elu Jose Miranda (UG-Sequeira)
3. *Bicholim*: Dattaram Keshav Chopdenkar (MG)
4. *Calangute*: Valente Sequeira (UG-Sequeira)
5. *Caracana*: Manju Balkrishna Naik Gaonkar (MG)
6. *Cortalim*: Luis Proto Barbosa (UG-Sequeira)
7. *Curcolim*: Roque Santana Joao A. Fernandes (UG-Sequeira)
8. *Curchorem*: Abdul Razak (UG-Sequeira)
9. *Curtorim*: Roque Joaquim Barneto (UG-Sequeira)
10. *Mardrem*: Anthony J. D'Souza (MG)
11. *Mapusa*: Gopal Govind Mayekar (MG)
12. *Marcaim*: Dayanand Balkrishna Bhandodkar (MG)
13. *Margao*: Anant Narcinva Naik (UG-Sequeira)
14. *Marmagao*: Gajanan Patil (MG)
15. *Navelim*: Leo Mauricio Velho (UG-Sequeira)
16. *Pale*: Achyut Kashinath Sinai Usgaonkar (MG)
17. *Paraji*: Yeshwant S. Desai (UG-Sequeira)
18. *Perrera*: Babal Laxman Kinlekar (MG)
19. *Ponda*: Smt. Shashikala Gurudatta Kakodkar (MG)
20. *Quepem*: Shaba Krishnarao Desai (MG)
21. *Sanguem*: Vasudeo Datta Morajkar (MG)
22. *Santa Cruz*: Jack de Sequeira (UG-Sequeira)
23. *Santo Andre*: Teotonio Francisco Pereira (UG-Sequeira)
24. *St. Estevam*: Pratap Shrinivas Bakal (MG)
25. *Satari*: Gopal Apa Kamat (Speaker)
26. *Siolim*: Punaji Pandurang Achrekar (MG)
27. *Siroda*: Krishnanath Baburao Naik (MG)
28. *Tivim*: Jaisingrao Rane (MG)

DAMAN

29. *Daman*: Makanbhai Morarji Bhathela (Ind.)

DIU

30. *Diu*: Naraina Srinivassa Fugro (Ind.)
31. *Nominated*: Jiwa Bhagdo Gaonkar
32. *Nominated*: Shantaram Motiram Kamle

*As on April 10, 1969. Abbreviations: Maharashtrawadi Gomantak (M'G); United Goans (Sequeira Group) (UG-Sequeira); Independent (Ind.).

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area : 55,658 sq. km.† Population : 28,12,463**

Capital : Simla

Principal languages: Hindi and Pahari

Lt. Governor : K. Bahadur Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

*Ministers**Portfolios*

Dr. Y.S. Parmar	..	..	..	..	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home and Vigilance, Planning, Publicity and Tourism
Karam Singh	..	..	..	..	Finance, Public Works, Multi-purpose Projects, and Law
Lall Chand Prarbi	..	..	..	..	Revenue, Medical and Public Health, and Welfare
Padam Dev	..	..	..	..	Forests, Industries and Elections
Hari Ram Chaudhry	..	..	..	..	Transport Panchayats and Local Self-Government
Ram Lal	..	..	..	..	Education, Civil Supplies and Co-operation
Sukh Ram	..	..	..	..	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Development, Excise and Taxation

Deputy Ministers

Nek Ram Negi	..	..	..	..	Publicity and Tourism, Civil Supplies and Co-operation, Excise and Taxation
Daulat Ram Sankhian	..	..	..	..	Agriculture, Development, Medical and Public Health
Kartar Singh Wazir	..	..	..	..	Local Self-Government, Forests and Panchayats
Mehnga Singh	..	..	..	..	Industries, Animal Husbandry and Law
Vidya Dhar	..	..	..	..	Welfare, Public Works, Multi-purpose Projects and Elections

Chief Secretary

K. N. Channa

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

- District	Area† (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Bilaspur	1,161	1,58,806	Bilaspur
2. Chamba	8,124	2,19,158	Chamba
3. Kangra	8,379	12,57,194	Dharamsala
4. Kinnaur	6,520	40,980	Kalpa
5. Kulu	3,455	—	—
6. Lahaul and Spiti	12,210	20,453	Keylong
7. Mahasu	3,624	3,58,969	Kasumpti
8. Mandi	3,945	3,84,259	Mandi
9. Simla	1,404	1,75,093	Simla
10. Sirmur	2,836	1,97,551	Nahan

*As on July 1, 1968. The jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court extends to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh. For the composition of the High Court, see under Delhi.

**As estimated by the Registrar General on the basis of 1961 Census.

†As on 1-11-1966. Figures are provisional since a portion of the boundary of Chandigarh passing through Chandigarh area could not be surveyed on the ground etc.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : D. S. Raj Mahajan

Deputy Speaker : Amin Chand

BILASPUR

1. Bilaspur: Daulat Ram Shankhyan (Con.)
2. Gherwin (R): Nikkoo Ram (Con.)
3. Ghumarwin: Khazan Singh (Con.)

CHAMBA

4. Banikhet: Des Raj Mahajan (Speaker)
5. Bharmaur (R): Ram Chand (Ind.)
6. Bhattiyat: Inder Singh (JS)
7. Chamba: Kishori Lal (JS)
8. Rajnagar (R): Vidya Dhar (Con.)

KANGRA

9. Amb: Hari Ram (Con.)
10. Baijnath: Bansi Ram (CPI)
11. Bhota: Dhian Singh (JS)
12. Dehra: Ved Bhushan (Ind.)
13. Dharamsala: Kultar Chand (Con.)
14. Gagret (R): Mehnga Singh (Con.)
15. Gangath (R): Dhinoo Ram (Con.)
16. Guler: Churamani (Ind.)
17. Hamirpur: Kanshi Ram (JS)
18. Jaswan: Paras Ram (CPI)
19. Jawali: Ram Chandra (Ind.)
20. Kangra: Hari Ram (Con.)
21. Kufleshwar: Ranjit Singh (Ind.)
22. Mewa (R): Amar Chand (JS)
23. Nadaur: Babu Ram (Con.)
24. Nidautta: Amin Chand (Con.)
25. Nagrota: Hardial (Con.)
26. Nurpur: Kartar Singh (Con.)
27. Palampur: Kunj Bihari Lal (Con.)
28. Rajgir (R): Wazir Chand (Con.)
29. Santokhgark: Kashmiri Lal (Ind.)
30. Sulah: Durga Chand (JS)
31. Una: Prakash Chand (Ind.)

KINNAUR

32. Kinnaur (R): T. S. Negi (Ind.)

KULU

33. Inner Seraj: Dile Shabab (Con.)

34. Kulu: Lal Chand (Con.)
35. Outer Seraj (R): Ishwar Das (Con.)

LAHAUL-SPITI

36. Lahaul-Spiti (R): Devi Singh (Ind.)

MAHASU

37. Arki: Hira Singh Pal (Ind.)
38. Chopal: Kewal Ram (Ind.)
39. Jubbal: Ram Lal (Con.)
40. Kasumpti: Sita Ram (Con.)
41. Rampur: (R): Nalu Ram (Ind.)
42. Rohru: Padam Dev (Con.)
43. Theog: Jai Bhari Lal Khachi (Ind.)

MANDI

44. Balh (R): Piru Ram (Con.)
45. Chachiot: Karam Singh (Con.)
47. Gopalpur: Hari Singh (Con.)
46. Dharampur: Kashmir Singh (Con.)
48. Joginder Nagar (R): Gopi Ram (Con.)
49. Karsong (R): Mansa Ram (Con.)
50. Mandi: Sukh Ram (Con.)
51. Sundernagar: Lachhmi Datt (Con.)

SIMLA

52. Doon: Lekh Ram (Ind.)
53. Kandaghat (R): Nek Ram (Con.)
54. Nalagarh: Arjan Singh (Con.)
55. Simla: Daulat Ram (JS)
56. Solam (R): Keshav Ram (Con.)

SIRMUR

57. Nahan: Tapindra Singh (Con.)
58. Pachhad (R): Zalam Singh (Con.)
59. Paonta: Guman Singh (Con.)
60. Rainka: Y. S. Parmar (Con.)

Nominated

61. N.L. Verma
61. Surat Singh
63. Brahma Nand

*As on March 1, 1958. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Independent (Ind.)

LACCADIVE MINICOI AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area: 28 sq. km.

Population: 24,103

Headquarters : Kavaratti

Administrator: C. H. Naire

MANIPUR

Area: 22,346 sq. km.

Population: 7,80,037

Capital: Imphal

Chief Commissioner: Baleshwar Prasad

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
M. Koireng Singh	Chief Minister, Confidential and Cabinet Department, Home, Secretariat Administration, Appointments and Services Department, Public Works Department, Food and Civil Supplies, Planning and Development (excluding 'Publicity including Information and Tourism'), Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department (including Dairy Farm)
N. Tombi Singh	Education, Local Self-Government, Law, Labour, Publicity (including Information and Tourism) and Government Press
Goukhenpau	Medical and Public Health, Industries and Transport
L. Solomon	Finance (excluding Government Press), Forests and Revenue

Chief Secretary

D. G. Bhawe

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Sibolatho

Deputy Speaker: Laisangbam Ibomcha Singh

1. Bishenpur : Laisangbam Ibomcha Singh (Con.)	16. Sagolband : Salam Bambhir Singh (Con.)
2. Churachandpur (R) : Vacant	17. Sagolmang : Moirangthem Ibichal Singh (CPI)
3. Hiyanglam Sugmo : Thingnam Anoubi Singh (SSP)	18. Sekmai Lamsang : Kh. Chacha Singh (Ind.)
4. Jiribam : S. Bijoy Singh (Con.)	19. Singlamei : Ayeikpam Birmargel Singh (Ind.)
5. Kakching : Yengkhom Nimai Singh (SSP)	20. Tamel (R) : Demjalam Kirgen (Con.)
6. Kelsamthong : L. Thambou Singh (Con.)	21. Tamenglong (R) : Kakhangai (Con.)
7. Kharagpok : Md. Chaoba (Con.)	22. Tengnoupal (R) : Paokhothang Hackip (Con.)
8. Khurai : K. Borthakur Sharma (SSP)	23. Thanga : M. Koireng Singh (Con.)
9. Komthoujam : Salam Tombi Singh (Ind.)	24. Thardon (R) : Toukhenpau (Con.)
10. Lilong : Md. Alimuddin (Con.)	25. Thongfu : S. Angou Singh (Con.)
11. Mao East (R) : Shonkhotheng (Con.)	26. Thoubal : W. Mani Singh (Con.)
12. Mao West (R) : Sibolatho (Speaker)	27. Top Chingtha : Md. Ashraf Ali (Con.)
13. Mayang Imphal : Chungkham Rajmohan Singh (Con.)	28. Ukhrul (R) : L. Solomon (Con.)
14. Nambol : Yumnam Yaima Singh (Ind.)	29. Uripok : Thangmelbard N. Tombi Singh (Con.)
15. Phungyar Pholshat (R) : K. Enzey (Con.)	30. Wangkhet : L. Achen Singh (SSP)
	31. Nominated : Smt. R. T. Shining
	32. Nominated : Smt. Arimom Bimela Devi
	33. Nominated : Smt. Lhingjaneng

*As on April 4, 1969. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Samyukt Socialist Party (SSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind.)

PONDICHERRY

Area: 473 sq. km.

Population: 3,69,079

Capital: Pondicherry

Principal languages: Tamil and French

Lt. Governor: B.D. Jatti

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
M.O.H. Farook	Chief Minister, Confidential, Cabinet and General Administration Departments (including matters concerned with Defence of India Act), Appointments, Finance, Planning, Revenue, Labour, Fisheries, and any other subject not allocated to other Ministers
S. Ramassamy	Home (excluding Defence of India Act), Local Administration, Industries (included in Development Department), Jails, Borstal Institutions and Lunatics, Fire Services, and Community Development
V. Kailasa Subbiah	Agriculture, Co-operation, Medical, Public Health and Family Planning, Guild of Service (included in Health, Education and Local Administration), Animal Husbandry
S. Arumugham	Education, N.C.C., Harijan Welfare, Food, Rationing, Civil Supplies, and Law
V. Ramachandran	P.W.D., Electricity, Ports, State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Child Welfare, Women's Welfare, Poor Houses and Orphanages, Local Development Works and Rural Works

Chief Secretary

Smt. J. Anjani Dayanand

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: S. Perumal

Deputy Speaker: Marie Lourdes Selvaraj

KARIKAL TERRITORY

1. *Cochery* (R): M. Balayya alias Bala-Krishnan (Con.)
2. *Karikai North*: M. Jambulingam (Con.)
3. *Karikai South*: Marie Lourdes Selvaraj (DMK)
4. *Nedungadu*: P. Shanmugam (Con.)
5. *Nerary*: S. Ramassamy (DMK)
6. *Tirumalayarappattinam*: V. Pandarathan (DMK)
7. *Tirunallar*: R. Subbarayalu Naicker (DMK)

MAHE TERRITORY

8. *Mizh*: Irayi Kunnathedathil Kumaran (Ind.)
9. *Pallour*: Vaamori Nadayi Purushothaman (Con.)

PONDICHERRY TERRITORY

10. *Ariankuppam*: S. Perumal (DMK)
11. *Bahur* (R): K. Krishnasamy (Con.)
12. *Busry*: C. M. Achraf (DMK)
13. *Calapath*: M.O.H. Farook (DMK)

14. *Casscade*: P. Ansari Doraisamy (Con.)
15. *Cozoussikuppam*: G. Perumal Raja (DMK)
16. *Courouvinatham*: K. P. Subramanya Padayachi (Con.)
17. *Embalam* (R): M. Verrammal (Con.)
18. *Marradipet*: S. M. Subbarayan (DMK)
19. *Muzaliarpai*: V. Kailasa Subbiah (CPI)
20. *Muthialpet*: K. Murugayan (DMK)
21. *Nellitope*: N. Ranganathan (CPI)
22. *Nettapakkam*: D. Ramachandran (DMK)
23. *Oulget*: S. Muthu (DMK)
24. *Ouppalam*: S. Govindarajulu (DMK)
25. *Oussoudou* (R): V. Nagarathinam (Con.)
26. *Poudousaram*: N. Gurussamy (CPI)
27. *Raj Nivas*: D. Kantharaj (Con.)
28. *Tirubuvazhi* (R): M. Thangavelu (DMK)
29. *Villianar*: S. Arumugam (DMK)

YANAM TERRITORY

30. *Yanam*: Kannichetty Sri Parasurama Varaprasada Rao, Naidu (Ind.)

*As on June 5, 1969. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); Communist Party of India (CPI).

TRIPURA

Area : 10,451 sq. km.

Population : 11,42,005

Capital : Agartala

Chief Commissioner : Dilip Kumar Bhattacharya

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
Sachindra Lal Singh	Chief Minister, Confidential and Cabinet, Home (excluding Jails), Secretariat Administration, Administrative Reforms, Revenue, Law, Food and Civil Supplies, Public Works, Development (excluding Tribal Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes), Industries, Agriculture, Forests, Transport, Printing and Stationery, Statistics and Rehabilitation
Krishandas Bhattacharjee	Education and Finance (excluding statistics, Printing and Stationery)
Tarit Mohan Das Gupta	Medical and Public Health and Labour
Prasulla Kumar Das	Animal Husbandary and Veterinary Services and Jails
Raj Prasad Chowdhury	Tribal Welfare, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Local Self-Government

Deputy Minister

Md. Montur Ali	Agriculture and Forests
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Chief Secretary

Iswari Prasad Gupta

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Manindra Lal Bhewmik

Deputy Speaker : Monoranjan Nath

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| 1. Agartala Sadar I (R) : Dencé Betsai Das (Con.) | 17. Karachanpur (R) : Raj Prasad Chowdhuri (Con.) |
| 2. Agartala Sadar II : Sachindra Lal Singh (Con.) | 18. Khawal : Sunil Chandra Dutta (Con.) |
| 3. Agartala Sadar III : Tarit Mohan Das Gupta (Con.) | 19. Kalahawar (R) : Ghanshyam Dewan (Con.) |
| 4. Agartala Town : Krishandas Bhattacharjee (Con.) | 20. Mohanpur : Premdè Ranjan Das Gupta (Con.) |
| 5. Belonia : Urendra Kumar Roy (Con.) | 21. Ashuripur : Surendra Chandra Chowdhuri (Con.) |
| 6. Birganj (R) : Raju Ban Reang (Con.) | 22. Old Agartala : Jatindra Kumar Majumdar (Con.) |
| 7. Bhulagarh : Umesh Lal Singh (Con.) | 23. Radhakishorepur : Nishanta Sarker (Con.) |
| 8. Charilam : Aphore Deb Barma (CPI) | 24. Sagar : Md. Azeed Ali (Con.) |
| 9. Dharmanagar North : Benoy Bhuvan Banerjee (Con.) | 25. Sambrem (R) : Atju Mrg (C.P.) |
| 10. Dharmanagar South : Monoranjan Nath (Con.) | 26. Sonamura North : Debdas Khatre Chowdhuri (Con.) |
| 11. Dumboornagar (R) : Rabindra Chandra Deb Rankhal (Con.) | 27. Sonamura South : Merchhet Ali (Con.) |
| 12. Fatikroy : Rachika Ranjan Gupta (Con.) | 28. Takarjala (R) : Merchhet Deb Barma (Con.) |
| 13. Kadamtala : Abdul Wazid (Con.) | 29. Teliamura (R) : Prasulla Kumar Das (Con.) |
| 14. Kailashahar : Manindra Lal Bhewmik (Speaker) | 30. Uttar Debendranagar (R) : Atbism Deb Barma (CPI-M) |
| 15. Kalyanpur (R) : Bidya Chandra Deb Barma (CPI-M) | 31. Nominated : Rajkumar Kamaljit Singh |
| 16. Kamalpur (R) : Kshitish Chandra Das (Con.) | 32. Nominated : Naresht Chandra Roy |
| | 33. Nominated : Smt. Renu Chakraborty |

*As on July 14, 1969. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M).

CHAPTER XXVII

INDIA AND THE WORLD

One of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India requires the State to endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, and to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations. In the light of this Directive, the conduct of India's external relations since independence has been governed by: (i) pursuance of an independent foreign policy avoiding alignment with power blocs, (ii) support to the principle of freedom for dependent people and opposition to racial discrimination, and (iii) co-operation with all peace-loving nations and the United Nations to promote international peace and prosperity without exploitation of one nation by another.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

India's relations with individual countries and international organisations during 1968 and a few subsequent months are briefly reviewed in the following pages.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Afghanistan

At the invitation of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, the President of India made a brief halt at Kabul on July 18, 1968 while returning to Delhi after his State visit to the Soviet Union.

In June 1968, Dr. K. L. Rao, Minister for Irrigation and Power, paid an official visit to that country. In August 1968, the Minister of Commerce, Shri Dinesh Singh, went to Afghanistan at the invitation of the Minister of Commerce.

An Indian Cultural Delegation took part in Afghanistan's annual 'Jashan' celebrations in August 1968.

Burma

Relations between India and Burma during the year remained cordial and cooperative. A significant development was the progress achieved in the demarcation of boundary between the two countries.

The Joint India-Burma Boundary Commission constituted pursuant to the India-Burma Boundary Agreement of March 10, 1967 held its first session in India (New Delhi and Dehra Dun) from April 6 to 10, 1968. The Commission formulated certain tentative plans for actual demarcation work during the current field season extending from November 1968 to April 1969. Preparatory work was subsequently undertaken by both sides. The second round of meetings of the Joint Boundary Commission was held in Rangoon between October 20 and 26, 1968.

The survey parties of the two sides commenced field work in the last week of November, 1968. The actual work on the physical demarcation of the boundary commenced on December 1, 1968.

On her way back from Kuala Lumpur to Calcutta, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, stopped over in Rangoon on June 1, 1968 and was accorded a warm reception at the airport.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Planning, U Thi Hau, arrived in India on August 6, 1968 to attend the CASTASIA Conference.

During the course of his 10-day stay he met the Prime Minister as well as other Ministers and officials and made a short tour of the country.

An eight-member Purchase Study Mission visited India from September 21 to October 10, 1968 to negotiate arrangements for credit and purchase on a Government-to-Government basis. The Mission also visited important industrial and commercial centres.

Ceylon

In response to an invitation from the Prime Minister of India, the Ceylon Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, visited India from November 27 to December 4, 1968.

The two Prime Ministers reviewed the progress made in matters of mutual interest and exchanged, in particular, views on recent developments in the Asian region. Among the subjects discussed were bilateral relations between the two countries including the progress made in the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 and matters of common interest in the Palk Bay and the Gulf of Mannar. The Ceylon Prime Minister announced that his Government had decided to exempt the repatriates under the 1964 Indo-Ceylon Agreement from the purview of the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate Scheme, which would have acted as a disincentive to repatriates coming away to India. They also expressed their satisfaction over the increased collaboration between the two countries in trade, agriculture, the tea industry and technical cooperation in industrial development.

The two Prime Ministers agreed that all international problems should be settled by the countries concerned through peaceful negotiations. In this connection, they expressed the hope that the Colombo Proposals and the Tashkent Declaration would be implemented in principle and in practice. On the economic side, the two Prime Ministers expressed their regret that the last UNCTAD Conference had failed to arrive at practical measures to assist the developing countries in promoting their exports.

The Union Minister for Industrial Development, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, visited Ceylon from October 12 to 16 in connection with the 1400th Anniversary Celebrations of the Revelation of the Holy Qoran. During this visit, he held discussions with the Minister of Industries on industrial collaboration particularly the scope for joint ventures. Progress in regard to the establishment of such ventures in the automobile, machine-tools and construction machinery industries in respect of which there had been discussions earlier, was reviewed. It was decided that in regard to these and other projects experts from both countries should meet periodically with a view to facilitating expeditious implementation of projects.

The Ceylon Government sent out a batch of 'Govirajas' (farmers with the highest yields in their districts) to India in December to study agricultural methods. They also made a pilgrimage to Sanchi.

Nepal

At the invitation of His Majesty King Mahendra of Nepal, President Dr. Zakir Husain paid a State visit to Nepal from October 12 to 16, 1968. The King described the visit as a symbol of growing traditional friendship between Nepal and India and expressed his thanks for the keen interest shown by the Government of India in extending economic and technical assistance and cooperation to Nepal in different fields of national development. His Majesty King Mahendra of Nepal, accompanied by the Queen, paid a brief visit to Delhi from November 1 to 3, 1968. On his way back to Nepal from abroad the King paid private visits to Bombay and Calcutta.

between November 24 and December 4. The Crown Prince of Nepal, His Royal Highness Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, visited India as the guest of Government of India from September 27 to October 6, 1968. During this visit the Crown Prince undertook a tour of Kashmir and some other parts of India.

A delegation from India led by Shri B. R. Bhagat visited Kathmandu from November 15 to 19, 1968 and held talks on matters of mutual interest, particularly on trade and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Dr. Karan Singh, visited Nepal from February 25 to 27, 1968 and discussed the possibility of further cooperation in the fields of civil aviation and tourism.

Indo-Nepalese cooperation in the field of economic development continued to grow in size and scope. The cooperation which started in 1951 with the construction of an airstrip at Gaucher airport, Kathmandu, now covers a wide range of programmes in the fields of roads and air communication, irrigation and power, tele-communication, water supply, horticulture, rural reconstruction, education, health, forestry, geological and mineral surveys.

During 1968-69, Rs. 12 crores was allocated for cooperation programmes between the two countries. The following projects constructed under the Indo-Nepalese programme of economic cooperation were inaugurated/handed over to the Government of Nepal :

(i) Hangar at Tribhuvan Airport, (ii) Bagmati Bridge, (iii) Tubular structures (Tribhuvan University), (iv) Foreign Post Office building, (v) Biratnagar Airport, (vi) Pokhara Hydel Project—first phase, (vii) Calcutta-Kathmandu Teleprinter Link.

Some of the important agreements entered into between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal during 1968 related to the establishment of a 5 kw. radio-telephone link between New Delhi and Kathmandu, horticulture development and expansion of the Tribhuvan University.

Pakistan

Although India took the initiative on several occasions for restoring trade and communications, opening of all border check-posts, return of seized properties, ensuring freedom of movement and exchange of visits and resuming civil air flights between the two countries, no progress could be made on any of these because response from Pakistan was disappointing.

On August 15, 1968 the Prime Minister appealed to Pakistan to sign a no-war pact with India. Again on January 1, 1969 the Prime Minister suggested that along with a no-war pact some kind of a bilateral machinery could be evolved to normalise Indo-Pak relations and settle all outstanding differences. This suggestion was further explained to the Pakistan High Commission in India on January 10, 1969. India is still awaiting a positive response from Pakistan to this suggestion.

Following the Kutch Tribunal's Award on February 19, 1968 at Geneva, the representatives of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi early in March 1968 to draw up the arrangements to implement the Award. This was followed by another meeting of the representatives of the two countries in Islamabad in September 1968. At this meeting the programme of work from the ensuing field season was discussed. It was agreed that both sides would endeavour to complete the entire demarcation work by the end of May 1969.

The demarcation of the West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary did not make much progress because the Pakistan Survey authorities had been insisting that the division of Berubari, in accordance with the Nehru-Noon Agreement, must also be taken up at the same time. An appeal against

the judgement of the Calcutta High Court in this matter is pending before the Supreme Court.

The Lushai Hills district boundary with East Pakistan has not yet been taken up for demarcation. The major portion of the boundary between Assam and East Pakistan has been demarcated by erection of boundary pillars.

The demarcation of the Tripura-East Pakistan boundary is proceeding. There has been no progress in the settlement of the territorial disputes in this sector.

In accordance with the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 three meetings between the Indus Waters Commissioners of India and Pakistan were held between April and December 1968.

Pakistan has been maintaining that the Farakka Barrage, being constructed to save the port of Calcutta from being choked by rising silt, will cause great harm to East Pakistan. She contested India's rights over the Ganges Waters with the object of interfering with the successful completion of the Farakka Barrage. Considering the technical facts regarding the actual diversion of the Ganges waters at Farakka in comparison with its flow, there cannot be any question of harm being caused to East Pakistan.

There was no evidence of Pakistan giving up its hostile activities connected with the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan referred to Kashmir in his statement at the UN in October 1968. The Minister of State for External Affairs putting forward India's viewpoint before the UN General Assembly in exercise of his right of reply stated:

- (i) Pakistan had twice attempted to occupy by force of arms the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir and twice Pakistan's designs had been thwarted by India with the active cooperation and assistance of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The people of the State had manifested their unalterable determination to remain with India.
- (ii) The State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India by due constitutional process and by the will of the people and will remain so. India cannot agree to any plea or demand which would question our sovereignty.
- (iii) The UNCIP Resolutions of 1948-49 were moribund and obsolete. They could not be implemented because Pakistan chose not to fulfil her obligations in accordance with those resolutions, primarily that of withdrawing her forces.
- (iv) Pakistan, while in illegal occupation of a part of the State, continues to incite people and thus create an explosive situation. If an explosive situation was created, the entire responsibility for it would lie at the door of Pakistan.

The Government of India lodged a protest with the Governments of Pakistan and China against an agreement signed by them in October 1967, on the opening of an overland trade route between Gilgit in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and Sinkiang in China.

In violation of Article 3 of the Tashkent Declaration, interference by the Pakistan Government in the internal affairs of India continued during the year.

Pakistan continued actively to assist, train and arm Naga and Mizo rebels in its territory. Documentary evidence to this effect was captured from Naga and Mizo rebels and this revealed that arms, funds, training as well as travel facilities to third countries and opportunities for contacting the latter were provided to Nagas and Mizos by Pakistan. Infiltration from East Pakistan into India also continued on a small scale.

Pakistan also continued its propaganda against India with the evident motive of creating disaffection among the various communities of India, particularly the Muslims and the Sikhs.

Pakistan's military collaboration with China continued during the year. Pakistan also obtained a commitment from the Soviet Union for the supply of arms. The Prime Minister in this context stated that Pakistan did not face any external threat and had already committed aggression against us on three occasions and that any increase in her strength would have the effect of encouraging Pakistan in its intransigence and aggressive attitude towards India.

The Government of India have been reminding the Government of Pakistan that all Indian assets and properties seized by the Government of Pakistan since the 1965 conflict are in the nature of a continuing trust and any attempt on the part of Pakistan to dispose them of unilaterally would be a flagrant violation of the Tashkent Declaration and will not be recognised.

During the period from April 1 to December 31, 1968, 12 pilgrim parties comprising 659 persons visited India from Pakistan. During the same period, 4 pilgrim parties comprising 3,818 individuals visited Pakistan from India.

China

Our relations with China registered no significant improvement during the year. The Government of India stated on several occasions that they are willing to talk with China on a basis consistent with India's territorial integrity, sovereignty and national honour. The Government of the People's Republic of China have, however, shown no constructive inclination to seek improvement in the relations between the two countries.

The Chinese military build-up across the northern borders of India remains undiminished. There was, however, no armed clash during 1968.

The Chinese authorities continued to disregard the principles of peaceful co-existence and norms of international behaviour. Official Chinese propaganda agencies, including Radio Peking, have repeatedly condemned the political institutions of India and continue to interfere in India's internal and external affairs. There is evidence of Chinese Government's complicity in stirring up and abetting some misguided Naga elements and giving them military training and arms.

STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

Bhutan

At the invitation of His Majesty the King of Bhutan, the Prime Minister of India visited Bhutan from May 3 to 5, 1968. His Majesty the Druk Gyalpo welcoming her described the bonds of friendship between India and Bhutan as being such "that nothing can ever shake or destroy". During this visit the Prime Minister inaugurated the 127-mile Phuntsholing-Thimpu Highway, a major Indo-Bhutanese cooperation project, which links Thimpu, the capital of Bhutan, with Phuntsholing, Bhutan's principal trade and commercial centre near the Indo-Bhutan border. She also laid the foundation-stone of "Bharat Bhavan" (India House) which will accommodate the office and residence of the Special Officer of India in Bhutan.

His Royal Highness Namgyal Wangchuk, Tengye Lonpo, Bhutan's Minister for Trade, Commerce, Industry and Forests, visited New Delhi from August 8 to 24 to discuss various proposals connected with the setting up of industries in Bhutan.

A delegation of the Bhutanese National Assembly (Tsongdu) paid a goodwill visit to India from January 24 to 29, 1969 and witnessed the Republic Day parade in the capital.

A Bhutanese cultural troupe also visited New Delhi in January, 1969 and took part in the Folk Dance Festival.

A Bhutanese delegation led by Dasho Dawa Tsering, Secretary-General, Development Wing, Government of Bhutan, visited Delhi in November 1968 for the annual review of Indian aid programme in Bhutan.

Tsilon Chogyal, Bhutan's Finance Minister, visited New Delhi in January 1969 to discuss Bhutan's request for budgetary assistance particularly in the context of the damage caused by the October 1968 floods. On behalf of the Government of India he was generally assured of all possible assistance.

With the agreement of the Government of Bhutan, it has been decided to compile a gazetteer of Bhutan containing basic information about the country and its people. A joint committee of Bhutanese and Indian officials under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Education was formed to advise on the compilation.

A weekly air service between Hashimara in India and Paro in Bhutan started functioning from December 26, 1968.

An Indian dance troupe, led by Shrimati Amala Shankar, visited Bhutan from March 21 to 26, 1968 and gave performances at Phuntsholing, Honka and Thimpu.

Sikkim

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited Sikkim on May 5-6, 1968. In his introductory speech, the Chogyal hailed the "indissoluble bonds of friendship and understanding" between Sikkim and India and referred to the "generous assistance and sympathy received from India".

At the invitation of the Government of India, the Chogyal and the Gyalmo of Sikkim visited Delhi in September-October 1968. They also paid visits to Srinagar and Leh. The Chogyal paid another visit to Delhi in December.

The State Bank of Sikkim, Gangtok, established in collaboration with the United Commercial Bank of India, was inaugurated on September 9, 1968.

During the year, 24 Sikkimese students were granted Government of India scholarships for studies in schools and educational institutions in India.

A cultural troupe from the National School of Drama, New Delhi, visited Gangtok in August 1968, in connection with the Indian Independence Day celebrations and gave many performances.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Indonesia

India's relations with Indonesia continued to improve during 1968. An Indian trade delegation visited Indonesia in January 1968 for talks on cooperation between the two countries with regard to marketing of pepper.

Under the command of Rear Admiral Kohli, Flag Officer, Commanding the Indian Fleet, three ships of the Indian Navy paid a three-day visit in March 1968, to the Indonesian Naval base at Sourabaya.

An Air Agreement was signed between India and Indonesia in September 1968. In terms of this Agreement, the services of Air-India through Djakarta and those of Garuda Indonesian Airways through Bombay, which were hitherto operated on the basis of temporary authorisations issued by the respective Governments, were placed on a permanent footing.

The Shipping Corporation of India inaugurated its West-Coast India-Australia services *via* Jakarta in October, 1968.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Adam Malik, with a party of four officers visited India between February 20 and 24, 1969.

Malaysia

Relations between Malaysia and India grew closer and more friendly during 1968.

The Indian Technical Delegation which visited Malaysia in January 1968 concluded an Agreement with MARA (Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat) Trust for the advancement of the sons of the soil. Under this Agreement, India agreed to provide training to a substantial number of Malaysians in various trades and professions, and to send experts to advise MARA in the matter of vocational training, setting up of medical colleges and other programmes.

The Indian Prime Minister visited Malaysia in April-May, 1968.

A Malaysian delegation came to India in July 1968 with proposals for increased cooperation in the economic, trade and technological spheres. India made an offer of technical assistance in the form of training facilities to Malaysians as well as secondment of experts to Malaysia.

Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia, paid a brief visit to Delhi in July 1968.

An Indian Industrialists' Delegation spent a week in Kuala Lumpur in October-November 1968 to explore avenues for collaboration in industry and trade.

The Malaysian Labour Minister, Mr. Manickavasagam, visited New Delhi in January 1969, to represent Malaysia at the Asian Labour Ministers' Conference.

Singapore

An Air Agreement was signed between India and Singapore in January 1968. The Indian Prime Minister's visit to Singapore in April-May was a resounding success.

An Indian Education Trust was established in Singapore with the aim of setting up a fund of one million dollars to provide scholarships and other forms of financial assistance to needy children.

The Indian Naval Ship, INS "MYSORE" escorted by INS "RAPJUT" and "RANJIT" paid a formal goodwill visit to Singapore in March 1968.

The Congress President, Shri S. Nijalingappa, visited Singapore in August 1968.

A seven-member delegation, sponsored by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, New Delhi, visited Singapore in October 1968. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, agreed to be the patron of the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations Committee.

A team of three experts from Hindustan Steel visited Singapore in October 1968 to carry out a pre-investment feasibility survey for the setting up of a steel mill in Singapore.

H.E. Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Singapore Foreign and Labour Minister, came to India for three days in January 1969 to attend the Asian Labour Ministers' Conference.

Three Indian naval ships, INS "KAMORTA" and "KADMATT" and "DEEPAK" paid a visit to Singapore in January 1969.

Thailand

Indo-Thai relations were marked by growing cordiality, especially in the economic sphere during the year.

An Air Agreement between India and Thailand was signed in April 1968. India has bought 120 thousand tonnes of rice from Thailand on a Government-to-Government basis. The Asian Coconut Community was

established pursuant to an Agreement signed in Bangkok between the two countries in December 1968. The object of the Agreement is to promote the coconut industry in all its aspects.

In August, Hindustan Gas and Industry of Calcutta applied to the Thai Board of Investment for promotional privileges to set up a 500 spindle plant, to be named *India-Thai Synthesis Ltd.* for production of synthetic fabric yarn. These promotional privileges were granted in December. This is an Indo-Thai joint venture with equal shares for the two parties.

There has been an increase in Indian exports to Thailand of steel and allied products and petroleum products.

In October 1968 a contract for the purchase of Thai Kenaf was undertaken by the Indian Jute Goods Buffer Stock Association.

The Foreign Secretary paid a two-day visit to Thailand in January 1969 and called on the Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Minister for National Economy of Thailand. A Thai trade delegation visited India in the same month.

Indo-China Commissions

In order to study various problems concerning the Indo-China Commissions, an Inter-Ministerial team visited the headquarters of the three International Commissions in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos between July 22 and August 11, 1968. This team confirmed the necessity for a reduction in the Indian personnel of the Commissions. The Government of India accepted the recommendations for a reduction in the strength of the Commissions and have implemented them so far as Indian personnel were concerned.

Laos

The Government of India reviewed the existence of the Indian Medical Team in the light of new medical facilities provided by other countries. It was decided to withdraw the Indian Medical Team and to extend alternative assistance to Laos. Consequently, the fourth Indian Medical Team was recalled.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the medical stores and most of the equipment worth Rs. 2 lakhs belonging to the Indian Medical Team were donated to the Royal Laos Government by India's Charge d' Affaires on December 26, 1968.

The Government of India sent articles worth Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Embassy for sale at the Red Cross Week organised by the Red Cross Society of Laos. The entire proceeds of these goods were donated to the Laotian Red Cross Society.

Vietnam

The Government of India renewed the Trade Agreement with the DRVN Government for another period of three years. This Agreement, which was due for renewal on September 21, 1968, had originally been signed by the two Governments in 1956.

The Government of India have constantly kept in touch with the concerned Governments and also with the UN Secretary-General with a view to assisting progress towards substantive discussions for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem in accordance with the Geneva Agreement of 1954.

Cambodia

There was further strengthening of the friendly relations between India and Cambodia.

The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for the purchase and despatch of medicines to Cambodia.

The Government of India have recognised the frontiers of Cambodia and have assisted in the Mekong Development Prek Thnot Project.

Australia

The visit of the Prime Minister of India to Australia during May 1968, strengthened the cordial relations existing between the two countries.

The Government of Australia made a gift of 70,000 metric tons of wheat as a part of Australia's contribution for 1968-69 under the Food Aid Convention of the International Foodgrains Arrangement.

Two Australian naval ships paid a goodwill visit to Madras from January 17 to 19, 1969.

New Zealand

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Rt. Hon'ble Keith Holyoake, and Mrs. Holyoake, paid an official visit to India from January 28 to 31, 1969. This visit provided a further opportunity for personal contacts between the Prime Ministers of India and New Zealand. The two Prime Ministers discussed international and bilateral issues, with particular reference to India and New Zealand's role in Asia and the development of trade between the two countries.

As a result of the New Zealand Prime Minister's visit, a fact-finding Trade Mission from India was expected to visit New Zealand during March, 1969.

The Prime Minister of India sent a gift of 1,100 pounds of tea for earthquake victims in New Zealand during 1968.

Fiji

At the invitation of the Government of Fiji, Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, paid a goodwill visit to Fiji from November 30 to December 2, 1968. This visit was most useful for exchange of views on the internal situation in Fiji and the development of understanding between the various groups of Fijians.

Sir Derek Jakeway who relinquished charge of the Office of the Governor of Fiji in December 1968 visited India from January 25 to 27, 1969.

The Philippines

Relations between India and the Philippines continued to be cordial. The Prime Minister of India has extended an invitation to the President of the Philippines to visit India. The Prime Minister has also accepted an invitation from the Philippines President to visit that country. The Deputy Prime Minister of India paid a visit to Manila from April 3 to 7, 1968 to attend the annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank.

The Government of India donated blankets and medicines to the Government of the Philippines for the victims of an earthquake in that country during 1968.

EAST ASIA

Japan

The relations between India and Japan continued to grow on the basis of mutual understanding and accommodation. There was considerable exchange of visits, both at Government and non-Government levels. The annual consultations between the Indian and Japanese Foreign Offices have been continued on a regular basis and the Fourth Annual Consultative Meeting was held in Tokyo in February 1969. These discussions have been of great help towards promoting closer ties between the two countries.

The promotion of economic relations between India and Japan received considerable impetus during the year. The Second Round Table Conference of the India and Japan Committees and the meeting of the India-Japan Business Cooperation Committee were held in New Delhi in November 1968. These Conferences helped in promoting understanding on various issues, particularly in regard to the state of the Indian economy. As a result of the discussions held, particularly in connection with India's participation in Expo-1970 to be held at Osaka, a fact-finding trade and economic mission from Japan visited India in January 1969 to identify the items which can be exported to Japan.

A large number of important persons from India visited Japan during the year. The visitors included Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri A. P. Shinde, Minister of State, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Dr. D. Ering, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Dr. Karan Singh, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Shri L. K. Jha, Governor, Reserve Bank of India, and Shri K. C. Pant, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance. The late Shri C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, also visited Japan in May 1968. Among the non-officials, mention may be made of the visit of Shri S. Nijalangappa, the Congress President, who was accompanied by the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee.

Important visitors from Japan to India were Mr. Kochiro Asaki, Special Envoy of the Minister of International Trade and Industry and Minister Incharge of Expo-1970, and Dr. Shiroshi Nasu, former Ambassador of Japan to India. Three Japanese Parliamentary Delegations visited India in October 1968.

The status of the Consulate of India, Kobe, was raised to that of Consulate-General during 1968. A telex link between New Delhi and Tokyo was established in December 1968.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea And The Republic of Korea

In keeping with its policy, India while looking forward to a peaceful re-unification of Korea, maintains friendly relations with both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. In order not to prejudice the prospects of a future re-unification of this land, full diplomatic recognition has not been accorded to either the Democratic Republic of Korea or the Republic of Korea but consular relations are maintained with both. For some years now both the Democratic Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea have maintained Consulates-General in New Delhi. In October-November 1968, Consulates-General were established both in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Energetic steps are being taken to promote trade with both Democratic Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea and high level delegations from both visited India in 1968. The Republic of Korea delegation was led by Mr. Ho Eul Wang, Deputy Vice-Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who visited India from August 4 to 9, 1968 and had talks with the Ministry of Commerce and on matters relating to the expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. In November, an official trade delegation led by Mr. Kim Suk Jin, Director-General Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Korea visited India and negotiated a new trade arrangement under which it is expected that there will be a flow of Rs. 35 million worth of trade either way.

Mongolian People's Republic

During the year, friendly relations between India and the Mongolian People's Republic were further strengthened.

A trade and payments Agreement was concluded between the two countries on February 13, 1968 in New Delhi.

Dr. (Mrs.) D. Tumendelger, First Deputy Minister of Public Health, Mongolian People's Republic, and Dr. P. Dolger, Director, Department of International Affairs, Ministry of Public Health, Mongolia, visited India in September 1968 to attend the 21st Session of the WHO Regional Committee held in New Delhi from September 17 to 23, 1968.

Under the Indo-Mongolian Cultural Exchange Programme for 1967-69, a dance and music ensemble visited Mongolia in October 1968. Their performances were highly appreciated. A musicologist, Dr. K. C. D. Brahaspati and the writer Dr. G. K. Brahma visited Mongolia in the summer of 1968. Two Indian youth leaders participated in seminars organised in Ulan Bator in May 1968 by the World Federation of Democratic Youth. A two-man delegation of All India Trade Unions Congress visited Mongolia for a period of two weeks in September-October 1968 in response to an invitation from the Presidium of the Mongolian Trade Unions Central Council.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

The Arab-Israeli Conflict

Due to Arab resistance to Israeli occupation and reprisals by Israel, the West Asian situation continued to be tense. There were several breaches of the ceasefire as well as incidents deep inside both Arab countries and Israel. The Security Council passed three Resolutions (Resolution 248 of March 24, 1968, Resolution 256 of August 16, 1968 and Resolution 262 of December 31, 1968) condemning the military attacks launched by Israel. India actively associated herself with these Resolutions.

Iran

India and Iran continued to develop their relations, particularly in the economic field. Several high-level visits reflected growing understanding between the two countries culminating in the visit of the Shahenshah in January 1969.

The Chief of the Army Staff, General P. P. Kumaramangalam, paid an official visit to Iran in June 1968. The Deputy Prime Minister's goodwill visit in July 1968 made a special impact. In October-November 1968, the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs also visited Iran.

The Shahenshah of Iran, accompanied by the Shahbanou, visited India from January 2 to 13, 1969. The Shahenshah's talks with the President and the Prime Minister and his speeches reflected the awareness of both countries of their ancient traditional ties and desire for closer understanding and greater cooperation. Formal letters were exchanged between the two Governments resulting in the establishment of an Indo-Iranian Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical collaboration headed by the Iranian Minister of Economy and the Indian Minister of Commerce.

Relief supplies worth Rs. 1 lakh comprising medicines, blankets, pull-overs and tents were airlifted to Iran in September 1968 by an IAF plane for the relief of the victims of the earthquake disaster in which thousands of people perished.

Iraq

Admiral A. K. Chatterjee, Chief of the Naval Staff and General P. P. Kumaramangalam, Chief of the Army Staff, paid official visits to Iraq in April and October 1968 respectively.

Kuwait

A Kuwaiti Air Delegation visited India in June 1968 and concluded a bilateral Air Agreement.

To May 1968, the Kuwaiti Government decided to retrench certain categories of foreign personnel employed by them but this decision did not apply to Indians and Pakistanis.

The Government of India shipped a baby elephant to Kuwait as a gift in November, 1968.

Saudi Arabia

The Government of India agreed to allow 15,000 Indians to go to Saudi Arabia for Haj in 1969.

A Saudi Arabia petroleum delegation visited India in June-July 1968 to explore avenues of cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

People's Republic of Southern Yemen

Following the visit of a two-member Indian delegation to Aden in December 1967 the Government of India agreed to provide economic and technical aid to the young Republic. As a result, six doctors, six teachers and four experts (Economic, Financial and Fiscal, Industrial Survey and Planning) have been deputed to work in the People's Republic of Southern Yemen.

AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

India's relations with countries of Africa, south of the Sahara were further strengthened during the year. Mauritius, Swaziland and Equatorial Guinea became Independent in 1968 and Indian delegations led by the Minister of State for External Affairs and the Indian High Commissioner to Tanzania participated in the Independence celebrations of Mauritius and Swaziland respectively.

India played host to a number of distinguished visitors from East and West Africa. From East Africa, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and Dr. Abdul Rashid Ali Shermarke, President of the Republic of Somali paid State visits to India. From West Africa Dr. William R. Tolbert Jr., Vice-President of the Republic of Liberia, visited India. These visits symbolised the desire of India to foster closer understanding and cooperation with these countries. While in New Delhi these leaders had talks on international problems with the Indian Government. These talks revealed close similarity of views on many current international issues.

The drive for "Africanisation" of trade and services in various East African countries gained momentum. This resulted in considerable hardship to people of Asian origin in these countries. An exodus of the people of Indian origin took place from Kenya in December 1967 and it looked as though there might be similar exodus from other East African countries on account of denial of work permits and trade licences to people of Indian origin. In West Africa, the Government of Ghana has also introduced certain measures to promote business enterprises by local people. This problem was, however, discussed unofficially during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference between the representatives of countries concerned. The Commonwealth Secretariat has set up a committee to review the problem on a continuing basis.

The internal strife in Nigeria continued unabated despite attempts by the OAU to bring about a settlement and peace talks arranged by the Commonwealth Secretariat at Kampala. The Government of India, on humanitarian considerations, sent a gift of medicines and vitamin tablets through the Indian Red Cross Society. Out of approximately 2500 Indian nationals in Nigeria about 200 were in Eastern Nigeria. By September 1968 almost all the Indians who were in the affected areas had been evacuated.

There was continued unrest in the whole of Southern Africa during the year. South Africa continued to flout the UN Resolutions asking her to give up 'apartheid' and to hand over to the United Nations the administration of Namibia (South-West Africa). At the same time, she assisted the illegal regime in Rhodesia to circumvent the effect of the sanctions approved by the United Nations. Rhodesia continued to maintain her position of unilaterally declared independence in disregard of the strictures of the United Nations.

The Government of India believe that the policies and practices of the racist Governments of South Africa and Rhodesia are a threat to international peace and security and strongly feel that total mandatory sanctions should be imposed against these countries by the Security Council. As regards the Rhodesian problem, the Government is of the view that maximum pressure should be put on Britain to use force to bring down the illegal regime of Mr. Ian Smith.

EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

Eastern Europe

The USSR

H.E. Mr. A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, accompanied by his party broke his journey in New Delhi on April 21, 1968, on his way back from Karachi to Moscow, and held talks with the Prime Minister of India.

At the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government, Dr. Zakir Husain, President of the Republic of India, paid a state visit to the Soviet Union from July 8 to 18, 1968, where he received a very friendly welcome. During his visit, the President had frank and friendly talks with the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr. N. V. Podgorny, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mr. A. N. Kosygin.

The first consultative meeting between the Government of India and the USSR was held in New Delhi from September 11 to 16, 1968. The consultations were both cordial and frank and reflected the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

The Indian Minister of Commerce visited the Soviet Union from June 23 to 28, 1968 and had discussions with the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade and other Soviet leaders and officials. He was also received by Premier Kosygin. The two sides reviewed the progress of Indo-USSR trade and economic relations and agreed that further expansion of trade and economic cooperation should reflect the changing requirements of the two economies.

An official delegation led by Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, visited the Soviet Union in the last week of September 1968, and held talks with the Soviet Planning authorities. Dr. Gadgil also met the Prime Minister, Mr. A. N. Kosygin.

On an invitation from the Soviet Defence Minister, the Defence Minister of India paid an eight-day official visit to the Soviet Union in the last week of October 1968. During his stay, he called on Mr. L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet Prime Minister.

An Indian Parliamentary delegation led by Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Speaker, Lok Sabha, visited the Soviet Union in June 1968. During their stay, the delegation was received by the Prime Minister, Mr. A. N. Kosygin, the Chairman of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, and the Chairman of the Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet.

A delegation headed by H.E. Mr. S. A. Skachkov, Chairman, State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR, visited India in November-December 1968 on an invitation from the Government of India. Besides Delhi, the delegation visited Soviet-aided projects at Hardwar, Dehra Dun, Ranchi, Durgapur, Bokaro, Bhilai, Kotah, Bombay and Nasik.

Yugoslavia

The Yugoslav Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. N. Pavicevic, visited India from May 6 to 9, 1968 and held talks with the Minister of State, Shri B. R. Bhagat, and other officials. During his stay, Mr. Pavicevic also called on the Prime Minister.

The President, Dr. Zakir Husain, paid a state visit to Yugoslavia from June 10 to 15, 1968, on an invitation from the President of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of Commerce, paid a visit to Yugoslavia in June-July 1968 at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia for the regular meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Trade and Economic Commission. The Yugoslav side was headed by Mr. Niran Nejak, Minister of the Federal Executive Council.

A delegation led by Mr. Rato Dugonjic, President of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, visited India from November 19 to 25, 1968, on an invitation from the All India Congress Committee. This was in the nature of a return visit to that made by Shri Kamaraj to Yugoslavia when he was President of the Congress Party.

H. E. Mr. Dimce Belovski, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, accompanied by Mr. Mirslav Krcacic, visited India in the last week of January 1969. During their stay, they held talks with the Foreign Secretary and other officers of the Ministry of External Affairs.

An Indian handicrafts exhibition consisting of over 250 items of metalware, jewellery, textiles and puppets from various States of India was opened in Belgrade on December 28 by Mr. Otto Demes, Vice-Chairman of the Yugoslav Cultural Commission. This exhibition was one more further step in strengthening friendship between the two countries.

An Indian Theatre Exhibition consisting of about 150 typically illustrative and expressive photographs and puppet masks from various States of India was declared open in Belgrade by Madam Ogmjenka Milicevic, Dean of the Yugoslav Academy of Theatre, Dance and Drama on January 15, 1969.

Hungary

The President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain, paid a state visit to Hungary, in June 1968, at the invitation of Mr. Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, visited Hungary in the last week of June 1968. The delegation was received by the Speaker of the National Assembly. The delegation also held discussions with the Minister of Culture.

Poland

Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Minister of Transport and Shipping, visited Poland in October 1968, on an invitation from the Polish Minister of Shipping.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, paid a visit to Poland in the last week of October 1968, on an invitation from the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade.

Bulgaria

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, His Excellency

Mr. Todor Zhikov accompanied by his delegation paid an official visit to India from January 22 to 27, 1969. He was received by the President of India. The delegation witnessed the Republic Day parade in New Delhi.

The Chairman and the Prime Minister of India had wide-ranging discussions on current international questions, and on Indo-Bulgarian relations. The discussions were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. There was a common desire to strengthen further the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

Western Europe

The United Kingdom

Relations between India and the UK continued to be friendly. India received several prominent visitors from the UK. The Deputy Prime Minister, a number of Ministers, Parliamentarians, officials and non-officials from India visited UK.

In December 1968, the Rt. Hon. Michael Stewart, British Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, visited India at the invitation of the Government of India and the first bilateral discussions between the two countries were inaugurated. The visit marked the beginning of a new era in Indo-British relations, based on realistic and practical cooperation.

Britain's role in India's economic development consists of both private and Government assistance and is considerable. Britain is the largest investor in India. India has more collaboration agreements with Britain than with any other country. India's exports to Britain have, however, received some setbacks recently because of revised import restrictions introduced by the United Kingdom.

France

India's relations with France continued to be cordial. Cultural and economic contacts between the two countries increased during the year. The state visit of the President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain to France was postponed at the request of the French Government.

The Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Rainer Barzel, Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Group of the CDU and the CSU in the German Parliament, and Mrs. Barzel visited India from April 6 to 10, 1968. Dr. Barzel called on the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Dr. Barzel also attended a Lok Sabha session and met Members of Parliament representing important political parties.

Austria

At the instance of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in London, the Government of India concluded Agreements with Ethiopia, Greece and Austria for the maintenance of the war graves. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission looks after the maintenance of the cemeteries of the Armed Forces personnel of the Commonwealth countries killed in World Wars I and II, situated in countries outside the Commonwealth.

An agreement was also concluded between India and Austria in regard to the Klagarft War Cemetery.

Sweden

A 24-member Swedish Parliamentary delegation visited India from October 12 to 24, 1968. The Government of India extended them all possible help and facilities in arranging their meetings and programme. The delegation called on the Vice-President, the Minister of Commerce, the

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Minister of Communications, the Minister of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development, the Governor of West Bengal and the Governor of Maharashtra. The delegation discussed problems of the institutions jointly set up by India and Sweden under the various aid programmes.

Malta

His Excellency Dr. G. Borg Olivier, Prime Minister of Malta, accompanied by the Minister of Trade and Industry and officials of his Government paid an official visit to India from November 16 to 27, 1968. This was the first visit of a Maltese Prime Minister to India. The exchange of views between the two Prime Ministers was broad-based and took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere. Apart from Delhi, the Maltese Prime Minister and his Delegation visited Agra, Khadakvasla, Bombay, Bangalore and Mysore.

Ireland

The Prime Minister of Ireland, H.E. Mr. John Lynch and Madame Lynch, accompanied by Mr. H. J. McCann, Foreign Secretary and Mrs. McCann were the guests of the Government of India from August 4 to 8, 1968 during their transit halt in India *en route* to Japan. They visited Bombay, Delhi, Jaipur and Agra. H.E. Mr. Lynch called on the Prime Minister and the President of India.

Greece

The Government of India concluded an Agreement with Greece in regard to the War Cemeteries in that country.

THE AMERICAS

U.S.A.

In July 1968, bilateral talks were held between the USA and India to exchange views on matters of common interest and on world issues. The discussions were frank, friendly and informal. At the conclusion of the talks, both sides felt that "this new venture in an old friendship was beneficial in every respect". It was agreed that this meeting should be the first of a series and that the next such meeting should be held in Washington in 1969.

India's Deputy Prime Minister visited the USA in September, 1968.

In January, 1969, India had the pleasure of welcoming Mrs. Coretta King, who visited this country to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, posthumously given to her husband. The Award was made by the President of India at a ceremony at Vigyan Bhavan on January 24, 1969.

Relations between India and USA continued to be close and cordial in many fields of common endeavour especially in agriculture, education, science and technology.

Canada

The Prime Minister had intended to visit Canada in the autumn of 1968 after her Latin American tour to meet the new Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau. The visit could not materialise as the Prime Minister had to advance the date of her return to India. However, the two Prime Ministers had an opportunity to meet at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in January 1969. The Canadian Prime Minister has been invited to visit India during 1969 and he has accepted the invitation.

In January 1969 India was visited by an eight-member Canadian Parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Lucien Lamoureux, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons.

An important new step in building cultural links between Canada and India was the successful conclusion of the negotiations on the setting up of an Institute of Indian Studies in Canada. The Institute is to be called the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, in honour of the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. The main object of the Institute will be to promote and foster the growth of Indian studies in Canadian universities with a view to bring about a deeper understanding on the part of the Canadians of Indian life and culture.

The Caribbean and Latin America

Shri B. K. Sanyal, India's Ambassador to Uruguay, presented his credentials to President H.E. Jorge Pacheco Areco of Uruguay in April 1968. Shri Sanyal, who is concurrently Ambassador to Argentina, is resident in Buenos Aires.

Shri K. L. Mehta, Ambassador in Chile, who is also concurrently accredited to Peru, presented his credentials to President H.E. Senor Eduardo Frei Montalva of Chile on August 8, 1968, and to President H.E. Senor Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru on September 7, 1968. Soon thereafter the Government in Peru changed as a result of military *coup d'etat*. India continued her relations with the new Government of President Major General Juan Valesco Alverado.

Shri P. Ratnam, Ambassador in Mexico and concurrently accredited to Panama, attended the Presidential installation ceremonies in Panama in October, 1968. Shortly after he took over as President of Panama, Dr. Arnulfo Arias was overthrown by a bloodless *coup d'etat* staged by the National Guard. Col. Jose Maria Pinilla Febrega who led the *coup d'etat* became the new President. India continued to maintain relations with the new government.

In response to an invitation from the Governments, the Prime Minister paid visits to Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Columbia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana in that order. This was the first visit ever made by the Prime Minister of India to the "New World". She was scheduled to visit Peru also but the visit had to be cancelled because of a *coup d'etat* which took place just before she was due to arrive in Lima. She received a warm and spontaneous welcome in all the countries she visited.

Brazil was the first country to be visited by the Prime Minister. An exchange of views at the ministerial and official level revealed a close identity of approach on important international issues. There was also general agreement to intensify cooperation in the cultural, scientific and technological fields and to increase commercial relations. A cultural agreement, between India and Brazil negotiated earlier, was signed by the Prime Minister. Later in the year an agreement on cooperation regarding the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes was signed by Indian Ambassador Shri B. K. Acharya and Foreign Minister H.E. Sr. Magalhaes Pinto on behalf of Brazil.

In Uruguay, the Prime Minister was presented the Keys of the city of Montevideo by the Lord Mayor of the city. She was also welcomed by a joint session of both Houses of the Uruguayan Parliament which she later addressed. The talks which the Prime Minister had with President of Uruguay underlined the tradition of cooperation which had developed between the two countries in the forums of the United Nations and its agencies. The two countries also shared the pursuit of social justice and the preservation of democratic freedom. It was agreed that every effort would be made to strengthen cooperation in economic, trade, cultural, technological and scientific fields between the two countries.

In Argentina, talks between the Prime Minister and H.E. the President of the Argentine Republic, Lieutenant General Juan Carlos Ongania, H.E.

the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Nicanor Costa Mintaz and other members of the Argentine Government showed a broad similarity of views in the field of international affairs and it was agreed to strengthen and develop trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Chile was the first among the Latin American countries to extend an invitation to the Prime Minister. Leaders of Chile showed keen interest in India's democratic institutions as well as its industrial and economic development. As a token of Chile's admiration and esteem for our national leaders a city park named "Plaza de la Republica de la India" was inaugurated by Prime Minister. Statues of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and poet Rabindranath Tagore have been erected in the Park.

The Columbian President H.E. Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo personally welcomed Prime Minister and like other Latin American leaders showed understanding of India's policies in the international as well as the domestic spheres. In the discussions, the desire to further develop economic and trade relations between the two countries was underlined. Columbia is the first Latin American country in which an Indian business house is collaborating with a local party to establish a factory for the manufacture of small machine tools.

In Venezuela also, the exchange of views between the Prime Minister and the President H.E. Dr. Raul Leoni and the Foreign Minister, H.E. Dr. Iribarren Borges revealed an identity of approach on various international issues. On bilateral relations it was agreed to expand them purposefully. The need and scope for cooperation between the two countries in the commercial, cultural, technological and scientific fields was also recognised.

The reception accorded to Prime Minister on arrival at Port of Spain was unprecedented in the history of Trinidad and Tobago. The existence of a sizeable population of Indian origin draws India and Trinidad and Tobago together in close cultural kinship. The Prime Minister received the 'Freedom of the City' of Port of Spain. The talks between Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Dr. Rt. Honourable Eric Williams, and his colleagues covered a wide range of subjects of mutual interest.

The Prime Minister's visit to Guyana had special significance for the people of that country. More than 50 per cent of the population of Guyana is of Indian origin. Though by and large they have developed roots in the country of their adoption, they still cherish the cultural ties with India. The visit has further strengthened the cultural ties between Guyana and India. The Prime Minister had talks with the Prime Minister of Guyana, the Honourable Forbes Burnham, on questions of mutual interest specially on problems facing the newly independent developing countries.

It has been decided to open two resident Missions—one at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela and the other at Lima, the capital of Peru. These Missions will be headed by Charge d'Affaires and are expected to begin functioning shortly.

A gift of 5,000 tons of wheat was announced by the President of the Republic of Argentina as a token of friendship and solidarity of the Argentine people for the people of India.

Reverend Dr. Ismael Quiles, Rector (President) of the University of El Salvador, Buenos Aires, along with a party of Argentine Orientalists paid another visit to India. Rev. Dr. Quiles is well-known in educational circles in Latin America and is an old friend of India.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations General Assembly

India's two-year term on the UN Security Council ended on December 31, 1968. The role played by India in the Council has evoked favourable

response and attention. True to its policy of non-alignment, India has taken a positive stand on the major issues which came up before the Security Council *e.g.*, West Asia, Rhodesia etc. India's stature in the UN has appreciably increased in the past two years owing to the role played by her in the Security Council and elsewhere.

India has taken an active part in the work of other organs of the United Nations *e.g.*, the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council. India has taken the initiative with regard to a wide variety of important questions, relating to the work of United Nations and its subsidiary organs such as consideration of regime of Sea Bed and Ocean Floor, the progressive development and codification of the Law of Treaties, the Law of Outer Space and the economic and development questions such as those considered in Second UNCTAD in New Delhi etc. India was also elected to a number of important posts of the UN and its related bodies.

The General Assembly of the United Nations met twice during the year. It met first in its resumed 22nd session from April 24 to June 12, 1968 to discuss the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the question of South West Africa.

Later the 23rd regular session of the Assembly met from September 24 to December 21, 1968. Dr. Emilio Arenales, the Foreign Minister of Guatemala, was elected President of this session. The membership of the United Nations rose to 126 with the admission of Mauritius, Equatorial Guinea and Swaziland. Nauru, a former Trust Territory, became independent on January 31, 1968, but chose not to seek membership of the United Nations.

India was elected/re-elected to the following posts/bodies of the UN during the year :

1. Chairman of the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the 23rd General Assembly Session.
2. Executive Board of the UNICEF.
3. The Commission for Social Development.
4. Population Commission.
5. Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
6. Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.
7. Executive Council of the ICAO.
8. Permanent Committee on the Exploration and Exploitation of the Sea Bed and Ocean Floor.

The Prime Minister addressed the 23rd session of the General Assembly on October 14, 1968.

India's Delegation to the 23rd session was led by Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of State for External Affairs.

Dr. K. Krishna Rao of India was elected Chairman of the General Assembly's Legal Committee. This is the first time that an Indian has been elected to this post.

The General Assembly rejected by 58 votes against 44 (with 23 abstentions) a proposal to seat the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. India voted in favour of the proposal.

India continued to participate actively in the deliberations of the UN Committee of Twenty-four on Decolonisation.

India co-sponsored the resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly on the Rhodesian problem. The Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution on May 29, 1968, extending the scope of sanctions to all imports and exports to and from Rhodesia and banning financial transactions with the illegal regime. It also called upon all States not to recognise the passports issued by the illegal regime.

The General Assembly called upon the Government of the UK not to grant independence to the Territory of Rhodesia unless it was preceded by the establishment of a Government based on free elections by universal adult suffrage and on majority rule. Furthermore, it called upon all member States not to recognise any form of independence in Southern Rhodesia without the prior establishment of a Government based on majority rule. In another resolution, the General Assembly reaffirmed the primary responsibility of the UK to put an end to the illegal regime, and called on it to quell the rebellion through the use of force. It also drew the attention of the Security Council to the need to widen the scope of the sanctions so as to include all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the UN Charter, and suggested that sanctions be imposed against South Africa and Portugal.

During its resumed 22nd session (April/June 1968) the Assembly, *inter alia* called upon all States to take effective economic and other measures to secure the immediate withdrawal of the South African administration from South West Africa and recommended to the Security Council to take other effective measures, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, to remove the South African presence from the Territory. The Assembly proclaimed that South West Africa would henceforth be known as Namibia, and established a UN Council for the Territory, of which India is a member.

The Assembly, at its 23rd session, drew the attention of the Security Council to the "serious situation" in Namibia and recommended that the Council take effective measures to ensure the immediate withdrawal of South African authorities from the Territory. It reaffirmed the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence, and condemned South Africa for its persistent defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations. India supported the resolution.

India co-sponsored a resolution in the General Assembly condemning Portugal's refusal to implement UN resolutions and its violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of independent African States, and appealing to all States, particularly members of NATO, to withhold any assistance to Portugal which may enable it to prosecute its colonial war.

India voted in favour of the resolution on decolonisation whereby the Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right of self-determination and independence, and requested all States, UN specialised agencies and international institutions to withhold assistance from Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia until they renounced their policies of colonial domination and racial discrimination.

The 23rd session of the General Assembly declared that the exploitation of the sea bed and ocean floor should be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole. It established a 42-member committee, of which India is a member, to make recommendations, *inter alia*, for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploitation and use of the resources, and the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea bed and the ocean floor. India had introduced a draft Declaration setting out the principles to be observed in the exploitation of this environment. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the question of establishing an appropriate "international machinery for the promotion of the exploration and exploitation of the resources of this area, and the use of these resources in the interests of mankind".

Both in the Security Council and the General Assembly, India gave full support to the efforts of Dr. G. Jarring to bring about a peaceful settlement of the complex problem in West Asia. India expressed the view that a solution to this question should be found on the basis of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967.

The General Assembly extended the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) until June 30, 1972 and urged increased contributions to the Agency. India pledged a contribution of Rs. 100,000 in the form of goods and supplies to UNRWA's fund for 1969.

Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD II)

India played host to UNCTAD II which was held in Delhi from February 1 to March 29, 1968. Shri Dinesh Singh, Commerce Minister, was unanimously elected its President.

At the 45th session of ECOSOC, the Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri B. R. Bhagat, reiterated the Government's conviction that despite the positive gains made as a result of its deliberations, UNCTAD II failed "to measure up to the dimensions and the urgency of the world's development problems". Pointing to the need for urgent and far-sighted action, Shri Bhagat urged the ECOSOC to take stock of the whole situation and to give further directives and guidelines, particularly with a view to the formulation and adoption of appropriate trade and aid policies. He emphasised that the current Development Decade had belied the hopes reposed in it, and called for the finalisation of the preparations for the Second Development Decade. He stressed that the adoption of a strategy of international cooperation would need to be backed up by parallel steps to be taken by Governments to improve the external trade and aid conditions encountered by the developing countries.

Shri Dinesh Singh, presented the report of UNCTAD II to the General Assembly in his capacity as the President of the Conference. He emphasised the need for institutional machinery to carry forward the work of UNCTAD II. The Indian delegation played a leading role in the decision of the Assembly to expand the Economic Committee of ECOSOC, which has been entrusted with the task of drafting the strategy of international cooperation in the Second Development Decade. India, by virtue of her membership of ECOSOC, is a member of this Committee. Two notable achievements since UNCTAD II have been the signing of International agreements on sugar and coffee to which India is a party.

Human Rights

1968 had been designated by the General Assembly as the International Year for Human Rights. The 24th session of the Human Rights Commission was held in New York from February 5 to March 8, 1968. India participated in it. India also participated in the International Conference on Human Rights held in Tehran from April 22 to May 3, 1968. The Conference adopted Resolutions on colonialism, apartheid, education of youth, economic development, disarmament, family planning, women's rights, etc., in all of which India played an active role.

India played host to the United Nations Seminar on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which was held in New Delhi from August 27 to September 9, 1968. Twenty-four countries participated in this Seminar. India was elected Chairman.

Disarmament

At the end of its session from January to March 1968, the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee forwarded to the UN General Assembly, as an annex to its report, a Draft Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons sponsored jointly by the USA and the USSR. This Draft Treaty was commended by the resumed 22nd session of the UN General Assembly for acceptance. The Security Council on June 19, 1968 adopted a Resolution welcoming the security assurances offered by the USA, USSR and UK to those States who would become parties to the Treaty. Neither the General Assembly's resolution on the Treaty nor the Security Council's resolu-

tion on security assurances met India's requirements, and India did not therefore support them.

At the ENDC's July-August session India emphasised the need to give priority to measures in the field of nuclear disarmament and in particular proposed for urgent consideration, a cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; a comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the conclusion of the Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

India has proposed a draft convention at the 7th session of the Legal Sub-Committee of the UN Outer Space Committee on "Liability for Damage caused by Objects launched into Outer Space". This draft is under consideration by the member States concerned.

The first UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was held in Vienna from August 14 to 27, 1968. Delegates from 79 countries took part in the Conference. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was appointed Vice-President and Scientific Chairman of the Conference. The UN General Assembly unanimously commended the results of the Conference. It also decided to convene the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva in 1971.

A UN Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States was held in Geneva from August 29 to September 28, 1968. India was elected one of the 12 Vice-Presidents. The General Assembly considered the work of this Conference and requested the UN Secretary-General to appoint a group of experts to report on the contribution that nuclear technology can make to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment of nuclear free-zones. As recommended by the Conference, the Assembly asked the UN Secretary-General to prepare a report on the establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, under appropriate international control. It also urged the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States to enter into bilateral discussions on the limitation of offensive strategic nuclear weapons delivery system and systems of defence against ballistic missiles.

International Conferences

During the year, India participated in several international conferences, seminars etc.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was held in London from January 7 to 15, 1969. The Prime Minister attended the Conference from January 7 to 10. Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, represented India for the remaining period.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

India continued to be represented on practically all the important organs of FAO, viz., the council, the committee on commodity problems, committee on fisheries and inter-governmental committee of the world food programme. India also took part in the various training centres, courses, symposia, seminars and study groups jointly organised by the FAO and other organisations of the United Nations. She also took part in several meetings of the FAO.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The International Labour Conference, in 52 sessions held so far, has adopted 128 Conventions and 131 Recommendations. Of these, India has ratified 29 Conventions. Apart from formal ratification, the main provisions of a number of other Conventions and Recommendations are being implemented to the extent possible.

The 52nd Session of the I.L.O. held at Geneva in June 1968 was attended by a tripartite delegation from India. Tripartite delegations/experts attended the 8th session of the Textiles Committee, the second Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines other than Coal Mines, the first session of the Joint ILO-UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers, the Meeting of Experts in Programming of Pre-Vocational Training Schemes, the Meeting of Experts on Statistics of Wages and Employee Income and the Meeting on Conditions of Work in the Inland Transport Industry.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office met thrice during 1968. The sessions were attended by the Indian representatives.

The 6th session of the I.L.O. Asian Regional Conference was held in Tokyo from September 2 to 13, 1968. The Conference endorsed the formulation and implementation by the I.L.O. of an Asian Manpower Plan, aimed at concerted and effective action by countries of the Asian Region to attain the highest possible levels of productive employment.

A Conference of Asian Labour Ministers was held in New Delhi from January 28 to 31, 1969. Fourteen Asian countries including India participated in the Conference.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

India, one of the founder-members of UNESCO, continued to strengthen her relations with the Organisation. An Indian delegation attended the 15th session of the General Conference of UNESCO in Paris during October-November 1968. A resolution moved by India on celebration of Gandhi Centenary by member states was unanimously voted. It called on UNESCO to hold an International Symposium on "Truth and Non-Violence in Gandhi's Humanism" in October 1969 in Paris.

The General Conference also passed a resolution inviting member states to observe 1969 as the Ghalib Centenary Year by arranging conferences and seminars and translation and publication of selected writings by the poet in national languages. Another resolution approved by the Conference invited International Financial Bodies and interested member states to assist India in implementing a pilot project on Satellite Communications.

On representation by Asian countries that the Continent was under-represented on the Executive Board of the Organisation, the General Conference agreed to raise the strength of the Executive Board from 30 to 34 to provide for greater representation to Asian countries. As a result, India, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Pakistan and Japan were elected to represent Asia on the Executive Board of UNESCO. India was also elected a member of the Legal Committee, the Committee for the Preservation of Nubian Monuments, and Governing Council of the International Bureau of Education for a two year period 1969-70.

An International Seminar on Mahatma Gandhi was organised by UNESCO from January 27 to 29, 1969 in New Delhi. Delegates from Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the U.A.R. participated in the Seminar.

The Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, conducted the 9th training course for Educational Planners and Administrators during September, 1968-January 1969. The course, which was in English, was attended by 27 participants from 12 Asian countries. Steps are being taken to develop at the Institute an Indian programme of training and research in educational planning and administration. Prof. M. V. Mathur, former Vice-Chancellor of Rajasthan University, has been appointed as Director of the Asian Institute from July 26, 1968.

The UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in South Asia, Delhi, ceased to be an integral part of UNESCO from

January 1, 1967, when it was merged with the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. The Government of India decided to meet the actual deficit in the recurring expenditure of the Centre subject to a limit of Rs. 2,31,000 per annum for the calendar years 1968, 1969 and 1970. A fresh review will be undertaken in 1970. The Centre has been renamed as the Asian Research Centre on Social and Economic Development.

The Indian National Commission for UNESCO has been set up by the Government of India to promote better understanding of the aims and objects of UNESCO and for acting as a liaison agency between UNESCO and the institutions working in India for the advancement of education, science and culture. Under a national project, undertaken by the Commission in support of UNESCO's world-wide Associated Schools Project of Education in International Understanding and Cooperation, over 750 schools and teacher-training institutions throughout India are participating in activities initiated by the Commission in the field of education for International Understanding. The Commission organised a workshop to enable teachers of participating institutions to come together, exchange views on the programme and draw up concrete projects.

The Commission participated in several of UNESCO's regional projects. It organised in April 1968 at New Delhi a Sub-Regional Workshop of Asian National Commissions in which representatives of the National Commissions of Afghanistan, Ceylon, Japan, Nepal, Philippines and Thailand participated. The Commission is participating in UNESCO's new 4-years project (1967-70) on the study of civilizations of the peoples of Central Asia. The project has two aspects, viz. (1) deepening of scholarly knowledge, and (2) better appreciation by the general public of the cultures of Central Asia through studies of their archaeology, history, science and literature.

The Commission obtained financial assistance from UNESCO for several projects in the field of education, science, arts, culture etc.

The Commission has helped in the establishment of a chain of over 90 UNESCO Clubs/Centres at various Universities and other institutions to spread and propagate the ideals of UNESCO. It organized an Orientation Course for these Clubs and Centres in January, 1968.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

The World Health Organisation provided a sum of \$ 10,79,006 under its regular budget and \$5,03,133 under the United Nations Development Programme (TA) funds for the implementation of health projects in India during 1968. For 1969, it has provided \$15,61,143 under its regular budget and \$9,00,800 under the United Nations Development Programme (TA). The Government of India's contributions to the World Health Organisation during 1968 amounted to \$9,55,920.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

The UNICEF Executive Board at its meeting held in June, 1968 approved allocations to India totalling \$4,923,000 and has made commitments amounting to \$5,527,000. The sum covers a large number of projects viz., Health Services, Medical Training, Applied Nutrition, Family and Child Welfare and Education. Total allocation from UNICEF upto June, 1968 amounted to \$69,988,455. India has been re-elected as a member of the UNICEF Executive Board and her tenure will continue till July 31, 1971.

Twenty-fifth Session of the GATT

The Contracting Parties to the GATT held their twenty-fifth session at Geneva in November 1968. The session noted the continuing decline in the share of the developing countries in international trade and emphasised

the need to give priority consideration and to take immediate action towards solving the trade problems of these countries. With a view to achieving this objective the session urged that the pace of implementation of the work programme adopted at the twenty-fourth session should be accelerated. The Session also urged that the difficulties encountered in the implementation of Part IV of the GATT should be examined by a Special Committee for securing more effective and systematic implementation of its provisions.

Kennedy Round

The Agreements reached in the "Kennedy Round" of Trade Negotiations held during 1964-67 on reduction of tariff obstacles, have been implemented from January, 1968. At the request of India and other developing countries, some of the tariff reductions agreed to by the developed countries have been given effect to in their entirety, without phasing from the beginning.

Tripartite Conference

Another important outcome of the "Kennedy Round" conference is the better appreciation of the need for finding appropriate solutions to the problems of expansion of trade among the developing countries. The heads of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic and India who met in 1966, therefore, came to the conclusion that arrangements for greater cooperation among themselves in the fields of trade, industry and other economic activity should be concluded as soon as possible. Following their decision, detailed negotiations were held between the three governments which led to the signing of the agreement for expansion of trade among the three countries on a preferential basis. The agreement was implemented on April 1, 1968 bringing into force preferential tariff rates of import duty in all the three countries for their mutual trade in respect of a common list of products. The margin of preferences which is at present 40 per cent as of the existing effective rates of duty will be increased to 50 per cent in April 1969.

The Tripartite Agreement is open for participation of all other developing countries and it is hoped that participation in the agreement would be enlarged on the basis of mutual advantage.

Expansion of Trade among Developing Countries

Following the scheme for expansion of trade among developing countries under GATT auspices, 33 countries, including some non-GATT countries, have so far indicated their intention to participate in the negotiations with the object of expanding mutual trade. The participating countries have constituted a Trade Negotiations Committee and formulated 'ground rules' for the negotiations. A series of "joint consultations" at Governmental expert level were held in accordance with the decision of the Committee. These meetings were intended to facilitate the exchange of information among participating countries on trade patterns, tariffs and other trade negotiations.

India's Efforts to Secure Tariff and Non-tariff Concessions

India's efforts to secure tariff relief for exports of Indian handicraft products and handloom cotton and silk fabrics, have also led to significant results. Australia now allows duty-free preferential entry to handicraft products as well as handloom silk and cotton fabrics without any limit. The EEC allows preferential duty-free admission upto a specified value limit. The Nordic countries allow the import of cotton handloom fabrics free of customs duty with effect from July 1, 1968. The reductions in the U.S. tariff as a result of the 'Kennedy Round' are also more favourable in

the case of certain categories of handloom fabrics than for corresponding categories of mill-made textiles.

The efforts to secure duty-free entry for wet blue goat and kid skin leather in Australia have proved successful. The Government of Australia have since decided to classify this item along with rough and semi-tanned leather and to allow its entry duty-free. East India Kips is now allowed duty free by the EEC.

Quantitative restrictions on almost all items of export interest to India and other developing countries have been removed during this year by the Nordic countries. Imports of coir products into the Federal Republic of Germany are admitted without any quantitative restrictions from June 1, 1968.

Australian Scheme of Preferences

Australia has been according preferential quota treatment to imports of certain products from less developed countries since July, 1966. Several additions have been made during 1968 to the list of preferential quota items. Quota limits in respect of certain items have also been raised. A number of these are of particular export interest to India.

Customs Valuation and Border Tax Adjustments

The difficulties faced by exporters on account of the peculiarities in customs valuation of goods for assessment of duty and other documentary or procedural requirements in certain export markets are being continuously studied. In some cases India has succeeded in making other Governments appreciate the situation facing her exports. In this connection India intends to take advantage of international discussions and negotiations recently initiated by GATT for the reduction and rationalisation of border tax adjustments and other tariff and non-tariff barriers.

European Economic Community (EEC)

The EEC completed its Customs Union on July 1, 1968. As from that date there is no restriction on intra-EECA trade and a common external tariff has come into being for imports from non-member countries. In response to India's request, the Community has eliminated the customs duty of 9 per cent on imports of East India Kips from July 1 1968. The EEC has also established, with effect from July 1 1968, annual duty-free quotas of \$ 1 million each for import of handloom silk and cotton fabrics. New tariff concessions on paper have also been secured. The tariff suspensions for certain products of export interest to India—ootably tea and certain other tropical products—were also continued by it during the year. Negotiations are being held with the Community for resolving problems relating to trade in jute, coir and handicraft products.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The 24th Annual Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was held at Canberra, Australia, from April 17 to 30, 1968. It adopted various resolutions on important subjects such as (i) mobilisation of resources for technical co-operation, (ii) establishment of ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre, (iii) Training courses for study of tariff and non-tariff structures and techniques in trade negotiations and (iv) pre-investment study of telecommunication links in the ECAFE region.

In pursuance of Resolution 87 adopted at the 23rd Annual Session of ECAFE held at Tokyo during April 1967, the Executive Secretary of the ECAFE convened at Bangkok from August 20 to 28, 1968 a meeting of government experts on trade expansion to evolve a realistic plan of action

for the consideration of the Asian Ministers at the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation. The meeting, after due deliberations, suggested that the Asian Ministers consider the setting up of an appropriate inter-governmental body to give continuous guidance for various schemes of regional co-operation and to review from time to time progress in the implementation of various measures for trade expansion.

The Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation was held in Bangkok from December 11 to 13, 1968.

By a resolution unanimously adopted by the Ministers, it was decided to set up a 'Council of Ministers' of the ECAFE region to adopt and implement specific programmes and projects of economic co-operation in the field of trade, including regional preferences, investments, transport and communications. It is for the first time that an organisation of this type has been set up in Asia. While the Council of Ministers of Asia would be an instrument for initiating, co-ordinating and overseeing a programme of action of Asian economic co-operation in various fields of economic development, the Executive Secretary of ECAFE was requested to prepare an integrated programme of action, to establish an appropriate unit or Task Force in the ECAFE Secret. to carry it forward and to convene the meetings of the Council of Ministers from time to time as sufficient progress is made on action programmes. The deliberations of the Ministers in Bangkok constitute a significant step forward in the strengthening and broadening of the regional cooperation movement in Asia. It marks a beginning in regular Asian consultation in the economic field at a high political level.

Another recommendation of importance made by the Asian Ministers was in regard to the setting up of a Committee of interested countries for Co-ordination of Off-shore Prospecting for Mineral Resources in the Indian Ocean Area.

The ECAFE also organised two meetings for sub-regional consultations on Coconut, Coconut Product and Oil Palms among the producing countries of Asia at Bangkok in October and November respectively. These Consultations were attended by representatives from seven coconut and oil palm producing countries of the region, viz. Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. It was unanimously agreed at these consultations that there was an urgent need for co-operation among the coconut producing countries of Asia and to establish a regional organisation to be called "Asian Coconut Community", which should be a flexible organisation and the scope of its activities should be framed in broad terms so that it may adopt its activities to the requirements of the countries' needs and changing circumstances and the degree of cohesiveness acceptable to the member countries. The draft of the agreement for the establishment of the "Asian Coconut Community" was finalised. The agreement setting up the Asian Coconut Community was signed by India, Philippines and Indonesia during the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation at Bangkok in December, 1968.

India also took part in the twelfth session of the Committee on Trade held during January, 1969, the twenty-first session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources held during February, 1969, the 4th Session of the Asian Industrial Development Council held during February, 1969 and the 17th Session of the Transport & Communications Committee held in February 1969, under the auspices of ECAFE.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF and holds the fifth largest quota in the Fund. From the inception of the Fund up to March 31, 1969, India purchased foreign currencies of the value of Rs. 817.50 crores from the Fund, out of which a sum of Rs. 538.50 crores was re-paid.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund, held in Washington from September 30 to October 4, 1968 was attended by the Deputy Prime Minister, who is the Governor for India.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

India is a founder-member of the Bank and holds the fifth largest share of its capital. Loans granted by the Bank up to March 31, 1969 amounted to Rs. 755.41 crores for various projects in the public and private sectors. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 641.75 crores was actually drawn up to March 31, 1969. The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include: (i) import of essential materials and components for Railways, (ii) purchase of agricultural machinery required for the reclamation of weed-infested and jungle lands, (iii) power projects of Damodar Valley Corporation, (iv) purchase of aircraft by Air-India Corporation, (v) development of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, (vi) hydro-electric project at Koyna in Maharashtra, (vii) expansion programmes of the Tata Iron & Steel Company and India Iron and Steel Company, (viii) installation of thermal power station at Trombay near Bombay, (ix) import of material and equipment for construction of transmission lines by the State Electricity Boards and some power companies, (x) extension of the thermal power station at Kothagudam (stage II) in Andhra Pradesh, (xi) development of coal industry in the private sector, and (xii) assistance to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies. IBRD has also assisted India in arranging meeting of friendly countries to discuss India's foreign exchange requirements and devise methods of extending financial assistance.

United Nations Development Programme (Technical Assistance Component)

India sent out 1,800 trainees and received approximately 1,900 experts and equipment worth \$ 8.2 million. India's yearly contribution which stood at Rs. 40,47,619 since 1963 was increased to Rs. 63,75,000 for the year 1966 and subsequent years following devaluation of the rupee. Rs. 19,51,297.50 were contributed towards the living expenses of experts during the year 1968.

International Development Association (IDA)

India is a founder-member of the Association, which is an affiliate of the IBRD. As on 31-3-1969 it has extended credits amounting to Rs. 757.59 crores (net of cancellation) to India for construction of national highways, irrigation and power projects in different States, flood protection and drainage projects in Punjab, development of Bombay port, expansion of tele-communications and railways, import of materials, components, spare parts and miscellaneous items of manufacturing equipment by certain specific industries. A sum of Rs. 570.3 crores had been utilised up to March 31, 1969.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

IFC is another affiliate of the IBRD, which supplements the activities of the latter by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas. India is a member of IFC which had made a total investment of Rs. 15.42 crores by the end of March 1969 in eight Indian companies engaged in the production of fertilisers, caustic soda, balls and bearings, pumps etc.

UN Special Fund

India's contribution to United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund Component) has been at the level of \$ 21,50,000 in non-convertible

Indian rupees since 1963. Consequent on devaluation, the rupee contribution was increased from Rs. 1,02,38,095 to Rs. 1,61,25,000 beginning from the year 1966.

Up to January 1968, 48 Indian projects involving a total commitment of about \$ 48 million were approved for assistance from the Special Fund Component of the United Nations Development Programme.

Colombo Plan

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, India has provided training facilities to 4,050 nominees from various countries up to December 31, 1968. These trainees came from Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Nepal, New Zealand, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, Mauritius, Tanzania and Uganda. Services of Indian experts were also provided in the fields of life insurance nationalisation, entomology, taxation, leather technology, cashewnut growing, statistical quality control, irrigation, transport, small-scale industries, training in steel production, agriculture, Plan publicity and for the Tonle Sap sector of Mekong River Valley Project.

Up to the end of December 1968, India received the services of 492 foreign experts and training facilities for 5,108 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health, education, food and agriculture, industries and trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and communications, banking, labour administration, trade unionism, printing, etc.

Since the beginning of the Plan, India has received grant assistance from the following countries: Australia Rs. 54.75 crores, New Zealand Rs. 4.93 crores, Canada Rs. 328.97 crores and U.K. Rs. 2.08 crores up to October 31, 1968.

Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank, established in 1966 on the pattern of the World Bank to promote economic co-operation and development in the Asian region, has started functioning from Manila. India with a share capital of \$ 93 million is the second largest regional shareholder of the Bank, Japan contributing \$ 200 million.

CHAPTER XXVIII
LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1968

Sl. No.	Bill	When introduced	When passed by the originating Chamber	When passed/returned by the other Chamber	Date of President's assent	Initiating Chamber
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1968	15-2-68	18-3-68	23-3-68	23-3-68	L.S.
2.	The Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People (Supplementary) Bill, 1968	19-2-68	20-3-68	23-3-68	23-3-68	L.S.
3.	The Appropriation Bill, 1968	18-3-68	18-3-68	21-3-68	25-3-68	L.S.
4.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1968	14-3-68	14-3-68	21-3-68	25-3-68	L.S.
5.	The West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968	5-3-68	13-3-68	25-3-68	25-3-68	R.S.
6.	The Uttar Pradesh Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968	11-3-68	14-3-68	25-3-68	27-3-68	R.S.
7.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1968	20-3-68	20-3-68	25-3-68	27-3-68	L.S.
8.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1968	20-3-68	20-3-68	25-3-68	27-3-68	L.S.
9.	The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1968	29-2-68	4-3-68	26-3-68	27-3-68	R.S.
10.	The Haryana Appropriation Bill, 1968	20-3-68	20-3-68	26-3-68	28-3-68	L.S.
11.	The Haryana Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1968	20-3-68	20-3-68	26-3-68	28-3-68	L.S.
12.	The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1968	22-3-68	22-3-68	26-3-68	28-3-68	L.S.
13.	The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1968	22-3-68	22-3-68	26-3-68	28-3-68	L.S.
14.	The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1968	26-3-68	26-3-68	28-3-68	29-3-68	L.S.
15.	The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on account) Bill, 1968	26-3-68	26-3-68	28-3-68	29-3-68	L.S.
16.	The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1968	2-8-67	13-2-68	28-3-68	3-4-68	L.S.
17.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968	25-4-68	25-4-68	2-5-68	10-5-68	L.S.
18.	The Finance Bill, 1968	29-2-68	1-5-68	7-5-68	11-5-68	L.S.
19.	The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968	3-5-68	3-5-68	11-5-68	13-5-68	L.S.
20.	The West Bengal Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968	6-5-68	6-5-68	11-5-68	13-5-68	L.S.
21.	The Estate Duty (Amendments) Bill, 1968	7-5-68	9-5-68	11-5-68	13-5-68	L.S.
22.	The Public Provident Fund Bill, 1968	18-4-68	2-5-68	8-5-68	16-5-68	L.S.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
23.	The Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1968	12-8-67	13-2-68	29-4-68	22-5-68	L.S.
24.	The Central Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 1968	19-7-67	9-5-68	13-5-68	24-5-68	L.S.
25.	The Pondichery (Extension of Laws) Bill, 1968	11-12-67	7-5-68	11-5-68	24-5-68	L.S.
26.	The Civil Defence Bill, 1968	23-12-67	7-5-68	11-5-68	24-5-68	L.S.
27.	The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill, 1968	12-12-67	8-5-68	25-7-68	6-8-68	L.S.
28.	The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1968	18-12-67	13-2-68	29-7-68	7-8-68	R.S.
29.	The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1968	23-12-67	14-2-68	1-8-68	8-8-68	R.S.
30.	The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1968	10-5-68	23-7-68	29-7-68	9-8-68	L.S.
31.	The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1968	5-3-68	25-7-68	7-8-68	16-8-68	R.S.
32.	The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1968	22-7-68	29-7-68	7-8-68	16-8-68	R.S.
33.	The Enemy Property Bill, 1968	26-7-68	31-7-68	5-8-68	20-8-68	L.S.
34.	The Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1968	26-7-68	1-8-68	12-8-68	22-8-68	L.S.
35.	The Andhra Pradesh and Mysore (Transfer of Territory) Bill, 1968	19-6-67	29-7-68	5-8-68	22-8-68	L.S.
36.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1968	21-8-68	22-8-68	26-8-68	30-8-68	L.S.
37.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1968	21-8-68	22-8-68	26-8-68	30-8-68	L.S.
38.	The Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968	5-8-68	14-8-68	28-8-68	30-8-68	R.S.
39.	The Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1968	26-8-68	26-8-68	28-8-68	30-8-68	L.S.
40.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1968	26-8-68	26-8-68	28-8-68	30-8-68	L.S.
41.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1968	26-8-68	26-8-68	28-8-68	30-8-68	L.S.
42.	The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1968	27-8-68	27-8-68	28-8-68	30-8-68	L.S.
43.	The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill, 1968	26-7-68	13-8-68	26-8-68	31-8-68	L.S.
44.	The Gold (Control) Bill, 1968	22-7-68	24-8-68	31-8-68	1-9-68	L.S.
45.	The Insecticides Bill, 1968	16-12-64	28-11-67	9-5-68	2-9-68	R.S.
46.	The Border Security Force Bill, 1968	9-5-68	24-7-68	31-7-68	2-9-68	L.S.
47.	The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968	28-8-68	29-8-68	31-8-68	6-9-68	L.S.
48.	The Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control (Nasirabad Cantonment Repeal) Bill, 1968	23-12-67	13-2-68	21-11-68	30-11-68	R.S.

*Amendments made by Lok Sabha on 9-5-68, considered and agreed to by Rajya Sabha on 25-7-68.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
49.	The Central Industrial Security Force Bill, 1968	2-8-68	13-5-68	19-11-68	2-12-68	R.S.
50.	The Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 1968	22-7-68	19-8-68	21-11-68	5-12-68	L.S.
51.	The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1968	15-11-68	28-11-68	10-12-68	20-12-68	L.S.
52.	The Madras State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1968	30-8-68	22-11-68	5-12-68	20-12-68	L.S.
53.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1968	18-12-68	18-12-68	19-12-68	24-12-68	L.S.
54.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Bill, 1968	18-12-68	18-12-68	19-12-68	24-12-68	L.S.
55.	The Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1968	17-7-67	21-11-68	9-12-68	27-12-68	L.S.
56.	The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1968	25-7-67	10-12-68	17-12-68	28-12-68	L.S.
57.	The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968	23-12-67	6-8-68	5-12-68	28-12-68	L.S.
58.	The Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1968	5-12-68	18-12-68	27-12-68	28-12-68	L.S.
59.	The State Agricultural Credit Corporations Bill, 1968	6-5-68	3-12-68	11-12-68	29-12-68	L.S.
60.	The Legislative Assembly of Nagaland (Change in Representation) Bill, 1968	9-12-68	19-12-68	28-12-68	31-12-68	L.S.
61.	The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1968	8-4-68	9-12-68	17-12-68	31-12-68	L.S.
62.	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1968	16-12-68	19-12-68	27-12-68	31-12-68	L.S.
63.	The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1968	18-12-68	18-12-68	28-12-68	31-12-68	L.S.
64.	The Pondicherry Appropriation Bill, 1968	18-12-68	18-12-68	28-12-68	31-12-68	L.S.
65.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1968	18-12-68	18-12-68	28-12-68	31-12-68	L.S.
66.	The Bihar Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968	18-12-68	18-12-68	28-12-68	31-12-68	L.S.

NOTE —All the above Bills were Government Bills.



*The constant noise of machines
gives me Throbbing Headaches*

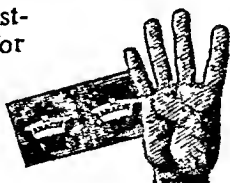
*says Tarlok Singh,
lathe operator*

**Anacin is strong enough
to give me fast relief**



**Anacin is safe enough
even for children**

Anacin is strong because it contains more of the pain-reliever doctors most recommend all over the world. It is safe because it is medically balanced like a doctor's prescription. That is why Anacin is India's largest-selling pain-reliever. Take Anacin for headache, colds and flu, bodyache, toothache and muscular pain.



ANACIN

*strong and safe
pain-reliever*

CHAPTER XXIX

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1968

JANUARY

- 1 Union Government informs foreign missions about decision not to recognise their right to give asylum to any person or persons within their premises.
- Punjab switches over to Punjabi as the official language at district level.
- 2 Sheikh Abdullah released.
- Dalai Lama opens Buddhist Research Centre at Varanasi.
- 3 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi inaugurates Indian Science Congress at Varanasi.
- President Zakir Husain inaugurates Second International Tamil Conference.
- 5 Government of India accepts Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendation to appoint a Lok Pal.
- SSP Ministers resign from SVD Government in Uttar Pradesh.
- India signs agreement with USA on phosphate exploration.
- 6 India and Pakistan expel diplomats.
- India and Turkey agree to develop trade, economic and cultural relations.
- 7 AICC session starts at Hyderabad.
- 10 Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai opposes move for Presidential form of Government.
- State of Emergency ends.
- Official Languages (Amendment) Bill becomes Act after President's assent.
- President Zakir Husain inaugurates International Inter-religion Symposium on Peace in New Delhi.
- India gets repayment concession from IMF.
- 11 Appointment of West Bengal Chief Minister, P. C. Ghosh, challenged in Calcutta High Court.
- 71st session of Indian National Congress concludes.
- Schools and colleges in Madras State closed following anti-Hindi agitation.
- 12 Seminar on fiscal and monetary policies and taxation organised by FICCI begins in New Delhi.
- 14 Government of India receives preliminary report on Vietnam from the Indian Chairman of the International Control Commission.
- 16 Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah appointed Chief Justice of India.
- President Zakir Husain visits Koyana Nagar.
- 17 Mizo National Front declared unlawful.
- Supreme Court strikes down Madras Medical Seat Reservation for districts on population basis.
- 18 Minister for Transport and Shipping, V. K. R. V. Rao, inaugurates Conference of Transport Commissioners and other representatives of the Western States at Bombay.
- 19 Seminar on Television concludes three-day deliberations in New Delhi.
- 21 Vice-President V. V. Giri inaugurates Indian International Trade and Industries Fair at Madras.

JANUARY (contd.)

- 22 Bangalore University Colleges closed following anti-Hindi agitation.
- President Tito of Yugoslavia arrives in Delhi on five-day State visit.
- Two-day seminar on Jute Industry begins in New Delhi.
- 23 Madras Assembly adopts resolution to scrap three language formula and urges Centre to suspend the operation of Official Languages (Amendment) Act.
- Censure motion against Rajasthan Chief Minister defeated.
- 25 Soviet Premier Kosygin arrives in New Delhi on State visit.
- Madras Government issues orders abolishing study of Hindi by Secondary school students in the State.
- Bihar Ministry headed by Mahamaya Prasad Sinha voted out.
- Madras Government suspends N.C.C. as a protest against using Hindi command words.
- 26 India celebrates Republic Day.
- 27 M. S. Aney, veteran Vidarbha leader, dies.
- Deputy Prime Minister Desai inaugurates Seminar on the Role of Private and Public Sectors in New Delhi.
- 28 Satish Prasad (Soshit Dal) sworn-in as Bihar's interim Chief Minister.
- Congress Working Committee discusses three languages formula.
- National Executive of Swatantra Party meets in Cochin.
- 29 Shah of Iran makes brief stop-over at Palam on way back to Teheran from his visit to Thailand and Malaysia.
- Governor Dharam Vira summons West Bengal Assembly meeting on February 14.

FEBRUARY

- 1 Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) begins in New Delhi.
- Soshit Dal-Congress alliance ministry headed by B. P. Mandal sworn-in in Bihar.
- Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, Charan Singh, quits as SVD Chief.
- 2 Walk-out staged at UNCTAD Conference as South Africa takes floor.
- Manubhai Shah to head Board of Rehabilitation set up by the Union Government to advise on resettlement of more than a million Indian repatriates abroad.
- India and Brazil sign first Trade Pact in New Delhi.
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi dedicates Thumba Rocket Launching Station to United Nations for international cooperation in space study.
- 4 Czechoslovakia offers aid to India to fight recession.
- India and Malaysia sign technical cooperation agreement.
- 5 Advanced nations agree to augment assistance funds at the UNCTAD Conference.
- 29 more Ministers sworn-in in Bihar.
- 6 Second walk-out staged by Asian, African and Communist Government delegates at the UNCTAD Conference.
- Calcutta High Court upholds West Bengal Governor's action in dismissing the Ajoy Mukerjee Ministry and appointing Dr. P. C. Ghosh as Chief Minister.
- 'Scarcity' declared in 122 Rajasthan villages.
- 8 King of Bhutan arrives in New Delhi.
- F.A.O. Chief signs agreement in New Delhi for the supply of 50,000 tonnes of maize to India.
- Haryana subordinate staff go on strike.
- 9 Kerala Chief Minister Namboodiripad fined for contempt of court.

FEBRUARY (contd.)

- 9 U.N. Secretary-General U. Thant and World Bank President, George Woods, address plenary session of the UNCTAD.
- Ninety-eight feared dead in IAF plane crash while on return flight from Leh to Chandigarh on Feb.7.
- 10 U Thant meets Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- 11 Jan Sangh President Deen Dayal Upadhaya found dead on railway track in Mughalsarai Railway Yard.
- 12 India presents nine-point programme of action to the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities.
- 13 A. B. Vajpayee elected Jan Sangh President.
- 14 West Bengal Governor Dharam Vira addresses joint session of legislature.
- 16 Eighth session of Communist Party of India concludes at Patna.
- 17 Uttar Pradesh SVD Chief Minister Charan Singh tenders resignation.
- Dr. Kailash Nath Katjn passes away.
- 18 P. C. Ghosh Ministry in West Bengal resigns.
- 19 Delhi school teachers go on indefinite strike.
- Kutch Tribunal gives its award.
- 20 President's Rule proclaimed in West Bengal.
- Asia's first ever heart transplant operation performed by Indian surgeons at KEM Hospital, Bombay.
- 22 Presidential Proclamation ends tenure of West Bengal Speaker.
- 25 President's Rule proclaimed in Uttar Pradesh.
- 26 Two-day Kerala Muslim League Convention concludes.
- 29 Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai presents budget for 1968-69.

MARCH

- 1 West Bengal Government takes over Calcutta Tramways Company.
- Anti-Hindi agitation suspended in Madras now Tamil Nadu.
- 2 Bank rate reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.
- 4 Kutch border talks between India and Pakistan begin in New Delhi.
- Protest against Kutch Award; 38 persons arrested in Delhi.
- 5 Kutch talks conclude.
- 6 Government of India says British passport holders in Kenya will have to obtain endorsement from Indian Missions for entry into India.
- Pondicherry Ministry sworn-in.
- No-Confidence motion against Punjab Speaker tabled.
- 7 Parliament members resent Chinese Embassy action in detaining Indian constable on guard duty.
- Punjab Speaker rules out motion against himself; adjourns State Assembly session without passing the budget.
- Kutch Award challenged in Delhi High Court.
- Vigilance Panel set up to probe National Defence Fund gold collections in Rajasthan.
- 8 U.S.A. extends three new credits totalling Rs. 319.4 crores from PL-480 funds to help India's economic development.
- President Zakir Husain visits Mazagaon dock in Bombay.
- 11 Mauritius attains independence.
- 12 Punjab Governor Pavate prorogues Assembly session adjourned by the Speaker.
- Indian cricket team wins their first 'rubber' against New Zealand.
- 13 Delhi High Court holds Kutch Award constitutional.
- Iran grants India new oil concessions.
- 14 Prime Minister announces India's decision not to sign the US-Soviet draft of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in its present form.

MARCH (contd.)

- 16 Chief Ministers of Northern region States decide to set up an enlarged wheat zone for the Northern region comprising Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.
- General Ne Win, Chairman of Burma's Revolutionary Council, arrives in New Delhi.
- Kashmir Government withdraws new Sales Tax levies.
- 17 Seminar on Arbitration opens in New Delhi.
- Himachal Pradesh Governor suggests afforestation of Bhakra.
- 18 Bihar's Soshit Dal Ministry resigns.
- Punjab Assembly meets at Governor's summons; Speaker rules out summons as illegal and adjourns the House; members continue meeting with Deputy Speaker in Chair and adopt the Budget.
- 19 India complains to International Court against Zafrullah Khan for lowering the Court's status by indulging in anti-India activity.
- 21 Home Minister Chavan sets up Panel to tackle defections.
- Bihar Governor invites Bhola Paswan to form Ministry.
- Discussion on Assam reorganisation begins.
- 22 Bhola Paswan Ministry sworn-in in Bihar.
- Supreme Court upholds U.P. Government's right to levy sales tax on goods sold outside the State.
- National Council of Bhartiya Jan Sangh begins two-day session in Bhopal.
- 24 Completely Thumba-made meteorological rocket test-fired from the Thumba Rocket Launching Station in Kerala.
- Report on the working of foreign collaborations in India released.
- 26 Kerala Chief Minister discloses in State Assembly about Chinese Embassy passing on money to a Marxist in Kerala.
- 28 Film industry deadlock over dispute between Producers and distributors ends.
- 29 UNCTAD session in Delhi ends.
- 30 No-confidence motion against Madhya Pradesh Government defeated.

APRIL

- 1 Justice Wanchoo to head Railways Probe Body.
- Three-day session of the Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry concludes in New Delhi.
- 2 Indo-Pak tele-communications officials conclude four-day discussions.
- 3 Delegations of hostile Mizos and Kukis and underground Nagas meet in Peking under the aegis of the Communist Party of China to chalk out strategy for monsoon offensive against India.
- Indian Representative at UN asks Israel to quit Arab territories.
- Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai arrives in Manila to attend Asian Development Bank meeting.
- 4 Himachal Pradesh Assembly passes Tenancy Bill.
- U.P. Land Revenue Sub-committee presents report.
- 5 Lok Sabha mourns death of Martin Luther King, U.S. Civil Rights leader.
- 6 Prime Minister inaugurates construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant.
- 7 Bharatiya Kranti Dal Executive Committee begins two-day conference in New Delhi.
- Presiding Officers' Conference concludes.
- 8 Hansraj Gupta re-elected Mayor of Delhi.
- Bharatiya Kranti Dal Conference concludes.
- 9 Central Government decides to publish Law Report in Hindi and regional languages.

APRIL (contd.)

- 10 Madras High Court strikes down Urban Land Tax Act.
- 13 DMK forms Tamil Army in Madras State.
- 14 Indian Airlines double capacity on several routes by replacing Dakotas with 40 seater HS-748 aircraft.
- 15 Central Irrigation and Power Minister K. L. Rao submits note to Prime Minister on Narmada water dispute.
- Uttar Pradesh Legislature dissolved by the President.
- Kerala SSP unit breaks away from main SSP.
- West Bengal unit of BKD decides to remain in the United Front.
- 16 Home Ministry's report on defections released.
- 17 Law Ministry's report on defections released.
- Three-day session of PSP begins in New Delhi.
- Swatantra Party National Executive meets in New Delhi.
- 19 First 18 satyagrahis begin March to Kutch town.
- 19th session of Labour Ministers Conference begins in New Delhi.
- 20 Prime Minister opens Gorakhpur Fertiliser Plant set up with Japanese aid.
- 21 M. S. Thacker resigns from Chairmanship of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee.
- Soviet Premier Kosygin arrives in New Delhi on way back home from a visit to Pakistan.
- 22 Sonam Gyatso, Everest Conqueror, dies of cancer in New Delhi.
- Cabinet okays stand on Nuclear Treaty.
- 23 Celebrated musician, Ustad Bade Gbulam Ali Khan, passes away.
- 24 India opposes guarantee of security offered by USA, Russia and Britain to non-nuclear powers.
- 25 Nagaland ceasefire extended by two months from May 1, 1968.
- 26 Chenna Reddi's election to Andhra Pradesh Assembly held void.
- 27 Chenna Reddi, resigns as Union Minister for Steel and Mines.
- Kerala United Front loses control of many municipalities in local elections.
- 28 Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrives in New Delhi on three-day goodwill visit.
- 29 A.R.C. views on river water disputes released.
- Education setup reorganised in Madras (Tamil Nadu) State.

MAY

- 1 Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia and Morarji Desai discuss ways of strengthening economic collaboration between the two countries.
- Central Government endorses Planning Commission's Approach to the Fourth Plan.
- Several varieties of mill-made cloth de-controlled.
- Five ministers in Bihar sworn-in.
- 2 SSP launches State-wise agitation in Bihar.
- 3 Prime Minister leaves for Bhutan.
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi opens new 174 kilometre road linking India and Bhutan.
- Indo-Pak Sector Commanders reach agreement on the Nadia-Jessore border.
- A Select Committee of Parliament suggests two important amendments to the Bill to bring banks under social control.
- Union Cabinet defers decision on the reorganisation of Assam.
- BKD expels Raja of Ramgarh for five years for anti-party activities.
- 9 Harvana and Uttar Pradesh reach accord on Tejawala Water dispute.
- 10 Punjab budget declared void by High Court.

MAY (contd.)

- 12 Mid-term elections in Haryana begin.
- 17th session of the INTUC opens at Ahmedabad.
- 13 Indo-Pak talks on river waters begin in New Delhi.
- Delhi High Court rejects petitions against Kutch Award.
- Indo-Jap. Girls' Expedition scales Kailash Peak (18,556 feet) in Chhamba.
- Supreme Court stays operation of Punjab-Haryana High Court judgment on Punjab budget.
- 14 India makes concession on non-proliferation treaty.
- 15 Punjab Governor summons Assembly to meet on May 20.
- 16 Congress returns to power in Haryana after mid-term elections.
- Uma Shankar Joshi and K. V. Puttapa awarded Jnanpeeth Award.
- 17 Farakka Barrage talks between India and Pakistan run into difficulties.
- 18 National Development Council concludes session.
- 19 India and Federal Republic of Germany sign agreement for setting up Aromatic Project in Gujarat.
- Madras (Tamilnadu) Chief Minister announces tax relief to textile industry.
- Prime Minister leaves India on a goodwill visit to Singapore, New Zealand, Australia and Malaysia.
- 20 Punjab Assembly meets.
- 21 Supreme Court further stays operation of Punjab-Haryana High Court judgement on Punjab budget.
- Bansilal sworn-in as Haryana Chief Minister.
- 22 Finance Ministry denies foreign exchange to Central Cabinet Ministers Asoka Mehta and V. K. R. V. Rao for tours abroad.
- Punjab Assembly adjourns sine die.
- 23 Veerendra Patil elected leader of the Mysore Legislature Congress Party.
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrives in Melbourne (Australia).
- 24 All-India University Teachers and Students Camp at Bombay concludes.
- 25 Aid-India Consortium recommends 1,000 million dollars of non-project aid including 100 million dollars towards debt relief and 450 million dollars of project aid to India during the financial year 1968-69.
- Indo-Pak talks on river waters conclude.
- Nine Assam Assembly members belonging to All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference resign in protest against Centre's failure to announce a satisfactory proposal for reorganisation of Assam.
- 26 Board of Trade suggests eleven point programme to orient economy towards a dynamic export policy.
- 27 Prime Minister arrives in New Zealand.
- Second Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1966 given to Rev. Martin Luther King posthumously.
- Two-day session of the Kashmir Plebiscite Front Executive concludes.
- 28 Garuda Airlines (Indonesia) plane crashes near Bombay.
- 29 New Mysore Ministry of 28 members under Veerendra Patil sworn-in.
- Princes' plea on privy purses rejected.
- 31 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Indian envoys in SE Asia discuss scope for closer ties in the region at Kuala Lumpur.

JUNE

- 1 Prime Minister returns from South-East Asian tour.
- Demonstration held outside US Information Service Office in New Delhi against US policy in Vietnam.
- National Executive of Swatantra Party begins two-day session in Madras.
- 2 AICC session begins in New Delhi.
- National Executive of the Bharatiya Kranti Dal opens two-day session in New Delhi.
- Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Annadurai backs move for anti-Hindi front.
- 3 Gujarat ends compulsory NCC training.
- 4 AICC concludes three-day session.
- BKD Executive in West Bengal dissolved.
- 5 Assam Pradesh Congress Committee decries separate Hill State move.
- ARC team urges abolition of Tariff Commission.
- President Zakir Husain leaves on a goodwill visit to Hungary and Yugoslavia.
- 6 India mourns the death of Senator Robert Kennedy.
- Congress Parliamentary Party opposes Autonomous Hill State Plan for Assam Hills.
- 7 Andhra Pradesh Congress panel suggests winding up of Zila Boards.
- 8 First inshore mine-sweeper built at Mazagaon Dock commissioned.
- Madurai Mani Aiyar, eminent Carnatic musician, dies.
- 9 Bharatiya Lok Dal decides to merge with Congress in Bengal.
- Nagaland-Burma border sealed.
- 10 President Zakir Husain arrives in Belgrade.
- 11 Conference of State Chief Ministers and Ministers in-charge of Community Development and Panchayati Raj begins in Madras.
- 12 Pakistan accepts Indian invitation to send experts to the Farakka Barrage site.
- 13 Italy places embargo on sale of tanks to Pakistan following India's request.
- Jayaprakash Narayan addresses Sarvodaya workers in Colombo.
- 14 Indian security forces seize documents from Naga rebels proving their collusion with China to overthrow Nagaland Administration by force.
- 15 Naxalites commit systematic sabotage at the Iddikki Project in Kerala.
- Hill leaders of Assam criticise reorganisation plan.
- 16 President Zakir Husain returns after ten-day State visit to Hungary and Yugoslavia.
- Government appoints commission to inquire into causes of the death of Delhi nurses.
- 18 Central Cabinet extends ban on revision of pay scales of Central Government employees by another year up to June 30, 1969.
- 19 National Integration Council meets in Srinagar.
- Government of India hands over note to Chinese Embassy protesting against aid to subversive elements in Nagaland.
- India represents to Belgium over Pak attempts to secure tanks.
- 22 National Integration Council concludes its three-day meet in Srinagar.
- Prime Minister rules out discussions with Sheikh Abdullah on Kashmir's future; rejects autonomy demand for Jammu.

JUNE (contd.)

- 22 Rajasthan Cabinet reshuffled.
- 23 Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh arrives in Moscow.
- 25 Bihar's United Front Government of Bhola Paswan Shastri resigns.
- Flood situation worsens in lower Assam.
- Three censure motions against Orissa Ministry admitted.
- 27 SSP calls off Uttar Pradesh agitation.
- Central Government enhances penalty on concealment of income.
- 27 Censure motions against Orissa Ministry lost.
- Indo-Malaysian talks open in New Delhi.
- 29 President's Rule imposed in Bihar.
- Government of India promulgates ordinance extending validity of Gold Control Rules beyond July 10, 1968.
- 30 Nagaland truce extended.

JULY

- 1 Central Communications and Parliamentary Affairs Minister inaugurates the country's 100,000th post office in Brahmur Chourasta in Shahabad district of Bihar.
- Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board imposes single uniform tariff throughout State.
- Ranawat Pay Commission submits report to Rajasthan Government.
- All-Party Assam Hill Leaders' Conference concludes week-long session.
- 2 Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council endorses licensing policy.
- Cabinet Committee on Production, Prices and Exports refers steel price raise issue back to economic and consuming Ministries to assess the impact.
- Jan Sangh rejoins SVD Ministry in Madhya Pradesh. SSP Ministers submit resignations to Governor.
- 3 Internal Affairs Committee of Central Cabinet approves Home Ministry's proposal for abolition of privy purses.
- 4 Punjab United Front submits memorandum to the President of India against the Gill Government.
- Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh returns after trade talks in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.
- National Labour Commission Study Group recommends single legislation concerning working conditions of journalists and non-journalist employees in newspaper industry.
- 5 Naval submarine wing comes into existence with the arrival of the first submarine from the Soviet Union.
- India protests to Pakistan against allegations of Indian involvement in the so-called Dacca Conspiracy Case.
- Government of India floats new loans totalling Rs. 135 crores.
- 6 Firemen's strike disrupts train services on Southern Railway.
- 7 Prime Minister inaugurates Chandrapur thermal plant in DVC (Bihar).
- 8 President Zakir Husain leaves on a 10-day visit to the USSR.
- Soviet Union informs India of her decision to supply arms to Pakistan.
- Madhya Pradesh staff goes on strike despite ordinance.
- 9 President Zakir Husain states in Moscow that India is anxious to establish good relations with Pakistan.
- 10 Soviet Premier Kosygin says arms supplies to Pakistan will not affect USSR ties with India.
- Sir Maurice James appointed British High Commissioner to India.

JULY (contd.)

- 11 India and the Sudan sign trade agreement in Khartoum.
- Railway Board decides to employ territorial army personnel to run trains on South Central and Southern railways.
- 12 Soviet Union agrees to supply tanks to India.
- 13 Jaswantsagar dam burst causes floods in Rajasthan.
- 14 All party committee suggests ceiling on size of Central and State Ministries.
- Three lakh persons affected by Rajasthan floods.
- Three thousand rebel Nagas reported under training in China.
- Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai arrives in Teheran.
- Kachathivu island shown as part of Ceylon in her latest map.
- 16 "P" form regulations liberalised.
- Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit resigns from Lok Sabha.
- Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai talks with National Iranian Oil Company officials concerning petro-chemical schemes.
- 17 Union Government says no talks with rebel Nagas.
- 18 President Zakir Husain returns from Moscow.
- Madras Government bans pictures of deities in offices.
- 20 Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rehman, visits Delhi on way to Nepal.
- 22 India gives Rs. 2 crore credit to Tunisia.
- 23 U.S. delegation arrives in Delhi for talks on bilateral and international issues.
- Newspaper employees go on strike in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.
- Central Government extends truce period in Nagaland.
- Lok Sabha passes bill empowering government to retain property acquired under Defence of India rules.
- 25 Congress President Nijalingappa meets Japanese Prime Minister in Tokyo.
- West Germany decides to give Rs. 46 crore loan to India for debt relief to postpone India's repayment liabilities.
- 27 India suggests to visiting American delegation that South East Asia security should form part of international guarantee.
- Cabinet sub-committee refuses to refer issue of need based wage for Central Government employees to arbitration board.
- 28 Indo-USA talks end in New Delhi. No change in US policy on arms supplies to India and Pakistan, says US Under-Secretary of State.
- 29 UNICEF approves Rs. 3.7 crores aid to India.
- Hostile Mizos cross over to East Pakistan.
- 30 Supreme Court declares Punjab Appropriation Act valid.
- Mr. Mohammed Amin Hilmy Elthany appointed new UAR ambassador to India.
- 31 World Bank raises interest rate from 6.25% to 6.5%.

AUGUST

- 1 Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai moves Bill in Parliament for Social Control of Banks.
- 2 Planning Commission discusses Fourth Plan with industrialists.
- 3 C.P.I. and C.P.I. (M) decide on joint election campaign in West Bengal.
- Rebel Naga leader Kaito Sema shot at in Kohima.
- 4 Kaito Sema dies.
- 5 Irish Prime Minister, John Lynch, arrives in New Delhi.
- Hakiya Sema takes over command of Naga rebels.
- 6 Lok Sabha passes Bill for Social Control of Banks.

AUGUST (contd.)

- 7 Krishna-Godavari water dispute to be referred to tribunal.
- 8 C.P.I. welcomes Bratislava Agreement.
- 9 CASTASIA Conference opens in New Delhi to discuss science and technology for Asian development.
- 10 Scientific Advisory Council reconstituted.
- Ceiling on election expenditure to Assembly and Parliament raised.
- 12 Rajya Sabha approves the extension of President's rule in West Bengal by six months.
- Madras Speaker resigns.
- Five thousand repatriates arrive from Burma.
- 15 Prime Minister urges Pakistan to reconsider 'No War' Pact.
- 16 Princes refuse to meet Home Minister on Privy Purse issue.
- 17 Madras Legislature changes name of State to Tamil Nadu.
- 18 Polling in Kashmir begins.
- 20 India gets permission from U.S. to use communication satellite for direct TV broadcasts.
- Congress withdraws support from Gill Ministry in Punjab.
- Rajya Sabha refers Bill for Social Control of Banks to Select Committee.
- 22 Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, Asoka Mehta, resigns.
- 23 India abstains from voting in Security Council debate on Czechoslovakia.
- 24 Lok Sabha passes Gold Control Bill.
- Assam Government to grant general amnesty to hostile Mizos who surrender to security forces.
- 25 Law Ministry proposes four-point plan for abolition of Privy Purses.
- 26 President's Rule in U.P. extended for six months by Lok Sabha.
- Assam Assembly rejects proposal to create Hill State.
- Mahikanta Das elected Speaker of Assam Assembly.
- U.N. seminar on elimination of racial discrimination opens in New Delhi.
- 28 Kashmir Assembly Speaker unseated.
- 29 President's Rule in Punjab approved by Lok Sabha.
- Status of Indian mission in Hanoi raised.
- 30 Home Minister Chavan rules out arbitration on pay scales of Government employees.
- 31 Rajya Sabha passes Gold Control Bill.

SEPTEMBER

- 1 Pakistan President Ayub rejects India's offer of a 'No-War Pact'.
- Government of India appoints new jury for Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.
- First Indian made two-stage rocket "Rohini MS VI" successfully tested at Thumba.
- Dr. G. S. Wagle of Indore elected President of Indian Medical Association.
- 2 India gives aid for Iranian quake victims.
- Three-day Conference of Air Commanders begins in New Delhi.
- World Meteorological Organisation nominates Dr. Mathur of India to reorganise its technical functioning.
- 3 Manipur hill areas sealed to check movement of rebel Nagas and Mizo hostiles.
- Central Government Employees Unions serve strike notice from September 19.
- 5 Representatives of strike-bound newspapers reject Khadilkar proposals.

SEPTEMBER (contd.)

- 5 S. D. Kolhavale elected Speaker of Mysore Assembly.
- Teacher's Day observed in the country.
- Indo-South Korean trade talks held in New Delhi.
- Madhya Pradesh Government withdraws cases against Class III and IV employees for participation in the strike.
- 6 India urges more economic aid to Asian nations at I.L.O. Regional Conference in Tokyo.
- Panel for Gandhi centenary celebrations set up in Malaysia.
- Government sanctions purchase of a new ship from Poland for Shipping Corporation of India.
- Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan State loans closed on their being fully subscribed.
- Industrial Development Minister Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed inaugurates two-day meeting of public sector undertakings in New Delhi.
- 7 Mrs. Welthy Fisher of Lucknow to get Nehru Literacy Award.
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi opens Panki Power Station at Kanpur.
- 9 14-day UN Seminar on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination concludes in New Delhi.
- 10 Punjab Governor abolishes Subordinate Services Selection Board.
- 11 Government announces decision to set up a new autonomous Hill State in Assam.
- Pondicherry Cabinet falls.
- Bihar Governor appoints one-man Commission of Inquiry to probe into charges against some SVD Ministers of Mahamaya Prasad's Government.
- 12 Maharashtra Government opposes new wage boards at the National level.
- 13 Ordinance banning strike by Government employees issued.
- National Development Committee fixes criteria for Central assistance to States.
- 17 Dange quits Labour Commission.
- Newspaper employees' strike ends.
- 18 Top leaders of Central Government striking employees arrested in various parts of the country.
- President's Rule imposed in Pondicherry.
- 19 Sections of Central Government employees go on a one-day token strike.
- 20 India and Pakistan agree to conduct demarcation of Kutch boundary on a sector-wise basis.
- 21 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi leaves for Latin American tour.
- 22 2,400 striking Government employees released on bail from Tihar Jail, Delhi.
- 23 Indian Planning team discusses development plans with Soviet leaders in Moscow.
- Chief Ministers' Conference begins in New Delhi.
- 24 Government withdraws recognition of a number of railways and postal staff unions.
- Nagaland Chief Minister renews demand for Boundary Commission to settle the border dispute between Nagaland and Assam.
- Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai arrives in London to participate in Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference.
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrives in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).
- 25 Pakistan's plea on Farakka Barrage rejected.
- Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference opens in London.
- 27 16 Ministers in Madhya Pradesh resign.

SEPTEMBER (contd.)

- 28 Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai arrives in Washington.
- 29 Postal work in Delhi and elsewhere back to normal.
- Labour Commission disfavours take-over of jute industry.
- 30 Nagaland cease-fire extended.

OCTOBER

- 1 Election Commission formulates procedure for streamlining election machinery for quicker poll.
- 2 President Zakir Husain inaugurates Gandhi Birth Centenary celebrations.
- Sixty-fifth birth anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri celebrated.
- Himachal Pradesh Government announces new pay scales for school teachers.
- Akali leader Sant Fateh Singh strongly opposes 'Sikh Homeland' slogan.
- 3 Prime Minister cancels visit to Peru due to military coup there.
- Rajasthan Government constitutes Six Member Expert Committee to report on water supply.
- Kerala Chief Minister suggests measures for restoration of normal relations between the Centre and its employees and between the Union and State Governments.
- Manipur Chief Minister demands full State-hood.
- Election Commission issues five-point "minimum code" of conduct for political parties during elections.
- 4 Government of India releases photostats of documents establishing Pakistan's aid to Naga and Mizo hostiles.
- 5 Fifth National Convention of Swatantra Party opens at Bhubaneswar.
- Planning Commission's Advisory Panel on education recommends 1975 as the target date for universal primary education.
- 6 Madhya Pradesh Deputy Minister for Cooperation dies in car accident.
- 7 Floods cause havoc in North Bihar.
- Central Cabinet decides to extend 18 Central Enactments concerning labour welfare to Jammu and Kashmir.
- Swatantra Convention condemns move to scrap Privy Purses.
- 8 Union Minister for Law and Social Welfare promises new deal for backward classes.
- FICCI says Boothalingam Committee's recommendations on rationalization and simplification of tax structure are not practicable.
- Niren De appointed new Attorney-General of India.
- 9 Justice J. R. Mudholkar exonerates Orissa Chief Minister R. N. Singh Deo and two of his Cabinet colleagues of charges of corruption.
- 19th Olympic Games open in Mexico; Indian contingent participates.
- 10 Convention organised by Sheikh Abdullah opens in Srinagar; "J. P." tells convention Kashmir cannot go out of Indian Union.
- ARC Panel says LIC should concentrate on life business.
- 11 North Bengal floods claim 1,330 lives.
- Indian Chambers of Commerce favours uniform tax rate.
- Pakistan agrees to hold secretary-level talks on Farakka.
- Conference of State Directors of Education and Public Instructions urges reshuffle of State education units during Fourth Plan.
- Union Government sanctions ad hoc grant of Rs. one crore to Rajasthan Government to fight drought.
- 12 President Zakir Husain arrives in Kathmandu on a four-day State visit.

OCTOBER (contd.)

- 13 Himachal School Teachers' Union call off three-week-old stay-in-strike.
- Orissa Government to set up coal-based fertiliser plant at Talcher during the Fourth Plan.
- 14 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi calls for a "year of peace" in her address to U.N.
- 15 All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference accepts Union Government's plan for reorganisation of Assam.
- 16 Dr. Hargobind Khorana shares Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine.
- Maharashtra Government accepts recommendations of Badkas Pay Commission.
- Union Government not in favour of setting up permanent body on linguistic disputes.
- President Zakir Husain assures Indian aid to Nepal for Karoli Project.
- 17 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi returns to New Delhi from her South American and Caribbean tour.
- 18 Central Government decides to withdraw termination notices served on temporary employees for having participated in September 19 strike.
- Nagaland cease-fire extended by one month.
- 19 National Federation of P & T employees calls off agitation.
- 20 D. R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, cautions State Governments against aid illusions.
- 21 Silver Jubilee of Azad Hind Fauj (INA) celebrated throughout the country; special postage stamp issued.
- 22 Five-day Spiritual Summit Conference opens in Calcutta.
- Jayaprakash Narayan briefs Prime Minister and Congress President on Srinagar convention.
- Central Government sanctions Rs. 2.9 crores for relief works in Rajasthan.
- 23 Anti-Centre agitation launched by Kerala Marxists turns violent.
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi launches first Indian-made frigate, Nilgiri, in Bombay.
- 24 Defence Minister Swaran Singh arrives in Moscow with a military delegation.
- India loses to Australia 1-2 in Olympic Hockey semi-final.
- Andhra Government decides to ban private practice by Government Medical Officers.
- 25 Bihar Government decides to grant revenue relief.
- Jurists want Parliament to define 'contempt'.
- P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, suggests review of Constitution.
- 26 India gets 'Bronze' and Pakistan "Gold" in Olympic Hockey.
- Spiritual Summit Conference calls for world body of religions.
- Akali Dal disowns demand for Sikh homeland.
- 27 Rail Transport Panel suggests criteria for fixing wages.
- Orissa coastal areas lashed by cyclonic winds.
- 28 DMK and allies retain control of Madras City Council; Congress captures 52 out of 120 seats.
- ARC panel suggests special courts for customs cases.
- 29 Supreme Court upholds validity of Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) and Validation Act 1967.

OCTOBER (contd.)

- 29 Finance Commission report makes suggestions on overdrafts by States.
- Education Ministry approves MCC tour.
- Central Minister of State for Education says Hindi switch-over in varsities is expected by 1973.
- 31 Kanu Sanyal, Naxalbari leader, arrested.

NOVEMBER

- 1 Prime Minister hails U.S. decision to stop bombing of North Vietnam.
- Kerala Government seeks Centre's permission to buy rice from other States or abroad.
- 2 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visits Barmer and Jaisalmer areas of Rajasthan to study drought situation.
- Moderate underground Nagas form new party—Council of Naga People—and break with hardliners.
- MPs' Committee recommends additional outlay of Rs. 98 crores for electrifying one lakh villages by October 2, 1970.
- Polythylene plant with West German collaboration started at Thana near Bombay.
- Anand Swarup, Advocate-General of Haryana, resigns.
- 3 Government of India decides to set up petro-chemical Complex at Barauni.
- Draft Fourth Plan of Rajasthan envisages outlay of Rs. 82 crores for irrigation schemes.
- Central Government sanctions "ad hoc" assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs to Orissa Government for repairs to National Highway.
- 4 New Naga underground Party decides to work for a peaceful solution through fresh talks with the Central Government.
- Indo-Jap. round table conference on trade and industry opens in New Delhi.
- 5 AICC meeting at Goa passes resolution to enforce prohibition within seven years from October 2, 1969.
- Birth anniversary of Guru Nanak celebrated.
- Centre approves Bihar scheme to set up a Mineral Development Corporation.
- Haryana Government announces Central rates of Dearness Allowance for its employees from September 1.
- Trombay Fertilizer Plant to be expanded.
- AICC session ends at Goa.
- Allahabad University students go on strike.
- 7 Sheikh Abdullah stresses need for strengthening basic unity between India and Pakistan.
- India warns Pakistan against selling DP property.
- President Zakir Husain congratulates Richard Nixon on his election as US President.
- India protests against 10 per cent raise in ship freight from January decided at the West Coast Conference.
- Indo-Japanese round-table conference suggests extension of area of economic cooperation between the two countries.
- Kerala Government asks Centre not to interfere in State's labour issues.
- 8 Uttar Pradesh Government bans staff strike.
- Kerala Government wants restoration of Central food subsidy.
- Orissa High Court bars publication of Mudholkar Report.

NOVEMBER (contd.)

- 8 Government decides to enhance penalties for ticketless travel on railways.
 - President Zakir Husain presents new colours to Dogra Regiment in Meerut.
 - Ex-Rulers meet begins in Baroda.
 - Indo-Japanese round table conference on trade and industry ends.
- 9 Haryana Government to set up ten Public Sector Projects with an outlay of Rs. 48.4 crores during the Fourth Plan.
 - New political party—The Hill State Peoples Democratic Party—formed in Assam.
 - Gorakhpur University closed following student strike.
- 10 Asia's biggest mechanised iron-mine at Bailadila Project in Madhya Pradesh starts functioning.
 - Vice-President of Liberia, William R. Tolbert, arrives in Delhi.
 - Prem Kirpal, leader of Indian delegation, re-elected to the Executive Board of UNESCO.
 - Winter session of Parliament begins.
- 11 Bhutan team in Delhi for Plan talks.
 - Complete accord reached at Dacca Conference on demarcation of international border between West Bengal and East Pakistan.
 - Primary teachers from all over India stage protest march in Delhi.
 - Central Irrigation and Power Minister, K. L. Rao, returns home from study tour of USA projects.
 - Prime Minister Indira Gandhi rejects statehood for Manipur.
- 12 Official report on North Bengal floods released.
 - Bihar Government approves Subarnarekha Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 817 lakhs.
 - Central Government appoints Commission of Enquiry to look into financial irregularities of Bharat Sewak Samaj.
- 13 Maharashtra Cabinet decides to set up Agricultural University in Vidarbha.
- 14 Madras High Court strikes down new phone tariffs.
 - Central Cabinet accepts interim recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission.
- 15 President Zakir Husain inaugurates Governors' Conference.
 - Harbans Lal, former Punjab Assembly Speaker, resigns from Congress.
- 16 Prime Minister of Malta, Dr. Borg Olivier, arrives in Calcutta on a 12-day visit to India.
 - Governors' Conference opposes imposition of agricultural income-tax.
 - Prime Minister Indira Gandhi asks engineers to set-up their own industries.
 - Basic democracy has failed in Pakistan, says Jaya Prakash Narayan.
- 17 Robert McNamara, World Bank President, arrives in New Delhi on a seven-day visit to India.
 - President Zakir Husain lays foundation stone of 'Chhatari Hut' in honour of Nawab of Chhatari, Chief Scout of India in New Delhi.
 - Central Minister of State for Health and Family Planning, Chandra-sekhar opens Asian Conference on Occupational Health in Bombay.
 - Indian delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Transport and Shipping Bhakt Darsan leaves for Moscow to attend Indo-Soviet Shipping Conference.
- 18 Kashmir Jan Sangh Chief Baldev Singh wants special status of Kashmir to go.

NOVEMBER (contd.)

- 19 Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Morarji Desai, rejects plea for full neutralization of rise in the cost of living of Government employees.
 - Seminar to evolve uniform Panchang begins at New Delhi for the first time in which 150 scholars participate.
 - Bihar Government submits report to Central Government on unrest in tribal areas.
- 20 Vice-President V. V. Giri declares open Fifth Assembly of Asian Broadcasting Union in New Delhi.
- 21 Congress Parliamentary Board decides not to give tickets to defectors for mid-term elections.
 - Central Government sanctions loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to two Gujarat newspapers.
- 22 Lok Sabha approves Bill renaming Madras State as Tamil Nadu.
 - India and Soviet Union sign agreement on air services.
 - Two more ministers sworn-in in Rajasthan.
 - Centre sanctions Rs. 9 crores to Rajasthan for famine relief work.
 - Naxalites attack Tellicherry Police Station in Cannunore District, Kerala.
- 23 Dr. Shermarke, President of Somalia Republic, arrives in Delhi.
 - Bhupesh Gupta, MP, urges all party conference on Centre-State ties.
 - Central Government decides to give ten awards for export promotion work.
 - Fifth session of Asian Broadcasting Union concludes in New Delhi.
 - Vice-President V. V. Giri inaugurates Silver Jubilee session of the Engineering Association of India in Calcutta.
- 24 Another armed Naxalite band raids police wireless station at Pulpalle in Wynad area, Kerala.
 - First Kerala State Naxalite Convention at Korapuzho announces formation of a third Communist Party.
 - President Zakir Husain opens 3rd World Conference on General Practice on Health and Hygiene in New Delhi.
 - Polish Minister of Culture, Motyka, and Minister of Economic Co-operation, Olszewski, arrive in New Delhi.
 - National Executive of Swatantra Party, meeting in New Delhi, condemns violence by students in various parts of the country.
 - President of Somalia on a visit to India calls for Afro-Asian economic defence front.
 - Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Gopala Reddy, inaugurates Ramganga dam filling work.
- 25 President Zakir Husain gives away film awards in New Delhi.
 - State Bank of India initiates scheme to finance small entrepreneurs for setting up small industries.
 - Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai rules out change in external value of rupee.
 - Reserve Bank Governor, L. K. Jha, suggests long-term measure to solve monetary crisis.
- 26 Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh says there are no restrictions on trade with Israel.
 - Government outlines functions of Foreign Investment Board to be set-up by December.
 - Central team recommends assistance of Rs. 5.7 crores for relief work in Orissa.
 - Central Government sanctions Rs. 37 crores to Madhya Pradesh for its power projects during the Fourth Plan.

NOVEMBER (contd.)

- 26 Rajya Sabha passes Industrial Disputes Amendment Bill 1967.
- 27 Ceylon Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake arrives in New Delhi on a seven-day visit.
- 28 Indians allowed to bring back up to 75,000 Ceylon rupees with them.
- Lucknow University closed following student trouble.
- India and Poland sign cultural agreement.
- 29 Supreme Court upholds Rajasthan Government order on mine leases.
- At the National Development Council meeting Chief Ministers express inability to raise further resources to the tune of Rs. 1,500 crores for the Fourth Plan as suggested by the Planning Commission.
- Ceylon Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake says India and Ceylon must march together.
- 30 India and Somalia agree to expand trade.

DECEMBER

- 1 21st International Geographical Congress meets in Delhi.
- Ceylon Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake visits Ranchi.
- Michael Stewart, British Commonwealth Secretary, arrives in India on eight-day visit.
- 2 50,000 Uttar Pradesh teachers go on strike.
- President Zakir Husain discusses Rhodesia and Immigration question with Michael Stewart, British Commonwealth Secretary.
- Supreme Court orders release of Madhu Limaye, M.P.
- US Ambassador to India says President Nixon's policy will not alter relations with India.
- British Commonwealth Secretary says UK will not meddle in Indo-Pakistan affairs.
- 3 Government of India announces decision to refer inter-State dispute over waters of Rivers Krishna and Godavari to three-man tribunal to be set up by the Chief Justice of India.
- Censure motion against Orissa Government admitted.
- 4 Supreme Court admits writ petition filed by Madhu Limaye against the implementation of the Kutch Award.
- South Africa resigns from UNCTAD.
- Ceylon Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake leaves for home.
- 6 Gajendragadkar Commission's report on Jammu and Kashmir released.
- Rajasthan Government employees get more dearness allowances.
- 7 Armed Forces Flag Day celebrated in the country.
- 8 Kerala Government's annual financial statement reveals serious financial crisis.
- Bihar Government decides to procure 2,00,000 tonnes of rice.
- Bihar Government decides to introduce a two-year integrated training course for village level workers.
- Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai inaugurates Rs. 43-crore Dhuvaran Extension (Power) Project in Gujarat.
- 21st International Geographical Congress session ends.
- India presses UK to exclude textiles from import deposit schemes.
- 9 Farakka Barrage talks begin in Delhi between Pakistan and India.
- Lok Sabha passes Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
- Rajya Sabha passes Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill.
- Supreme Court begins hearing on implementation of Kutch Award.
- 10 International Human Rights Day observed.
- Administrative Reforms Committee recommends cut in LIC premium rates.

DECEMBER (contd.)

- 10 S. N. Sen to succeed G. Parthasarathy as India's permanent representative at UN.
- 14th Annual Conference of Flying and Gliding Clubs inaugurated by Civil Aviation Minister Karan Singh.
- Rajya Sabha approves six months' extension of President's rule in Bihar.
- 11 Aiyar Panel hears charges against K. B. Sahay, former Bihar Chief Minister.
- West Bengal cuts Plan outlay.
- Dr. Hargovind Khorana receives Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine in Stockholm.
- Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh addresses third Conference of Asian Economic Ministers on Economic cooperation in Bangkok.
- 12 UNICEF agrees to provide \$ 3,70,000 aid to India for family and child welfare schemes.
- 13 Prime Minister addresses Conference of Heads of Indian Missions in New Delhi.
- Committee set up for Banaras Hindu University affairs.
- 14 Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai suggests mobilisation of farm incomes.
- Tamil Nadu Government protests against the change of timings in AIR News Bulletins.
- 15 Deputy Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, says Centre will intervene if Kerala Government is unable to check lawlessness by Naxalites.
- Rs. 40 crores to be spent on the development of tourism.
- 17 Transport and Shipping Minister V. K. R. V. Rao suggests abolition of octroi duty and freezing of taxes on motor vehicles.
- Panel set up to streamline Public Sector Undertakings.
- Rajya Sabha passes Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill.
- 18 Formation of Kashmir Democratic Forum announced.
- Maj.-General Rikhye, military adviser to U. Thant quits his post.
- Lok Sabha passes the Essential Services Maintenance Bill.
- Kerala Government decides to withdraw all criminal cases against Central Government employees arising out of the September 19 strike.
- 19 Farakka talks between India and Pakistan conclude.
- National awards on printing and designing presented.
- Lok Sabha passes Tariff Bill.
- Rajya Sabha passes Motor Vehicles Bill.
- British Commonwealth Secretary says UK will not mediate on Kashmir.
- India and Brazil sign nuclear pact for peaceful use of atomic energy.
- Famous Assamese poet Sailadhar Rajkova expires.
- 20 Planning Commission approves Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 950 crores for UP and Rs. 450 crores for Gujarat.
- India and Ceylon agree to establish a standing committee on Tea.
- Deputy Prime Minister Desai inaugurates Business Relations Conference at Bangalore.
- 21 Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai inaugurates All India Newspaper Editors Conference at Bangalore.
- Gian Singh Rarewala, leader of the Punjab Congress Legislative Party, resigns from Congress.
- 22 Commission on Railway Safety raps Railway Board for ignoring safety rules.

DECEMBER (contd.)

- 22 Eleven Indian repatriates are handed over by Pakistan to the Indian authorities at the Husseiniwala border.
- 23 Election Commission announces dates for mid-term elections in four States.
- Five-member Nepalese delegation arrives in New Delhi for a review of India's aid to Nepal.
- 24 Planning Commission approves Rs. 14,800 crores outlay for public sector during Fourth Plan.
- Punjab Government accepts Pay Commission's recommendations.
- Indo-Nepal talks begin in New Delhi.
- 25 West Germany offers credits worth Rs. 60 crores to build ships for India.
- Indo-Syrian accord on trade pact.
- 26 India-US sign loan agreements.
- 27 Border Demarcation Conference between India and Pakistan begins at Calcutta.
- Rajya Sabha passes Essential Services Maintenance Bill.
- President Zakir Husain congratulates President Johnson on Apollo-8 success.
- National Textile Corporation decides to take management of six mills with the approval of the Government.
- 28 Maharashtra Minister for Corporation, Binayakrao P. Patel expires.
- Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir G. M. Sadiq opposes C. R. Rajgopalachari's proposal on Kashmir.
- China explodes H-Bomb.
- 29 Jaideep Mukherjee wins men's single title in Asian Lawn Tennis championship.

CHAPTER XXX

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors within their respective charges
5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General
- 5A. Deputy Prime Minister
6. Lieutenant Governors within their respective charges
7. Chief Justice of India
Speaker of the Lok Sabha
8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union
- 8A. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
9. Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India
High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries in India
11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above, within their States
12. Governors outside their respective charges
13. Lieutenant Governors outside their respective charges
14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above, outside their States
15. Chief Ministers of States
16. Ministers of State of the Union, Members of the Planning Commission
Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha.
Judges of the Supreme Court
17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns
18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
19. Cabinet Secretary
*Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India, Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
*Visiting Class I High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India
Attorney-General
20. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
21. Chief Justices of High Courts
Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States, Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States, Chief Commissioners of Union Territories having Councils of Ministers, within their respective charges
22. Cabinet Ministers in States
Deputy Ministers of the Union
Comptroller and Auditor-General
Chief Ministers of Union Territories within their respective Territories.
Government Deputy Chief Whips in Parliament, Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, within the Union Territory of Delhi.
23. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank,
24. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns
25. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
Chief Election Commissioner, Ministers of State in States
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories, within their respective Territories
Ministers of Union Territories, within their respective Territories
Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures
Puisne Judges of High Courts
Chairman Metropolitan Council, Delhi, within the Union Territory of Delhi
Executive Councillors, Delhi, within the Union Territory of Delhi
26. Deputy Ministers in States
Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Councils of Ministers, within their respective charges
Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories within their respective Territories
Deputy chairman, Metropolitan Council, Delhi, within the Union Territory of Delhi
27. Members of Parliament

*Whether a Visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 19 or Article 28 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

28. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank, Secretary to the President, Secretaries to the Government of India, Secretary to the Prime Minister
*Visiting Class I and Class II Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Officiating Chief of Staff holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank, Chairman of the Railway Board, Financial Commissioner for Railways, Solicitor-General, Members of the Railway Board, Chief Commissioners of Union Territories having Councils of Ministers, outside their respective charges
Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.
29. Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank,
Chief Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective Territories
Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, outside the Union Territory of Delhi
30. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
Chairman, Tariff Commission
Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission
Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
P.S.Os. of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Visiting Class III Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
Political Officer in Sikkim
Director, Intelligence Bureau
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories, outside their respective Territories.
Ministers of Union Territories, outside their respective Territories
Chargé d' Affaires and acting High Commissioners *ad pied and ad interim*
Chief Secretaries to State Governments
Deputy Chief Comptroller and Auditor-General, Chairman, Metropolitan Council, Delhi, outside the Union Territory, Executive Councillor, Delhi, outside the Union Territory of Delhi
31. Chairmen of the Public Service Commissions of States
Financial Commissioners
Members of the Union Public Service Commission
Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, Members of a Board of Revenue
Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories, outside their respective Territories
Deputy Chairman, Metropolitan Council, Delhi, outside the Union Territory of Delhi
32. Director-General, Health Services
General Managers of Railways
Establishment Officer to the Government of India
Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet, Joint Secretary to the Prime Minister)
Visiting Class IV Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Surveyor-General, Members of the Tariff Commission, Inspectors-General of Police in States, Commissioners of Divisions, Director-General of Civil Aviation, Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, Director-General of Ordnance Factories, Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas
Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore
P.S.Os. of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore
Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges
Director-General, All India Radio
Military Secretary to the President
Members, Posts and Telegraphs Board
Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India
Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

The decoration is in the form of a peepal leaf, about 5.8 cm. long, 4.7 cm. wide and 3.1 mm. thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun, of

*Whether a Visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 19 or Article 23 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1969

1. Anilk Singh Chasnani, Agriculture Commissioner to the Government of India
2. Smt. Anrita Pritam, Postess, New Delhi
3. Kaviraj Ashutosh Majumdar, Ayurvedic Physician, New Delhi
4. Balraj Sahni, Film Actor, Bombay, Maharashtra
5. Bal Krishan Anand, Professor, Physiology and Vice-Dean, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
6. Col. Bishan Lal Raina, Director, Central Family Planning Institute, New Delhi
7. Brahm Nath Datta 'Qasir', Urdu Writer and Poet, Amritsar, Punjab
8. Smt. Byreppa Saroja Devi, Film Actress, Madras, Tamil Nadu
9. Chandrakant Gulabrao Borde, Cricketer, Poona, Maharashtra
10. David Abraham, Film Actor, Bombay, Maharashtra
11. Dhyani Pal Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Agricultural University Pantnagar, Uttar Pradesh
12. Gajanan Digamber Madgulkar, Poet and Playwright, Poona, Maharashtra
13. Gopaldas Neogi Chowdhury, Social Worker, Murshidabad, West Bengal
14. Harkisandas Bhagwandas Kapadia, Social Worker, Bombay, Maharashtra
15. Holenarsipuram Govindrao Srinivasa Murthy, Director, Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, Trivandrum, Kerala
16. Smt. Indrani Rehaman, Dancer, New Delhi
17. Kalyan Singh Gupta, Social Worker, New Delhi
18. Kamabai Shaikabulkhader Gulamohideen Rowther Haja Shareef, Industrialist, Madras, Tamil Nadu
19. Khwaja Ahmad Abbas, Film Producer, Bombay, Maharashtra
20. Krishna Gopal Saxena, Homoeopath, New Delhi
21. Kumar Nandan Prasad, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
22. Smt. Lila Indrasen, Social Worker, Pondicherry
23. Mahendra Nath Kapur, Principal, Modern School, New Delhi
24. Mangru Ganu Ukey, Social Worker, Nainpur, Mandla, Madhya Pradesh
25. Nand Kishore Verma, Surgeon, Gangtok, Sikkim
26. Narayan Siddhar Bendre, Painter, Baroda, Gujarat
27. Nautam Bhagwanlal Bhatt, Director, Solid State Physics Laboratory, Delhi
28. Nedurumalli Balakrishna Reddi, Social Worker, Vakada (Nellore), Andhra Pradesh
29. Pandurang Rajaram Ghogrey, Social Worker, Dhulia, Maharashtra
30. Pandurang Vasudeo Gadgil, Writer, Bombay, Maharashtra
31. Smt. Rajam Ramaswami, Social Worker, Madras, Tamil Nadu
32. Ram Kumar Caroli, Physician, Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi
33. Ram Lal Rajgaria, Industrialist, Calcutta, West Bengal
34. Ramakrishna Ananthakrishnan, Director, Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona, Maharashtra
35. Ravanasiddappagouda Basappagouda Patil, Surgeon, Hubli, Mysore
36. Smt. Roshan Phookan, Social Worker, Gauhati, Assam
37. Sachin Dev Burman, Music Director, Bombay, Maharashtra
38. Sadashiva Rath Sharma, Research Scholar, Puri, Orissa
39. Smt. Savitri Sahni, Educationist, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
40. Shyam Lal Gupta, Philanthropist, Delhi
41. Singannachar Narasimha Swamy, Artist, Mysore
42. Shri Chand Chhabra, President, New Delhi Municipal Committee
43. Srinivasa Natarajan, Educationist, Madras, Tamil Nadu
44. Subodh Chandra Dev, Deputy Commissioner, Mokokchung, Nagaland
45. Sudhir Krishna Mukherji, Secretary, Border Roads Development Board, Government of India
46. Sukhdev, Producer of Documentary Films, Bombay, Maharashtra
47. Surendra Nath Ghosh, Editor, *The Pioneer*, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
48. Tarapada Basu, Journalist, London, U. K.
49. Teralundur Venkatarama Mahalingam, Historian and Archaeologist, Madras, Tamil Nadu
50. Thiagarajan Mudhian, Director, Technical Education, Madras, Tamil Nadu
51. Tirukannapuram Vardachari Ramanujam, Social Worker, Bombay, Maharashtra
52. Upendra Maharathi, Director, Institute of Industrial Designs, Patna, Bihar
53. Valramuthu Pillai Subbiah Pillai, Tamil Writer, Madras, Tamil Nadu
54. Valmuri Ramalingaswami, Professor of Pathology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
55. Yogeshwar Dayal, Social Worker, Delhi

GALLANTRY AWARDS

PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra which is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

This decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape. It has, on the obverse, four replicas of "Indra's Vajra" embossed round the State Emblem in the centre. On the reverse, the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured, riband about 3.2 cm. in width.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1969. None.

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed heraldic star with a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem in the centre. The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half-white and half-orange riband, about 3.2 cm. in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

Recipient of the Award on January 26, 1969:

1. Lt.-Col. Mahatam Singh

VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed heraldic star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre. Within this Chakra is a domed centre piece bearing the gilded State Emblem. On the reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, about 3.2 cm. in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

Recipients of the Award in 1968 and 1969:

1. Sub. Waryam Singh
2. Hav. Narinder Singh (P)
3. Hav. Tinjong Lama
4. Gagan Chand (P)
5. Debi Prasad Libu (P)
6. S. Pakkiri Mohammad

ASHOKA CHAKRA

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or prominent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air.

The Chakra is made of gilt gold and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a replica of Ashoka Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath. Along the edge is a pattern of lotus leaves, flowers and buds. On the reverse, the words "Ashoka Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and English, with lotus flowers in the intervening space.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, about 3.2 cm. in width, and divided into two equal segments by an orange vertical line.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1969: None.

KIRTI CHAKRA

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, about 3.2 cm. in width and divided into three equal segments by two orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1968 and 1969:

1. Capt. Sreeram Raju Kosuri
2. Lance Naik Jitendra Biswas
3. Sepoy Gorakh Nath Singh (P)
4. Pioneer Mool Singh (P)
5. Capt. Allah Noor Kathat (P)
6. Sub. Chahinuma Lushai

(P) Posthumous

SHAURYA CHAKRA

This decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like the Ashoka Chakra, except that it is made of bronze.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, about 3.2 cm. in width, divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1968 and 1969 :

1. Major Kuldip Singh Mahk
2. Capt. Saumitra Ray
3. Lance Havildar Mukhtiar Singh
4. 2/Lt. Pratap Rana
5. N/Sub. Man Singh
6. Hav. Harka Bahadur Thapa
7. Nk. Uradutta Chettri
8. Nk. Jatia Ram (P)
9. Sepoy Raja

PARAM VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

The Vishisht Seva (Distinguished Service) Medal is awarded to personnel of all the three Services in recognition of distinguished service of the "most exceptional", an "exceptional" and "high" order respectively.

¶ Param Vishisht Seva Medal is made of gold, Ati Vishisht Seva Medal of standard silver and Vishisht Seva Medal of bronze, all circular in shape and 35 mm. in diameter. Each medal has on its obverse a five-pointed star and on its reverse the Lion Capital. Its ribbon is golden, with one dark-blue stripe down the centre for Param Vishisht Seva Medal, two dark-blue stripes dividing it into three equal parts for Ati Vishisht Seva Medal, and three dark blue stripes dividing it into four equal parts for Vishisht Seva Medal.

Recipients of the Award in 1968 and 1969:

1. Lt. Gen. Apparanda Chengappa Iyappa (Retd.)
2. Lt. Gen. Bidyapati Bhattacharjya
3. Lt. Gen. Gopal Gurunath Bewoor
4. Lt. Gen. Rajinder Singh Paintal
5. Major Gen. Panavelil Thomas Joseph, AVSM
6. Maj. Gen. Inderjit Singh Gill, MC
7. Rear Admiral Kosavapillai Ramakrishnan Nair
8. Air Vice Marshal Hari Chand Dewan
9. Air Vice Marshal Teja Singh Virk

ATI VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

1. Air Vice Marshal Syed Abbas Hussain
2. Brig. Mavolikara Ravi Varma
3. Brig. Aban Naidu
4. Brig. Karam Singh, Vr. C.
5. Brig. Gurdial Singh
6. Brig. Adi Kaikhusaroo Sahukar
7. Brig. Diljit Singh Virk
8. Brig. Om Parkash Dutta
9. Brig. Leslie Eric Roginald Bonaventure Forris
10. Brig. Kaju Javhormal Shahaney
11. Brig. Bant Singh
12. Brig. Raghunath Singh Hoon
13. Brig. Aga Cumber Ally
14. Brig. Dinkar Krishna Chandorkar
15. Air Commodore Anand Ramdas Pandit, DFC
16. Air Commodore Hrimanto Kumar Bose
17. Air Commodore Sarosh Jahangir Dastur
18. Air Commodore Thurumalai Srinivasan
19. Air Commodore Tapeswar Basu
20. Colonel Gopal Vasudeo Chaphokar
21. Colonel Anand Vinayak Majumdar
22. Capt. Garnet Milton Shoa, IN
23. Captain Vivian Eric Charles Barboza, IN
24. Captain Krishan Dev (S) IN
25. Group Capt. S. R. Mullick

VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

1. Col. Tilak Raj Chowla
2. Col. Gurdial Singh Bedi
3. Col. Anwar Hussain
4. Col. Rasamoy Ganguly
5. Lt. Col. John Joseph Fonseca
6. Lt. Col. Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya
7. Lt. Col. Manohar Lal Anand
8. Lt. Col. Mathummal Govindan
9. Lt. Col. Pran Nath Anand
10. Lt. Col. Joginder Singh Gharay
11. Lt. Col. Arun Chowdhury
12. Commander Jayant Ganpat Nadekarni
13. Commander Krishnaswami Subramanian, IN
14. Wg. Cdr. Varada Kogendra Sundara Rao
15. Wg. Cdr. Vidya Sagar Lakhanpal
16. Wg. Cdr. Bangalore Madhavarya Umberloman (For'd.)
17. Wg. Cdr. Dinkar Vishvanath Deshpande
18. Wg. Cdr. Chandramowleswarar
19. Wg. Cdr. Vasant Marutisra Warty
20. Wg. Cdr. Erassari Pathayapuri Radhakrishnan, IN, (CIN)
21. Acting Commander Subramaniam Kalidoss, IN
22. Acting Commander Moh. Hanif Usman Khan, IN
23. Acting Commander Om Prakash Sharma, IN
24. Acting Commander A. N. Thakral, IN
25. Maj. Bhuvaneshwari Prasad Bajpayee
26. Maj. Hiran Kumar Sarker (AMC)
27. Lt. Cdr. Arindam Ghose, IN
28. Lt. Cdr. M. P. Wadhawan, IN
29. Sqn. Ldr. Paruduman Kumar Jain
30. Capt. Dwijendra Kishore Guha Roy
31. Capt. Dhondup Wangyal Lama
32. Capt. Arned Kumar Gupta
33. Sub. Maj. Ishori Dutt Chhetri
34. Sub. Ved Prakash Mehta
35. Sub. Waman
36. Sub. Laxmi Datt
37. Sub. Nethat Balakrishnan Nair
38. Sub. C. J. Joseph
39. Chief Aircraft Handler, Kartar Singh Salaria
40. CPO Pulikal Manayalil Mohammed
41. CPO K. K. Damodaran Nair
42. CPO Sankaran Thampi Narayanan Nair
43. CPO Dharendra Nath Chakravarti
44. CPO Thannaiyarchuri Shankaran Nair
45. CPO Pillappetty Kunhi Kannan
46. MWO Mavilakandy Narayanan
47. Dafadar Kaibai Mahke
48. Cpl Mukkanamachari Varkey Joseph
49. Cpl Vettukuzhil Scaria Chacko Scaria
50. Sgt. Mahesh Nath Bhan
51. Sgt. Syed Maniruddin

JEEVAN RAKSHA AWARDS

The medal is awarded for meritorious acts or a series of acts of a humane nature displayed in saving the life from drowning, fire and rescue operations in mines, etc.

Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak—The medal is awarded for conspicuous courage under circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer.

Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak—The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer.

Jeevan Raksha Padak—The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude in saving life under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer.

The above awards were formerly known as Jeevan Raksha Padak, class I, class II and class III.

Recipients of the Awards in 1968 :

SARVOTTAM JEEVAN RAKSHA PADAK

Vadathedi Krishnan (P)
 Ambika Mishra
 G. Krishnan
 Kr. Felisita Sereg
 Shiv Kumar
 K. Rajagopalan
 Teja Singh (P)
 Ibrahim
 Kr. Indira Panigrahi
 Subbash Chander (P)
 Ramesh Chandra Nigam (P)

UTTAM JEEVAN RAKSHA PADAK

M. Yusuf Kassim
 Tara Chand Mehlotra
 Rameshwar Avasthi
 Habib Khan
 K. C. Mohammed
 Veerappa Hanumanthappa Madgunka
 Rambhais Pahalwan
 Anand Ramchandra Shevade
 Matilal Banerjee
 Anandrao (P)
 Bodaskurti Sitaramayya
 Raghuraj Singh
 Budh Ram (P)
 Ved Chand Singare
 Nagelli John
 Narendra Kumar Shukla
 Irappa Durgappa Agasir (P)
 Daniel Hercules Victor
 Mavattore Hariyanna Raghvendra Rao
 Paladka Anantha Krishna Shetgar
 Kalla Goundanpalayam Arumugham Rangaswamy
 Perungotturshij Chawmy Nappen
 Karasamangalam Valmuni Doraiswamy
 Nagapondiy Murugan Ocvidan
 Appasaheb Babji Chougule
 Narsu Malliwade
 Sharashchandra Kanhaiyalal Pandya (P)
 Chandrashekhar Gurubasappa Angad
 Christopher Wellington
 Bhalchandra Vasudev Chougule (P)
 Johnny Fernandez (P)
 Dilawar Hussain
 Suleman Mian
 Mohd. Sayed Mian
 Banwari Singh
 Demor Mahato
 Chandrika Singh
 Appasamani Perimal Naidu (P)
 L/NK Govindan Sudhekraran (P)
 Prabhakar Vanesh Sapkale
 Rambhais Sharma Pahalwan

JEEVAN RAKSHA PADAK

Pancham
 A. A. Kalburgi
 Kishore Pathak
 Induprasad Pranshi Trivedi
 R. Jacob Raj

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA
(As on April 1, 1969)

Remarks

Address

Designation

Country

Name

EMBASSIES

Afghanistan	A. N. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Malai Wat, Kabul.	
Algeria	Mohd. Yunus	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 119 ter, Rue Didouche Maurad, Algiers.	
Argentina	B. K. Sanyal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Paraguay, 580 (3rd floor). Buenos Aires.	Concurrently Ambassador to Paraguay and Uruguay.
Austria	V. C. Trivedi	Ambassador	Embassy of India-1, Opemering, Vienna-1.	Concurrently Ambassador to Luxembourg.
Belgium	T. Swaminathan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 121, Avenue Moliere, Brussels-18.	Ambassador resident in Rio-de- Janeiro (Brazil).
Bolivia	S. V. Patel*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lapaz.	Concurrently Ambassador to Venezuela and Bolivia, Ambassador resident in Bucharest.
Brazil	S. V. Patel*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Bara-o Flamengo 22, Aptos 801 & 802, Rio-de Janeiro.	
Bulgaria	S. Than*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Sofia	
Burma	R. D. Katari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Oriental Assurance Build- ing, 545-547, Merchant Street, P. B. No. 751, Rangoon.	Ambassador resident in Kampala.
Burundi	R. R. Sinha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Bujumbura.	
Cambodia	S. Gupta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Phnom-Penh.	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
Cameroon	S. G. Ramachandran	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Douala.	Concurrently Ambassador to Columbia and Peru.
Chile	K. L. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 871, Triana, Santiago,	
China	B. C. Mishra*	Charge d' Affaires	Embassy of India, 8, Kwang Hua Lu, Peking.	
Columbia	K. L. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Bogota.	Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Congo	S. S. Ajjampur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P. B. No. 1026, Avenue 8 eme Armee, Kinshasa.	Concurrently Ambassador to Gabon and Congo (Brazzaville)
Costa Rica	P. K. Banerjee	Ambassador	Embassy of India, San Jose.	Resident in Washington
Cuba	P. Ramam	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Havana.	Ambassador resident in Mexico City.
Czechoslovakia	J. N. Dhamija	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Valdejska-6, Prague-1.	
Dahomey	S. G. Ramachandran	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Cotonou.	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
Denmark	M. R. Thadani*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 8-II, Amagervej, 1160 Copenhagen.	

*Designate

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Ethiopia	O. V. Abegazun	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kubena (Awate Dist) Street, P. B. No. 528, Addis Ababa.	
Finland	C. J. Stracey	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kansakoulukatu, 5B 14, Helsinki-10.	
France	D. N. Chatterjee	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred, Delmondet, Paris-16 ^e .	Ambassador resident in Kinshasa.
Gabon	S. S. Altripur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Gabon.	
Germany	Khush Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 262, Adenauerallee, Bonn.	
Federal Republic of				
Greece	J. K. And	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Athens.	Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
Guinea	Vicent	Ambassador	Embassy of India, B.P. 186, Bis Conakry.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mali.
Hungary	J. C. Kakar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buzavirig Utca 14, Budapest.	
Indonesia	K. M. Kannampilly	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P. O. No. 118-44, Kebon, Serthi, Djakarta.	
Iran	M. A. Rahmani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 3589/7, Avenue Saba Shomali, off Takht-e Jamshed, Teheran.	
Iraq	Mahmud Ahmed	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Taha Najeib Pasha, Adhamiya, Baghdad.	
Ireland	A. Q. Meneses	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 58, Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.	
Italy	I. J. Bahadur Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, via Francesco Danze, Rome.	Concurrently accredited as High Commissioner to Malta Resident in Dakar.
Ivory Coast				
Japan	G. J. Malik S. K. Ilmerjee	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, Abidjan. Embassy of India, No. 2, 2-Chome, Kudun, Minami Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	Ambassador resident in Beirut.
Jordan	A. K. Dar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P. B. No. 2168, Amman.	
Kuwait	S. K. Chowdhury	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kharj Road, No. 1, Kuwait.	
Laos	J. K. Gangi	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P. B. No. 225, Vientiane.	
Lebanon	A. K. Dar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Sahrman Building, P. B. 1764, Beirut.	Concurrently Ambassador to Jordan and as High Commissioner to Cyprus.
Liberia	A. S. Mehta*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Monrovia	Ambassador resident in Accra.
Libya	I. J. Bahadur Singh*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Tripoli.	Ambassador resident in Cairo.
Luxembourg	T. Swaminathan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Grand Ducluy of Luxembourg.	Ambassador resident in Brussels.
Madagascar	A. R. Sethi	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 77 Avenue Mirechal Poch, P. B. No. 1787, Tananarive.	Concurrently Ambassador to Comoros and Reunion Islands.
Mali	Vicent	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Bamako.	Ambassador resident in Conakry.

Mauritania Mexico	G. J. Malik P. Ratnam	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, Nouackchott Embassy of India, Tennyson. 67 Col. Polanco, Mexico 5. D.F.	Resident in Dakar. Concurrently Ambassador to Cuba and Panama.
Mongolia Morocco	D. P. Dhar G. Singh	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ulan Bator. Embassy of India, 11, Rue Descartes, Rabat.	Ambassador resident in Moscow. Concurrently Ambassador to Tunisia.
Nepal Netherlands Norway	Raj Bahadur Vacant N. V. Rao	Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, O.P.G. Box No. 292, Kathmandu. Embassy of India, Ruitenruisweg, 2 The Hague. Embassy of India, No. 48, Professor Dahls Gate, Oslo.	
Panama Paraguay	P. Ratnam B. K. Sanyal	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, Panama. Embassy of India, Asuncion.	
Peru Philippines	K. L. Mehta* A. S. Dhawan*	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lima Embassy of India, 1856, Jorge B. Bocobo Street, Manila.	Ambassador resident in Mexico. Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.
Poland Rumania	V. M. M. Nair S. Than*	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 41, Allica Alexandaru, Bucharest 3.	Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Rwanda Saudi Arabia	R. R. Sinha T. T. P. Abdulk. J	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kien Embassy of India, Sulaiman-Al-Tunki House, Al-Sharfa, Airport Road, Jeddah.	
Senegal	G. I. Malik	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Dakar	Concurrently Ambassador to Bulgaria Resident in Kampala.
Somalia Spain	Munil Lal S. Bikram Shah	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, P. B. No. 955, Mogadishu. Embassy of India, Calle Marques de Urquijo, 38, Madrid.	Concurrently Ambassador to Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Mauritania, and High Commiss- ioner to Gambia
Sudan	K. L. Dalal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kronf. Building (3rd Floor) Sharia Gamborhi, P. B. 707, Khartoum.	
Sweden	Y. K. Puri	Ambassador	Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan 15, Stock- holm.	
Switzerland Syrian Arab	M. A. Husnu Public V. A. Kidwai	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20, Kalebeggweg, Bern. Embassy of India, 40/46, Avenue A Malik Inn, Damascus.	Concurrently Ambassador to the Valcan.
Thailand Togo Tunisia	P. K. Banerjee* S. G. Ramachandran G. Singh	Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador	Yasin Newvillati Bldg., Damascus. Embassy of India, 139, Pan Road Bangkok. Embassy of India, Lyons. Embassy of India, Tunis, No. 6 Bis, Rue Masena Tunis	Ambassador resident in Lagos. Ambassador resident in Rabat.

*Designate

Remarks

Address

Designation

Name

Country

Turkey	R. Gokurdhan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 50, Kizilirmak, Sokok, Kocatepe, Ankara.	Concurrently Ambassador to Libya and Yemen.
United Arab Republic	Apa B. Pant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 5, Sharia El Maahad, Swissri, Post Box 718, Zamak, Cairo.	
United States of America	Ali Yavar Jung	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Oungadougou.	
Upper Volta	G. J. Malik	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Washington, D.C. 20008.	Resident in Dakar.
Uruguay	B. K. Sanyal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Montevideo.	Resident in Buenos Aires.
U.S.S.R.	D. P. Dhar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 6-8 Ulits Obukha, Moscow.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mongolia.
Vatican	M. A. Husain	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Caracas.	Ambassador resident in Berne.
Venezuela	S. V. Patel*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Yemen	Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro.
Yemen	Apa B. Pant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Steamer Point, Aden.	Ambassador resident in Cairo.
Yemen (Southern)	S. H. Desai	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Proleterskikh Brigade, 9, Belgrade.	Concurrently Ambassador to Greece.
Yugoslavia	J. K. Alal	Ambassador		
HIGH COMMISSIONS				
Australia	A. M. Thomas	High Commissioner	63, Muga Way, Red Hill, Canberra.	Resident in Trinidad.
Barbados	L. N. Ray	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Bridgetown	
Canada	J. N. Chandhul	High Commissioner	200, MacLaren Street, Ottawa-4.	Concurrently accredited to
Ceylon	Y. D. Gundevis	High Commissioner	7, Kollupitiya, Station Road, Colombo-3.	Maldive Islands as Ambassador.
Cyprus	A. K. Dar	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Nicosia.	High Commissioner resident in Beirut.
Gambia	G. J. Malik	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Bathurst.	High Commissioner resident in Dakar
Ghana	A. S. Molta*	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P.B. 3040, Accra Aligh.	Concurrently Ambassador to Liberia and High Commissioner to Sierra Leone
Guyana	S. J. Wilfred	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 78, Church Street, George Town.	
Jamaica	L. N. Ray	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Kingston	Resident in Trinidad.
Kenya	Avtar Singh	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Jeevan Bharati Building, Coronation Avenue, P. B. No. 30074, Nairobi.	
Malawi	M. M. Khurana	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P. B. No. 398, Blantyre.	
Malaysia	K. C. Nair	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P. B. 59, 19, Malacca Street, Kuala Lumpur.	

High Commissioner
resident in Rome.

Concurrently Ambassador to
Togo, Dahomey and Cameroun

High Commissioner resident in
Accra.

Concurrently High Commis-
sioner to Jamaica, Guyana,
Barbados, Antigua, Grenada,
Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia,
St. Vincent, Montserrat and
Concurrently Ambassador to
Rwanda and Burundi.

Malta	I. J. Bahadur Singh	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Valletta
Mauritius	Vacant	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Port Louis, Mauritius
New Zealand	P. S. Naskar	High Commissioner	High Commission of India; 49, Willis Street, Wellington.
Nigeria	S. G. Ramschandran	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 40, Marina, Private Mail Bag 2172, Lagos.
Pakistan	B. K. Acharya	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 482—F Sector G-6/4, Islamabad
Sierra Leone	A. S. Mehta*	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Free Town.
Singapore	Prem Bhatia	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, India House, 31, Grange Road, Singapore.
Tanzania	V. C. V. Raghavan	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 28, Independence Avenue, Trinidad, P. B. 2684, Dar-es-Salaam.
Trinidad & Tobago	L. N. Ray	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Salvatori Building, P. B. No. 530, Trinidad (Port-of-Spain.)

Uganda	R. R. Sinha	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Bank of India Bldg., P. B. No. 3263, Kampala.
United Kingdom	S. S. Dhawan	High Commissioner	India House, Aldwych, London W.C. 2.
Zambia	J. C. Kakar	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P. B. No. 2111, Lusaka.

SPECIAL MISSION

United Nations	S. Sen	Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations (with rank of Ambassador).	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New India House, 3 East 64th Street, New York.
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COMMISSIONS

Fiji	A. P. Venkateswaran	Commissioner	Nina Street, G.P.O. Box 405, Suva.
Hong Kong	V. Siddharthachary	Commissioner	Tower Court, 11th Floor, 70, Hysan Avenue, Hong Kong.

CONSULATES GENERAL

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Berlin	P. Das Gupta	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Jochimstaler Street, 28 (1st floor), Berlin-15.	Resident in Tananarive.
Copenhagen	A. R. Sethi	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Copenhagen 36, Kronprinsessegade	
Frankfurt	Mr. Victor B. Strand* S. Kumar	Consul General Consul General	Consulate General of India, Wilhelm-Leuschnerstrasse 93 (2nd Floor) Frankfurt Main.	
Geneva	N. Krishnan	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 2, Place de Eaux Vives, Geneva.	
Ghent (Belgium)	Mr. Robert Desprechins*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Ghent	Jurisdiction includes the States of Hamburg, Bremen Schleswing, Holstein and Lower Saxony.
Hamburg	Mohinder Singh	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Sprinkenhof 14-Burehardstrasse 14, Hamburg.	
Hanoi	K. S. Shelvankar	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 58, Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi.	
Korea (North)	A. W. B. Vaz	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Pyong Yong.	
Korea (South)	S. J. S. Chhatwal	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Sam Bo Building, No. 157 Sac-Jung Ro, Chongro Ku, Seoul.	
Kobe	R. B. Ghatge	Consul General	Consulate General of India, No. 94, Kitano-cho, 2 chome, Ikutu-ku, Kobe.	
Munich	Mr. Paul H. Von Mitter Wallner*	Consul General	Residenz Strasse 27 (Preysing-Palais), Munich. 2.	
Muscat	D. J. Sen Gupta	Consul General	Consulate General of India, P. B. No. 77, Muscat.	
New York	V. K. Ahuja	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 3 East 64th Street, New York, N. Y. 10021.	
Odessa	M. K. Roy	Consul General	Consulate General of India U. I. Kirova St. Odessa	Consul General resident in Nairobi.
Rwanda and Burundi	R. K. Tandon	Consul General	(USSR) Consulate General of India, Usmbra.	
Salgon	S. S. Nath	Consul General	Consulate General of India 213, Rue Catlant, Salgon.	
San Francisco	K. S. Brijpal	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 215 Market Street, San Francisco-5.	Consul General resident in Rome.
San Marino	B. M. Oza	Consul General	Waldstrasses-5, Deggerloch Stuttgart	
Stuttgart	Dr. Rudolf Kissel*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Paramaribo	Consul General resident in Trinidad
Surlinam	L. N. Ray	Consul General		
CONSULATES				
Barcelona (Spain)	Mr. L. V. G. Perez*	Consul	Consulate of India, Barcelona.	
Basrah	M. L. Puri	Consul	Consulate of India, Palestine Road, Basrah.	

Canary Islands	C. Bulchand*	Consul	Consulate of India, Las Palmas
Greece	L. E. Vafiadis*	Consul	Consulate of India, No. 1, Valsoritou Street (6th Flr.), Athens
French Somaliland	S. J. Kothari*	Consul	Consulate of India, Dibrouti
Hawaii	Mrs. G. Watumull*	Consul	Consulate of India, Watumull Foundation Building, 2277-A Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu
Jalalabad	M. L. Chowdhury	Consul	Consulate of India, Jalalabad
Kandhar	R. S. Singh	Consul	Consulate of India, Kandhar
Khorranshahr	R. N. Joshi	Consul	Consulate of India, Khorranshahr, Agung A. Sugloponoto, Medan
Medan	D. S. Khosla	Consul	Consulate of India, 19, Dj. Uskap
Ohio	Col. George P. Bick Ford*	Consul	Consulate of India, 1144, Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland
Mandalay	G. R. Iyengar	Consul	Consulate of India, Mandalay
Mombasa	R. P. Kalra	Assistant Commissioner	Commission of India, Oriental Building, P. B. No. 614, Mombasa
Genoa	Mr. Jack Certici*	Consul	Consulate of India, Via Martini Piaggio-15, Genoa
Panama	L. S. Randhawa*	Consul	Consulate of India, P. B. No. 1303, Panama
Uruguay	Mr. Adolfo Vegach*	Consul	Consulate of India, Asuncion
Zahidan	Raghubir Saran	Vice-Consul	VICE-CONSULATE Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan, (East Iran), v/g Teheran.

*Honorary

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(As on April 1, 1969)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Afghanistan	H.E. Mr. Ataollah Nasser-zia	Ambassador	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi-11.
Algeria	H.E. Mr. Ali Lakhdari	Ambassador	13, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi-11.
Argentina	H.E. Mr. Adolfo A. Bollini	Ambassador	C-27/28, South Extn., (P II) New Delhi-16.
Austria	H.E. Dr. Mrs. Johanna Nestor	Ambassador	3A, Nayaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Belgium	H.E. Mr. Jean Lerory	Ambassador	7, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Brazil	H.E. Mr. Renato F. Maia De Mendonca	Ambassador	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11.
Bulgaria	H.E. Mr. Christo Dimitrov	Ambassador	198, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Burma	H.E. U Hla Maw	Ambassador	Plot No. 3, Block No. 50-F, Shanti- path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Nong Kimny	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Chile	H.E. Mr. Julio Barrenechea P.	Ambassador	C-108, New Delhi South Extension (Part II), New Delhi-16.
China	Mr. Chen Chao-Yuan	Charge d' Affaires	Shantipath, Chana- kyapuri, New Delhi-21
Colombia	Dr. Jose Vincentti-Irragori	Charge d' Affaires	22, Jor Bagh New Delhi-3.
Congo (Democra- tic Republic)	H.E. Brig. Gen. Leonard Mulamba	Ambassador	5, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Cuba	Mr. J. Eloy Valdes	Charge d' Affaires	56, Ring Road, New Delhi.
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Mr. Richard Dvorak	Ambassador	45, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-11.
Denmark	H.E. Mr. H.A. Biering	Ambassador	6, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Ethiopia	Mr. Knife Belal	Charge d' Affaires	29, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi-11.
Finland	H.E. Mr. Fredrik Weehelm Schreck	Ambassador	42, b Golf Links New Delhi-3.
France	H.E. Mr. Jean Daridan	Ambassador	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11.
Germany, Federal Republic of	H.E. Baron Dietrich Von Mirbach	Ambassador	No. 6, Block 50-G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Greece	H.E. Dr. Constantine Panay, atacos	Ambassador	188, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Holy See	The very Rev Msgr. Fran- cesc Colasuonno	Apostolic Internuncio	Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-2.
Hungary	H.E. Mr. Peter Kos	Ambassador	15, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Indonesia	H.E. Mr. Mohammad Razif	Ambassador	50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Iran	H.E. M. Raza Amirteymdur	Ambassador	1, Hailey Road, New Delhi-1.
Iraq	Mr. Nizar L. Kadi	Charged' Affaires	33, Golf Links New Delhi.
Ireland	H. E. Valentin Iremonger	Ambassador	13, Jor Bagh New Delhi-3.
Italy	H.E. Dr. Maurizio de Strobile di Frattae Campocigno	Ambassador	7, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.

*Designate

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Texas	H.E. Mr. Shunichi Hiyono	Ambassador	No. 4 & 5, New 200, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.
Turkey	H.E. Mr. Aydin Nishanli	Ambassador	170, Mulla Bazar, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.
Uganda	H.E. Mr. Ezra Abid Rahima	Ambassador	19, French Colony, West, New Delhi-14.
U.S.A.	H.E. Mr. Philip Orr Harris	Ambassador	4, (Circular Road) South Western Es- tation, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.
Ukraine	H.E. Mr. Mykhailo Hryhor	Ambassador	10, S. P. Marg, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.
Uzbek	H.E. Mr. M. O. Muzik	Ambassador	114, Golf Links, New Delhi-11.
Vietnam	H.E. Mr. T. Duong Jang	Chargé Affaires	11, Golf Links, New Delhi-11.
Yemen	H.E. Mr. Abdulrahman	Ambassador	191, J. P. Marg, New Delhi-11.
Yugoslavia	H.E. Mr. B. B. Pandey	Ambassador	Burhanpuri Road, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. H. T. A. M.	Ambassador	470 P, Shantipur, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.
Zambia	H.E. Mr. Hukwa Nde	Ambassador	Kaunda Bazar, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.
Zanzibar	H.E. Mr. Eduardo	Ambassador	1270, French Colony, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Lesema-Gemmo	Ambassador	144, Ganga Kishan 1, New Delhi-14.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Bernard Erasmus	Ambassador	22, Golf Links, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Anil Arshin	Ambassador	41, Golf Links, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	H. E. Shalish Aral Yousef	Ambassador	1, Eastern Avenue, Mubara Bazar, New Delhi-14.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Guillermo Nadel	Ambassador	12, Prabhav Road, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Sayed Amir Mahmood	Ambassador	6, J. P. Marg, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Prof. Osman F. Hek	Ambassador	177, Marg, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Mervin Hideo	Ambassador	177, Marg, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Omar Abu Rida	Ambassador	11, French Bazar Marg, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Prince Feroz Paracha	Ambassador	14, N. Marg, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	Mr. Kari O. Topti	Chargé Affaires	11, J. P. Marg, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Arun Hideo	Ambassador	25, J. P. Marg, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Kenneth Kari	Ambassador	11, Marg, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Abdul	Ambassador	11, Marg, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.
Zimbabwe	Mr. J. D. L. L.	Chargé Affaires	11, Marg, Chaussegrove, New Delhi-11.

The above list is for information only. For details of the names of the Ambassadors, please refer to the list of Ambassadors in the list of Ambassadors.

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Venezuela	H.E. Dr. Juan Usear Pietri	Ambassador	184, 145 Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Yugoslavia	Dr. H. E. Slavko Komar	Ambassador	3/50G, Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.

HIGH COMMISSIONS

Australia	H.E. Sir Arthur Tange	High Commissioner	1/50, G. Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Canada	H.E. Mr. James George	High Commissioner	4, Aurangzeb Road New Delhi-11.
Ceylon	H. E. Mr. Kankagi Siri Perera	High Commissioner	27, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Ghana	H.E. Major-General S.J.A. Otu	High Commissioner	2, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Kenya	H.E. Mr. Leo Pius Oder.	High Commissioner	18 Jor Bagh New Delhi
Malaysia	H.E. Mr. Raja Aznam Bin Raja Ahmad	High Commissioner	136, Malcha Marg, Delhi.
Mauritius	H.E. Mr. Rabindhra Ghurburrun	High Commissioner	3. Link Road, Jangpura, New Delhi-14.
New Zealand	H.E. Mr. B. S. Lendrum	High Commissioner	39, Golf Links Road, New Delhi-3.
Nigeria	H.E. Mr. J. N. Ukegbu	High Commissioner	169-170, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Pakistan	H.E. Mr. Sajjad Hyder	High Commissioner	2/50G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Singapore	H.E. Mr. Maurice Baker	High Commissioner	16, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar, iv New Delhi-14.
Tanzania	H.E. Mr. Sabastian Chale	High Commissioner	E-104, and E-106, "Hill View" Greater Kailash, New Delhi-14.
Uganda	H.E. Mr. George W.M. Kamba	High Commissioner	11, Golf Links New Delhi-3.
U.K.	H.E. Sir Morrice James	High Commissioner	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-11.

LEGATION

Albania	Vacant	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Stationed at Baghdad.
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CONSULATES GENERAL

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Afghanistan	Bombay	Mr. Abdul Kayoum Azizi	Consul-General	115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6.
Austria	Bombay	Mr. Murarji Jadavji Vaidya*	Consul-General	United Bank of India Building, 2nd Floor, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort Bombay-1.
Belgium	Bombay	Vacant	Consul-General	'Morena' 11, Carmichael Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul-General	6, Camac Street, Calcutta-16.
Bolivia	Calcutta	Mr. J. K. Gora*	Consul-General	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.

*Honorary

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Burma	Calcutta	Daw'k'n Mae Wynn	Consul-General	12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta-1.
Costa Rica	Bombay	Mr. Ibrahim Abdulla Makani*	Consul-General	346, Hornby Road, 'Standard Building', Bombay-1.
	Madras	Vacant	Consul-General	3/2, College Road, Madras-6.
Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Dr. Josef Fabik	Consul-General	'Marcopia', 3, Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr. Jaroslav Kabka	Consul-General	127, Southern Avenue, Calcutta-29.
Denmark	Bombay	Mr. E.B. Mogensen*	Consul-General	'Eros Cinema Building', 124-D, Queen's Road Bombay-1.
Dominican Republic	Bombay	Haji Hasham Ismail*	Consul-General	'Mistry Court' 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
Ethiopia	Bombay	Mr. Ismail M. Kanga*	Consul-General	Crescent Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr. S.N. Haifa*	Consul-General	42, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-24
France	Bombay	Mr. Abdulmucid Kasbi	Consul-General	Vulcan Insurance Building, 5th floor, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Henry Daffey	Consul-General	26, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
	Madras	Mr. Achille Andreani	Consul-General	7, Cenotaph Road, Teynampet, Madras-18.
	Pondicherry	Mr. Henri Durieux	Consul-General	2, Marine Road, Pondicherry.
Germany, Federal Republic of	Bombay	Dr. Richard Kunisch	Consul-General	'Duggal House', 5th Floor, Road No. 3, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Elzer Von Randow	Consul-General	'Haco House', 1/3, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	Dr. Karl Pfauter	Consul-General	I.O.B. Building, 131, Mount Road, Madras-2.
Greece	Bombay	Mr. Anthony D. Mango*	Consul-General	'Ralli House', 21, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr. J. K. Gora*	Consul-General	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
Iran	Bombay	Mr. Abbas Nadjim	Consul-General	'Baldota Bhavan', 117, Queen's Road, Bombay-1.
Iraq	Bombay	Mr. Hammad Al Hardan	Consul-General	203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
Italy	Bombay	Adm. U. DEL Grande	Consul-General	'Vaswani Mansion', Dinshaw Watcha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. G. Brigidi	Consul-General	3, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.

*Honorary

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Japan	Bombay	Mr. T. Hitomi	Consul-General	'Kashmir House,' 19, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. Ichiro Katakani	Consul-General	12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta-26.
	Madras	Mr. Toshihiko Kikkawa	Consul-General	2/30, Pantheon Road, Madras-8.
Korea, Democratic People's Re- public of	New Delhi	Mr. Li Jang Hwa	Consul-General	4, Tees January Marg, New Delhi.
Korea, Republic of	New Delhi	Dr. Woon Sang Choi	Consul-General	28, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi-11.
Kuwait	Bombay	Mr. Faisal Essa Yousuf	Consul-General	'Waswani Mansion' 120, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
Liberia	Calcutta	Mr. Pronit Kumar Bonerjee*	Consul-General	7-2P, Jamir Lane, Calcutta-19.
Monaco	New Delhi	Mr. R. Chattaram*	Consul-General	D-1, Defence Colony, New Delhi-3.
Nepal	Calcutta	Major General P.S. Lama	Consul-General	19, 'Woodlands', Sterndale Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.
Netherlands	Bombay	Mr. E.E.S. de Jongh	Consul-General	P.B. No. 260. Bombay-1.
Norway	Calcutta	Mr. R. Barendsen*	Consul-General	5 & 7 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
	Bombay	Mr. Anton Smith Mayer	Consul-General	31, 'Wodehouse Road, Bombay.
Panama	Bombay	Mr. Vergilio A. Ponce	Consul-General	'Giri Raj', Flat No. E Altamount Road, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr. Rafael Richard	Consul-General	17/3, Ritchie Road, 3rd Floor, Calcutta-19.
Peru	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul-General	8/6, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta-27
Philippines	Bombay	Mr. K.M. Modi*	Consul-General	'Liberty Building,' 41/42, Marine line, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. K.R. Patel*	Consul-General	Mercantile Building, 2nd floor, Block E 10, Lall Bazar St., Calcutta-1.
San Marino	New Delhi	Bhai Mohan Singh*	Consul-General	15-A, Aurangzeb Road New Delhi-11.
Sudan	Bombay	Mr. Abdel Wahab Tamim	Consul-General	'Mistry Court,' Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-20
Sweden	Bombay	Mr. J.O. Guthe*	Consul-General	Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Switzerland	Bombay	Mr. Othmar Rist	Consul-General	'Manek Mahal, 7th Floor, 90, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-1.
Syrian Arab Republic	Bombay	Mr. Sobhi El Ejel	Consul-General	'Belha Court, Strand Road, Fort, Bombay-1.

*Honorary

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Thailand	Bombay	Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola*	Consul-General	318, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Somboon Rochana-ken* (Korn)†	Consul-General	18B, Mandefield Gardens Calcutta-19.
Turkey	Bombay	Mr. Rahim Mistry*	Consul-General	*Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. M.A.A. Kashni*	Consul-General	11, R.N. Mokerji Road, Calcutta.
	Madras	Vacant	Consul-General	*Nowshad' 115, Llyods Road, Cathedral P. O., Madras-6.
	Bombay	Mr. Abdel Azim El-Moursi	Consul-General	*Mistry Court', Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
USA	Bombay	Mr. Daniel Broddock	Consul-General	'Lincoln House' 78, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay-26
	Calcutta	Mr. R. T. Dares	Consul-General	5/1, Harrington Street, Calcutta-16.
	Madras	Thomas R. Rackanagel	Consul-General	150-B, Mount Road, Madras-2.
USSR	Bombay	Mr. V.K. Lobachev	Consul-General	*Palm Beach' 42, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. V. A. Zharkov	Consul-General	31, Shakespear Sarcee, Calcutta-16
	Madras	Mr. G.I. Kaverin	Consul-General	*Dwaraka' 2 Kasturi Ranga Iyengar Road, Madras-18.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Republic of Yugoslavia	New Delhi	Mr. Nguyen Hoa	Consul-General	62, Golf Links New Delhi-3.
	New Delhi	Dr. Nguyen Trieu Dan	Consul-General	72, Sundar Nagar New Delhi-11.
	Bombay	Mr. Zvezja Bulat	Consul-General	Yawani Mansion, 4/120 Dinshaw-Wacha Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Alektander Stanic	Consul-General	6, Ballygunge Park Road, Calcutta-19.
CONSULATE				
Austria	Calcutta	Mr. L. R. Patel*	Consul	16, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	Mr. A.N. Sattanathan*	Consul	2, Montelith Lane Egmore, Madras.
Belgium	Madras	Mr. Marcel Nevens*	Consul	1-E, Spurank Road Chetput, Madras-31
Bolivia	Bombay	Mr. J.N. Heredia*	Consul	Cook's Buildings, 2nd Floor, 32/4, Dr. D. N. Road, Bombay-1.
Brazil	Calcutta	Mr. Jose Raul Antonio Vargas*	Consul	8/6, Alipore Park Road, Ground Floor, Calcutta-27.
	Madras	Mr. J. T. Thadani	Consul	7 A, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras-34
Denmark	Calcutta	Mr. J. Svane Christensen*	Consul	15-G, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
	Cochin	Mr. Emil Fjermores*	Consul	C/o Indo-Norwegian Project, M.G. Road, No. 137, Ernakulam.

*Honorary
†Acting

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Denmark	Madras	Mr. Finn Korner*	Consul	8, Montieth Lane, Madras.
Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Mr. R. N. Roy*	Consul	104, Sevabazar Street, Calcutta-5.
Ecuador	Calcutta	Mr. Kalyan Sen*	Consul	13, Camac St. Calcutta-17.
El Salvador	Calcutta	Mr. Karanjaksha Banerjee*	Consul	12, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta-6.
Finland	Bombay	Mr. John Dudley Hicks*	Consul	Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. S. R. Stephens*	Consul	C/o M/s. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., P.B. 209, 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	Mr. Cyril Cayley*	Consul	5, Mc Lean Street, P.B. No. 37 Madras-1.
Haiti	Bombay	Mr. Ranbir Singh*	Consul	Vellard Virew, Pedder Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Murari Churn Law*	Consul	2, Bidhan Sarance, Calcutta-6.
Indonesia	Bombay	Mr. Darwato	Consul	Lincoln Annexe, 17, Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. D. K. Nag*	Consul	Rajkamal Bhawan, 128, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta-29.
Israel	Bombay	Mr. Reuven Dafni	Consul	'Embassy', Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-26.
Jordan	Bombay	Mr. Fakirmohamed Karim Mistry*	Consul	'Mistry Court', 208 Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
Lebanon	Calcutta	Mr. Gobind R. Hada*	Consul	10, Camac St., Calcutta-13.
Netherlands	Madras	Mr. Alan Stewart	Consul	Chordia Mansion, 150, A-2 Mount Road, Madras-2.
	Cochin	Mr. S. S. Koder*	Consul	Princess Street, Cochin-1.
Nicaragua	Bombay	Mr. J. K. Rege*	Consul	Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. K. C. Dey*	Consul	Garia, Calcutta-42.
Norway	Madras	Mr. R. C. Shearer*	Consul	C/o Gordon Woodroffe & Company
	Calcutta	Mr. Jorgen Svane— christensen	Consul	Madras Private Ltd. 1/21, North Beach, Road, P. B. No. 42, Madras-1.
	Cochin	Mr. Emil Fjermøros*	Consul	18, G. Park St., Calcutta-16
Panama	Madras	Vacant	Consul	C/o Indo-Norwegian Project, P.B. No. 1137, M.G. Road, Ernakulam
				C/o Air India International, Agurchand Mansion, Mount Road, Madras.

*Honorary

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Peru	Bombay	Mfr. J. P. L. Shenoy*	Consul	'Radia House,' Rampart Road, Bombay.
Poland	Bombay	Mr. Janusz Brodski	Consul	'Manavi Apartment,' 1st and 2nd Floor, 36, Ridge Road, Bombay-16.
	Calcutta	Mr. Zdzislaw Tomczyk	Consul	13, Canac Street, Calcutta-16.
Sweden	Calcutta	Mr. A. C. Daphtry*	Consul	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1
	Madras	Mr. Gosta Rundberg*	Consul	1/155, Mount Road, Madras-6.
VICE-CONSULATES				
Austria	Calcutta	Mrs. Anna Viczi,* Mukherji	Vice- Consul	81 Tivoli Court, A. Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta-19
Burma	Madras	U Bi Hsay	Vice- Consul	'Javed', 3, Murrays Gate Road, Teynampet, Madras-18.
Spain	Bombay	Mr. Napoleon Fernandez*	Vice- Consul	'Oceana', 153, Marine Drive, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr. P. N. Roy Chowdhury*	Vice- Consul	10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-12.
	Madras	Mr. Chevalier G. A. Pais*	Vice- Consul	Lawdale, 5, Nimmo Road, San Thome, Madras-4.
AGENT CONSULATES				
France	Cochin	Mr. Christian Revel*	Consular- Agent	VI/75, Calveathy Cochin-1.
Italy	Cochin	Mr. G. K. Devarajulu*	Consular- Agent	Paul Ablao & Sons, Ernakulam Wharf Road, Cochin-3.
Switzerland	Cochin	Mr. Robert Nijvergelt*	Consular- Agent	C/o P.B. No. 3, Cochin-1.

*Honorary

APPENDICES

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Degree and Post-Graduate)

Andhra Pradesh

College of Engineering, Anantapur.
 College of Engineering, Kakinada.
 College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
 College of Engineering, S.V. University, Tirupati.
 College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair.
 Department of Pharmacy, Andhra University, Waltair.
 Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
 Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad.
 Nagarjunsagar Engineering College, Hyderabad.
 Regional Engineering College, Warangal.

Assam

Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.
 Jorhat Engineering College, Jorhat.

Bihar

Bhagalpur Engineering College, Bhagalpur.
 Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.
 Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi.
 Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri.
 Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
 Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.
 Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.

Gujarat

Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Distt. Kaira.
 Faculty of Technology and Engineering, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
 L.D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
 L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.
 Lukhdhirji College of Engineering, Morvi.
 Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat.
 School of Architecture, Ahmedabad.

Jammu and Kashmir

Regional Engineering College, Srinagar.

Kerala

College of Engineering, Trivandrum.
 Government Engineering College, Trichur.
 Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam.
 Nair Service Society Engineering College, Palghat.
 Regional Engineering College, Calicut.
 Thangal Kunju Musaliar Engineering College, Quilon.

Madhya Pradesh

Department of Pharmacy, University of Sagar, Sagar.
 Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, Vidisha.
 Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.
 Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur.
 Madhav Engineering College, Gwalior.
 Maulana Engineering College, Bhopal.
 Shri Govindaram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore.
 Government Engineering College, Bilaspur.
 Government Engineering College, Rewa.
 Government Engineering College, Ujjain.

*Appendix to Chapter V.

Maharashtra

Department of Pharmacy, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
 College of Engineering, Poona.
 Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay.
 Engineering College, Karad.
 Government Engineering College, Aurangabad.
 Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Bombay.
 J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay.
 Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.
 Regional Engineering College, Nagpur.
 Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bombay.
 Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
 Walchand College of Engineering, Sangh.
 College of Engineering, Amravati.
 Technical Teachers' Training College, Kanad.

Mysore

B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere.
 B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
 Basaveshwar Engineering College, Bagalkot.
 B.V. Bhoomreddi College of Engineering, Hubli.
 College of Engineering, Bangalore.
 Engineering College, Gulbarga.
 Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
 Karnatak Regional Engineering College, Surathkal (South Kanar)
 Malnad Engineering College, Hassan.
 Manipal Engineering College, Manipal.
 M.S. Ramaiah College of Engineering, Bangalore.
 National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
 R.V. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
 P.E.S. College of Engineering, Mandya.
 S.J.C.R. College of Engineering, Mysore.
 S.S. College of Engineering, Kurnjur.
 S.K.S.J. Technological Institute, Bangalore.

Orissa

Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.
 University College of Engineering, Burla, Distt. Sambalpur.

Punjab

Chandigarh College of Architecture, Chandigarh.
 Department of Pharmacy, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
 Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
 Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.
 Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.
 Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.
 Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.
 Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra.
 College of Agricultural Engineering, Ludhiana.

Rajasthan

Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.
 Birla College, Pilani.
 Faculty of Engineering, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.
 Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.
 College of Technology & Agricultural Engineering, Udaipur.

Tamil Nadu

A.C. College of Technology, Guindy, Madras.
 A.C. College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.
 College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.
 Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.
 Department of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar.
 Department of Chemical Technology, Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar.
 Department of Pharmacy, Madras Medical College, Madras.
 Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
 Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
 Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet, Madras.
 P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.
 School of Architecture, Madras University, Madras.
 Thyagaraja Engineering College, Madurai.
 Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli.
 Govt. Engineering College, Salem, c/o Govt. College of Technology, Coimbatore.

Uttar Pradesh

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
 College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
 College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
 College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh.
 Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
 Engineering College, Dayabagh, Agra.
 College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Agricultural University, Pantnagar.
 Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur.
 Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur.
 Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
 J.K. Institute of Applied Physics & Electronics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
 Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad.
 Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur.
 National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.
 Pant College of Engineering & Technology, Pantnagar.
 University of Roorkee, Roorkee.

West Bengal

Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore, Howrah.
 College of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta.
 College of Textile Technology, Serampore.
 College of Textile Technology, Berhampore.
 College of Leather Technology, Calcutta.
 Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
 Department of Applied Physics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
 Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
 Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
 Jalpaiguri Engineering College, Jalpaiguri.
 North Calcutta Engineering College, Dakshineswar (C/O B.E. College, Howrah).
 Regional Engineering College, Durgapur.
 University College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

Delhi

School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.
 Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
 Delhi College of Engineering, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

Tripura

Engineering College, Agartala.

Goa

College of Engineering, Panjim, Goa.

MEDICAL COLLEGES IN INDIA (1969)**Andhra Pradesh*

1. Andhra Medical College, Vishakhapatnam.
2. Guntur Medical College, Guntur.
3. Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool.
4. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
5. Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad.
6. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada.
7. Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal.
8. S. V. Medical College, Tirupati.

Assam

9. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.
10. Gauhati Medical College, Gauhati.
11. Medical College, Silchar.

Bihar

12. The Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.
13. Darbhanga Medical College, Lahensarai.
14. Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi.
15. M. G. M. Medical College, Jamshedpur.

*Appendix to Chapter VIII.

Gujarat

16. B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
17. Medical College, Baroda.
18. Shri M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
19. Smt. N.H.L. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
20. Government Medical College, Surat.

Haryana

21. Medical College, Rohtak.

Jammu & Kashmir

22. Government Medical College, Srinagar.

Kerala

23. Medical College, Trivandrum.
24. Medical College, Calicut.
25. Kottayam Medical College, Kottayam.
26. T.D. Medical College Alappay.

Madhya Pradesh

27. Medical College, Jabalpur.
28. M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.
29. G.R. Medical College, Gwalior.
30. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.
31. S.S. Medical College, Rewa.
32. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Medical College, Raipur.

Maharashtra

33. Grant Medical College, Bombay.
34. Seth G.S. Medical College, Farsi, Bombay.
35. Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay.
36. B.J. Medical College, Poona.
37. Medical College, Nagpur.
38. Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad.
39. Armed Forces Medical College, Poona.
40. Miraj Medical College, Miraj.
41. Dr. V.M. Medical College, Sholapur.
42. L.T. Municipal Medical College, Sion, Bombay.
43. Municipal Medical College, Nagpur.

Mysore

44. The Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.
45. Medical College, Mysore.
46. Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore.
47. Karnatak Medical College, Hubli.
48. Medical College, Bellary.
49. St. John's Medical College, Bangalore.
50. Medical College, Gulbarga.
51. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum.
52. J. J. M. Medical College, Davangere.

Orissa

53. S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.
54. Medical College, Burla.
55. Medical College, Berhampur.

Punjab

56. Medical College, Amritsar.
57. Christian Medical College, Ludhlana.
58. Govt. Medical College, Patiala.
59. Dayanand Medical College, Ludhlana.

Rajasthan

60. S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.
61. Bikaner Medical College, Bikaner.
62. R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur.
63. Medical College, Ajmer.
64. Medical College, Jodhpur.

Tamil Nadu

65. Madras Medical College, Madras.
66. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
67. Government Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Madras-10.
68. Christian Medical College, Vellore.
69. Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
70. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
71. Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli.
72. Medical College, Chingleput.
73. Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore.

Uttar Pradesh

74. K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.
75. S.N. Medical College, Agra.
76. G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.
77. College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
78. Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad.
79. Medical College, Aligarh.
80. L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut.
81. Medical College, Jhansi.

West Bengal

82. Medical College, Calcutta.
83. R.G. Kar Medical College, Belgachia Road, Calcutta-4.
84. Calcutta National Medical Institute, Calcutta.
85. Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta.
86. Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura.
87. Medical College, Siliguri.

Delhi

88. Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi-1.
89. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi-16.
90. The Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.

Pondicherry

91. Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry.

Goa

92. Goa Medical College, Panjim.

Himachal Pradesh

93. Himachal Pradesh Medical College, Simla.

DENTAL COLLEGES IN INDIA (1969)

1. Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad (A.P.)
2. Dental College, Patna (Bihar).
3. Dental Wing Medical College, Trivandrum (Kerala).
4. Government Dental College, Ahmedabad.
5. College of Dentistry, M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.
6. Dental College, University of Lucknow, (U.P.).
7. Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras.
8. Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.
9. Govt. Dental College, Bombay.
10. Punjab Govt. Dental College, Amritsar.
11. Dental Wing, Govt. Medical College, Patiala.
12. Dental College, Bangalore.
13. Dr. R. Ahmed Dental College and Hospital, 114, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-14.
14. Govt. Dental College, Nagpur (Maharashtra).
15. College of Dentistry, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Mysore.)

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1968*

Painting

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Balkrishna Patel
"Painting I" (Oil) | 2. P. Khemraj
"Symphony" (Oil) |
| 3. Om Prakash
"Bhairav" (Oil) | 5. Vinod Shah
"Composition A" (Oil) |
| 4. A. Ramachandran
"Iconography" (Oil) ; | 6. Vinodray Patel
"Tourist D" (Oil) |

Sculpture

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Kewal Sont
"Sculpture I" | 3. Ramesh Pateria
"Transformation of Me" (Marble) |
| 2. M.V. Krishnan
"Growth" (Aluminium) | 4. Hashmi Zarina
"Structure II" (Woodcut) |

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS 1978*

Dance :

Kuchipudi—Chinta Krishnamurti
Kathak—Damayanti Joshi
Bharatanatyam—Kamla
Kathakali—Kurichi Kunjan Panicker

Drama :

Play-writing (Bengali)—Dadai Sarkar
Play-writing (Hindi)—Mohan Rakesh
Acting (Gujarati)—Jaswant D. Thakar
Acting (Traditional Theatre—"Jatra")—Late Phani Bhusan Vidyabinode

Music :

Hindustani

Vocal—Mogubai Kurdikar
Instrumental (sitar)—Ustad Mushtaq Ali Khan

Karnatak

Vocal—Ajathur S. Srinivasa Iyer
Instrumental (Veena)—K. Sivarama Narayanaswami

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1968*

Language	Book	Author
Assamese :	Alakananda (poetry)	Nalinibala Devi
Gujarati :	Avalokas (literary reviews)	Sri Tribhuvandas Lohar Sundaram
Hindi :	Do Chaitanen (poetry)	Harivansh Rai Bachchan
Kannada :	Sannaksthegala (short stories)	Mastri Venkatesha Iyengar
Malihili :	Patshila Nagna Gachh (poetry)	Valdyanath Mishra (Yatri)
Marathi :	Yugant (Interpretation of the Mahabharata)	Iravati Karve
Punjabi :	Naven Lok (short stories)	Kulwant Singh Virk
Sanskrit : (Creative)	Srigurugovindashmcharitam (poetry)	Satyavrata Shastri
Sindhi :	Shah to Rasalo Mujama (evaluation)	K. B. Advani
Tamil :	Vellal Paraval (poetry)	A. Srinivasa Raghavan.

*Appendix to Chapter VI.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weight

1 kg.	=2.2046 lb
0.4536 kg	=1 lb.
1016.05 kg.	=1 ton
37.3242 kg.	=1 maund or 82.28518 lb.
1 tonne	=0.9842 ton
1 quintal	=1.968 cwt. or 220.46 lb.

Area

0.8361 sq. metre	=1 sq. yd.
1 sq. km.	=0.3861 sq. mile
1 hectare	=2.471 acres
0.40469 hectare	=1 acre or 4840 sq. yd.

Length

0.9144 metre	=1 yard
1 km.	=1093.61 yds. or 0.62137 mile
1.6093 km	=1 mile

Liquid

1 litre	=1.759 pints
4.546 litres	=1 gallon
0.29 kilolitres	=1 quarter

ENUMERATION

1 lakh	=100,000
10 lakh	=1 million
1 crore	=100 lakhs or 10 millions

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The bibliography is meant to serve as a comprehensive guide to further reading on the subjects covered in the volume.

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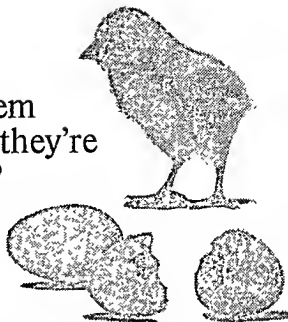
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The Indian Tube Company have secured the single biggest export order ever from the U.K., for steel tubes - of nearly 20,000 tonnes which would earn £ 1.2 million (over Rs. 2 crores).

Almost incredibly, this single order from the U.K., traditionally an exporting country for steel tubes, nearly equals the Company's total export performance for the year 1968-69 - 20,278 tonnes - which was a record for India's steel tube industry. Securing of this order is a major breakthrough for the Company, whose export policy is guided by the principal aim of developing the most sophisticated markets of the world.

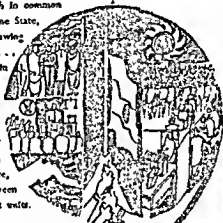
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One Nation : One People

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MAHATMA GANDHI



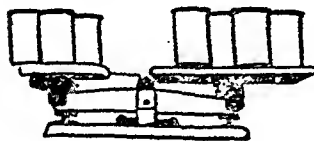
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GANDHI
BORN 24 SEPTEMBER
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***Yet another innovation offering
greater strength, greater economy
than ever before***

Poysha now introduces electrical side-seam welding to make the side-seam stronger than ever before. Unlike conventional soldering, side-seam welding is suitable for any metal, whether it is blackplate, tinplate or tin-free steel. It can be used for any general-line container, beverages or aerosol pack. This new process results in less overlap, less metal-plate wastage. Besides, welding makes for greater convenience—reduces the wide gap of soldered seams, reduces chances of corrosion, allows printing almost all round a can.



Poysha aims at lowering costs by introducing the latest techniques in can-making. First it was the 'pixie' can and side-seam cement. Then came the big A10 can followed by 2CR tinplate. Now it is the side-seam welded can. There'll be others...

ECONOMICAL METAL CANS help hold down prices
Steel strong • Leak-proof • Light-proof • Tin safe • Light-weight • Economical
Preserve integrity of contents by protecting quality, taste, colour and aroma.
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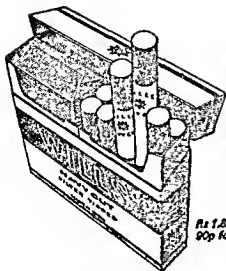
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POYSHA *lowers costs through better technology!*

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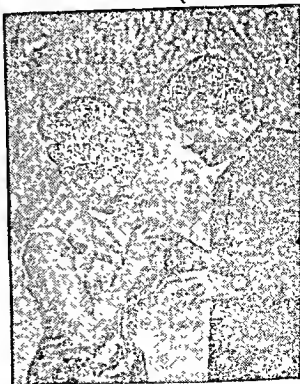
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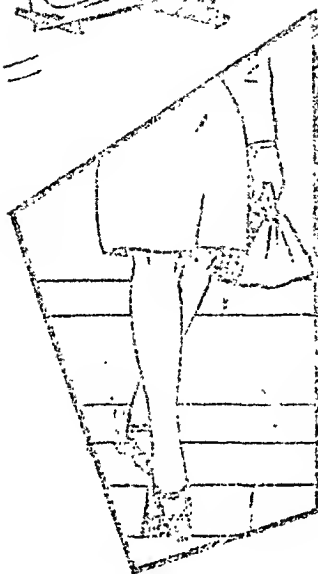
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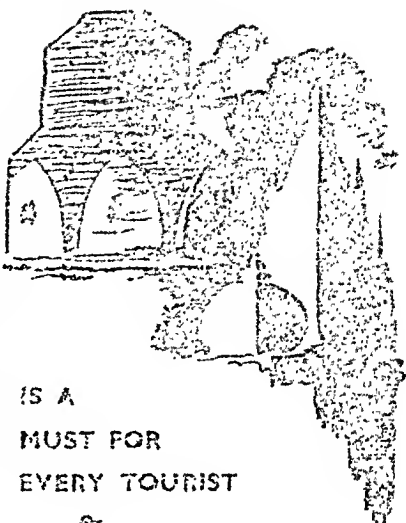
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that's what. Such satisfaction
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...truly made for each other. As in
Wills Filter.



In India



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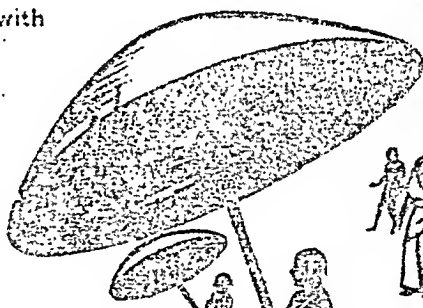


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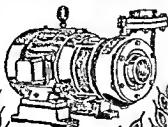
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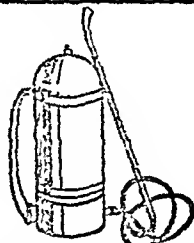
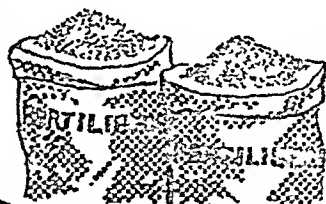
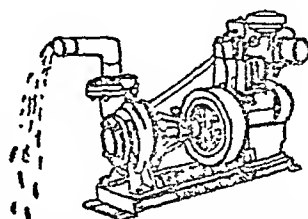
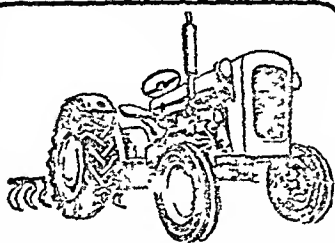
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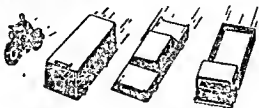
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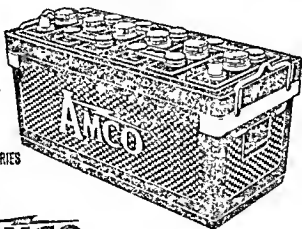
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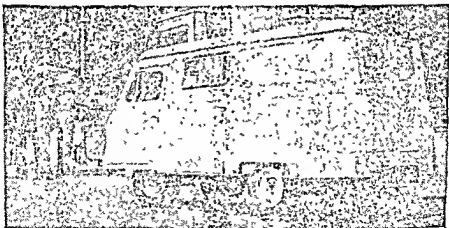
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They saved the ancient banyan tree and now their daring knows no bounds

'Let it stand,' someone said of the banyan tree as the site was being cleared for the Hindustan Lever Research Centre, at Andheri.

So the tree still stands—and it stands for quite a lot. For one thing, the tree signifies that we can't easily get away from what is home-grown.

Appropriately, therefore, the Centre will tackle problems rooted in India—the kind that can only be solved here:

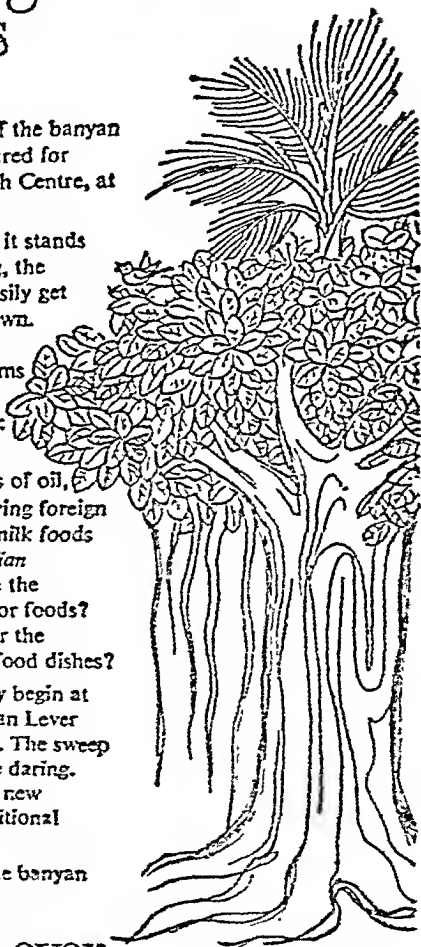
Can we discover and exploit hitherto unused *local* sources of oil, thus cutting imports and saving foreign exchange? Can we develop milk foods that are ideally suited to *Indian* needs? How can we improve the nutritive value of protein-poor foods? Can we develop processes for the preservation of Indian type food dishes?

Research on all this can only begin at home. It has, at the Hindustan Lever Research Centre in Andheri. The sweep and thrust of the studies are daring. The scientists are producing new devices for old, making traditional things happen in new ways.

They have, of course, left the banyan tree alone to grow by itself.

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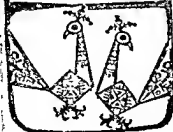
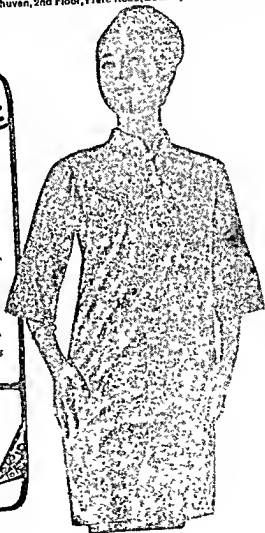
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**SPELL-BINDERS
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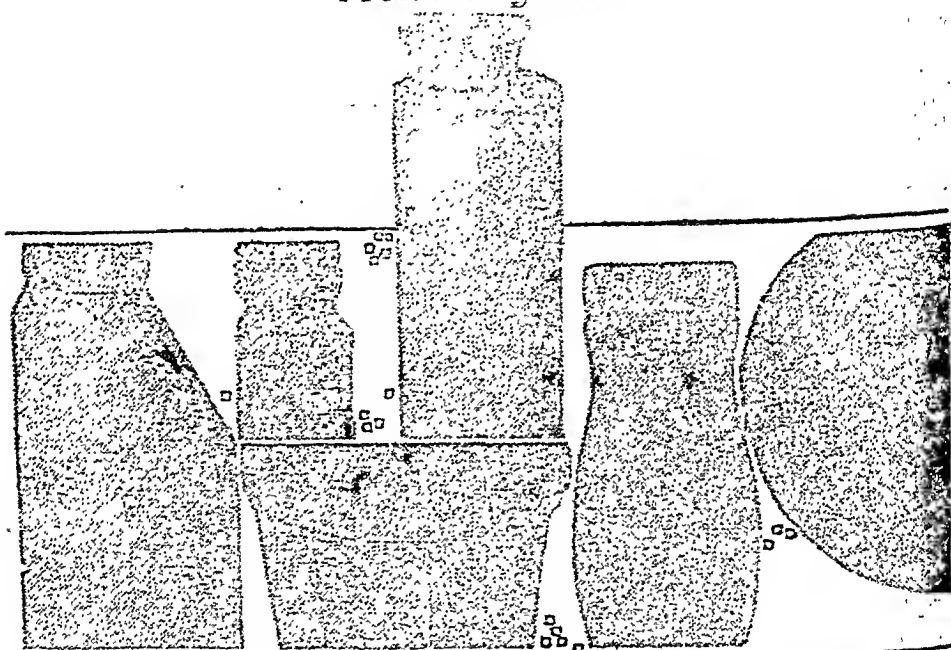
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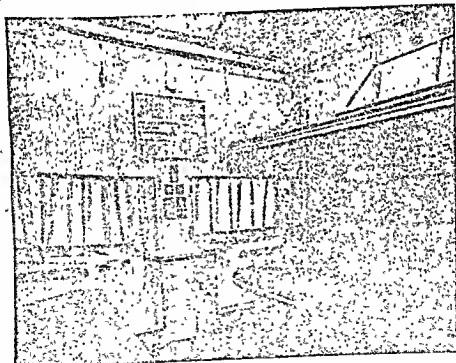
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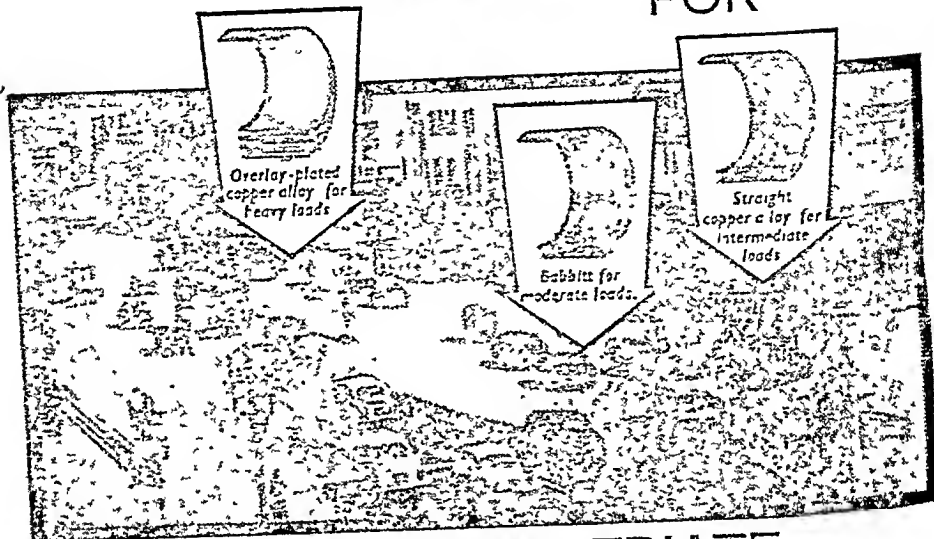
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Last year's record surpassed by over Rs 5 Million



In line with the country's increase in exports last year, Bata-India, too, earned substantially more foreign exchange than in 1967.

Bata-India will continue in its efforts to increase exports, in spite of stiffer competition in foreign markets and rising costs of production at home. The export drive is being intensified at every level of operation.

In these endeavours, we hope, we shall always receive the fullest support from the Government.

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

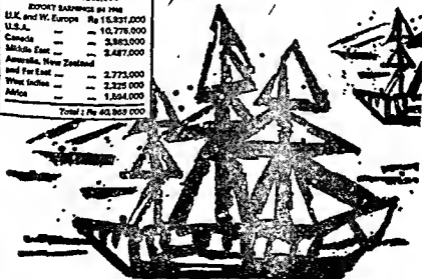
1967 : Rs 35,245,000

1968 : Rs 40,865,000

EXPORTS BY REGION

U.K. and W. Europe	Rs 15,931,000
U.S.A.	10,776,000
Canada	3,883,000
Middle East	2,487,000
Australia, New Zealand and Far East	2,773,000
West Indies	2,325,000
Africa	1,694,000

Total : Rs 40,865,000





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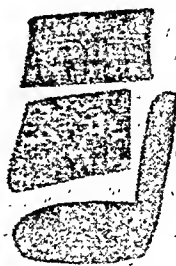
Rubberised Coir is versatile. Apart from mattresses, cushioning is available for chairs, divans, bolsters and pillows. It makes a springy, airy underlay to protect an expensive carpet. It is ideal for hospitals and auditoria—it does not absorb spills and can be cleaned easily with a wet cloth.

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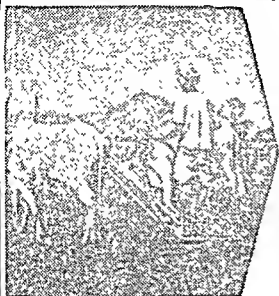
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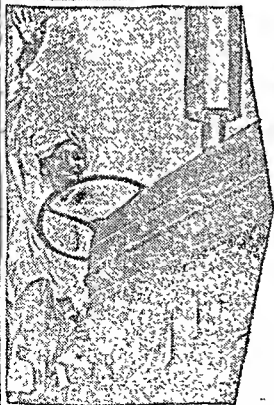
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1968 PERFORMANCE AT A GLANCE

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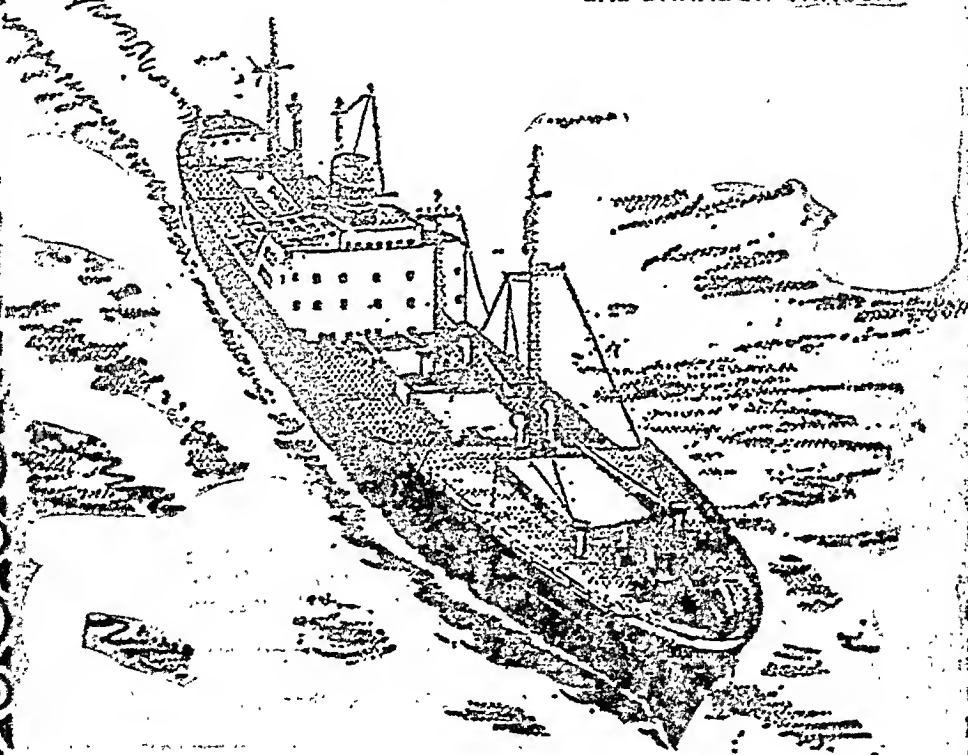
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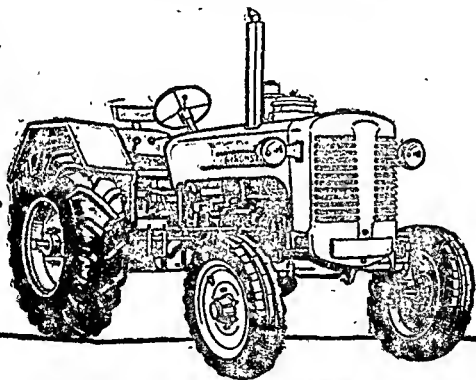
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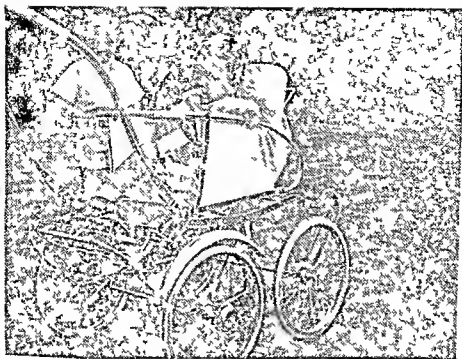
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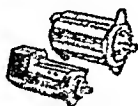
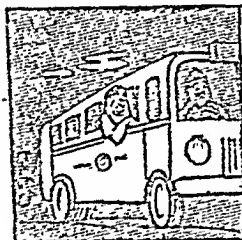
Tube Weir ERW steel tubing, cold rolled steel strip, Diamond roller chains for heavy and light engineering industries and MEISEC cold roll formed metal sections.



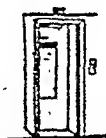
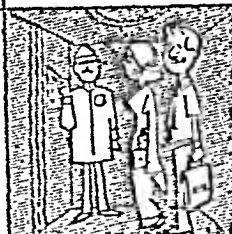
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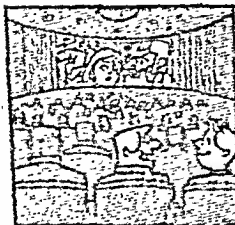
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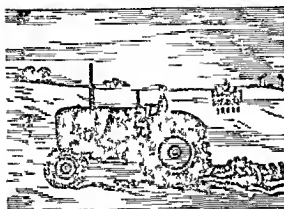
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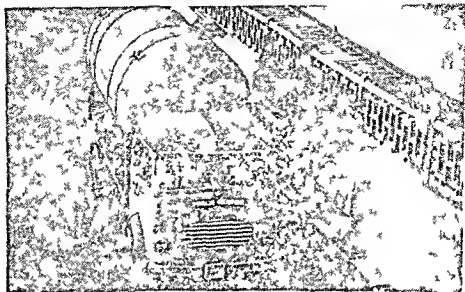
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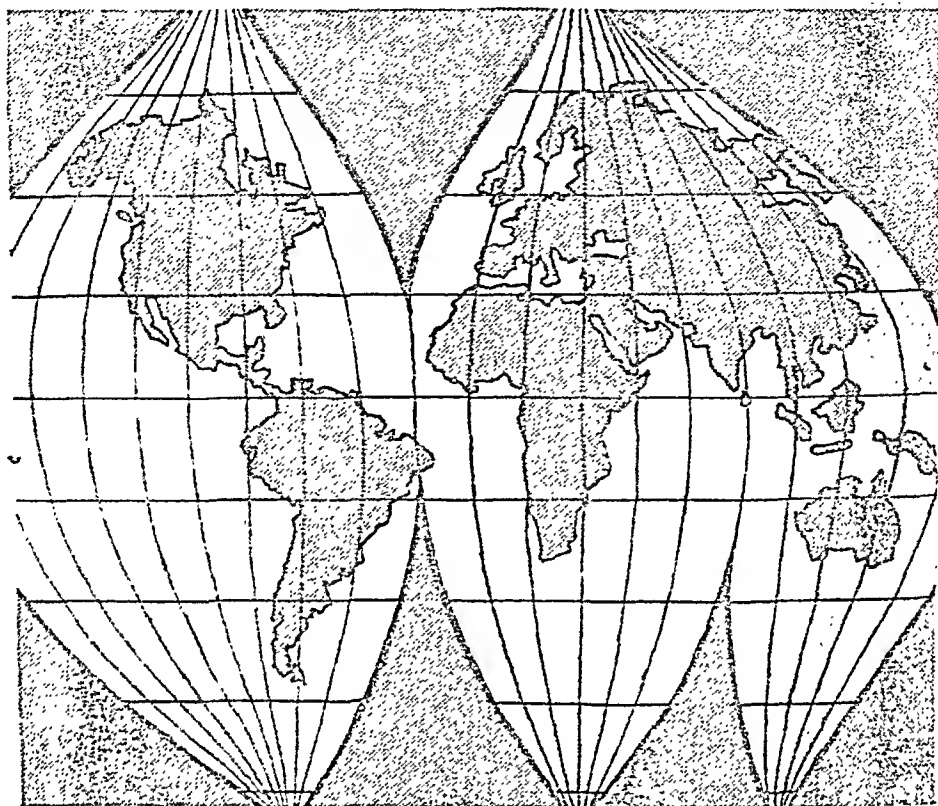
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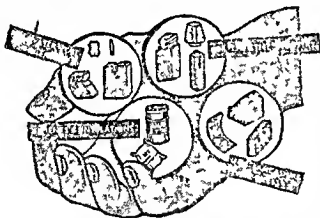
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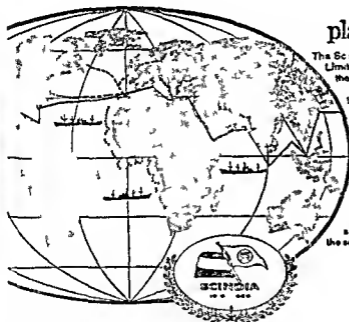
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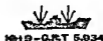
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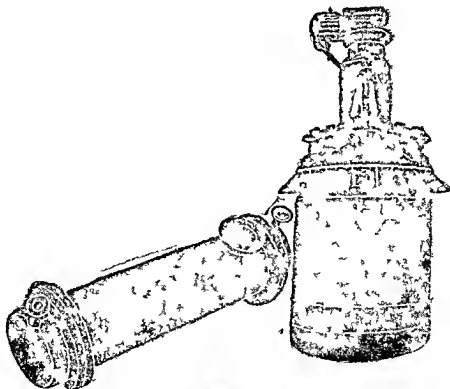
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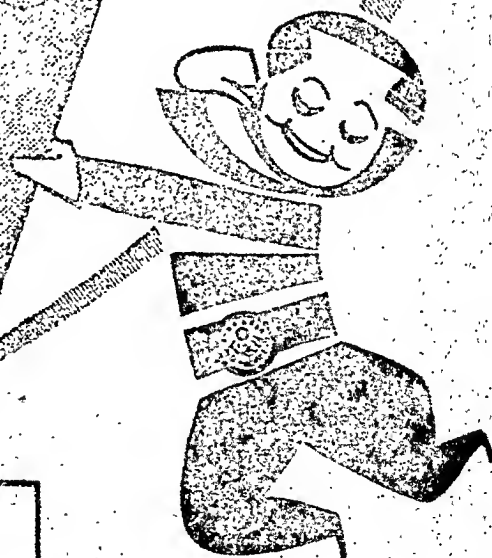
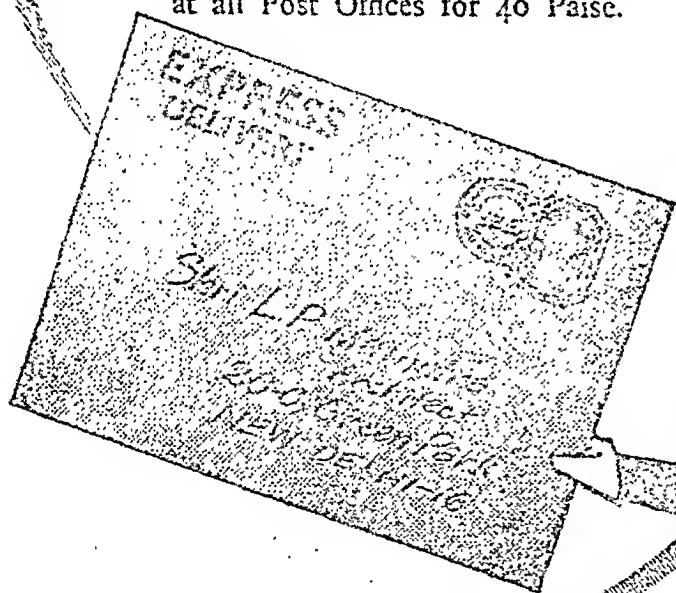


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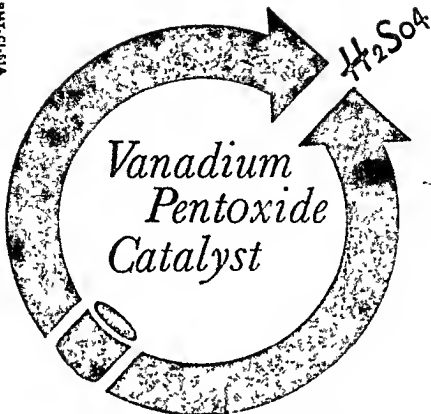
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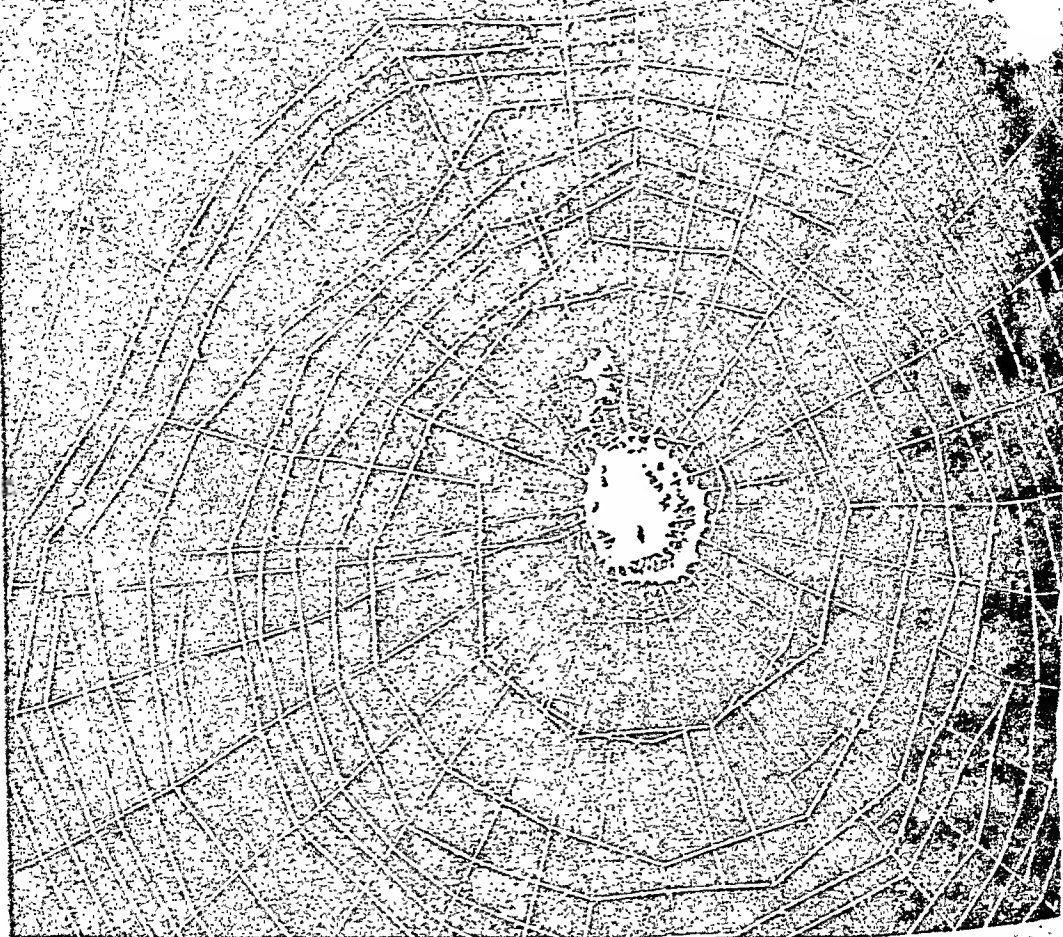
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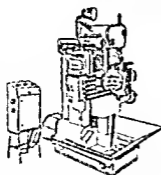
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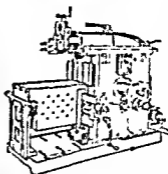
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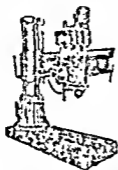
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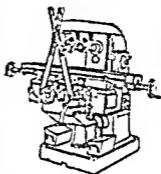
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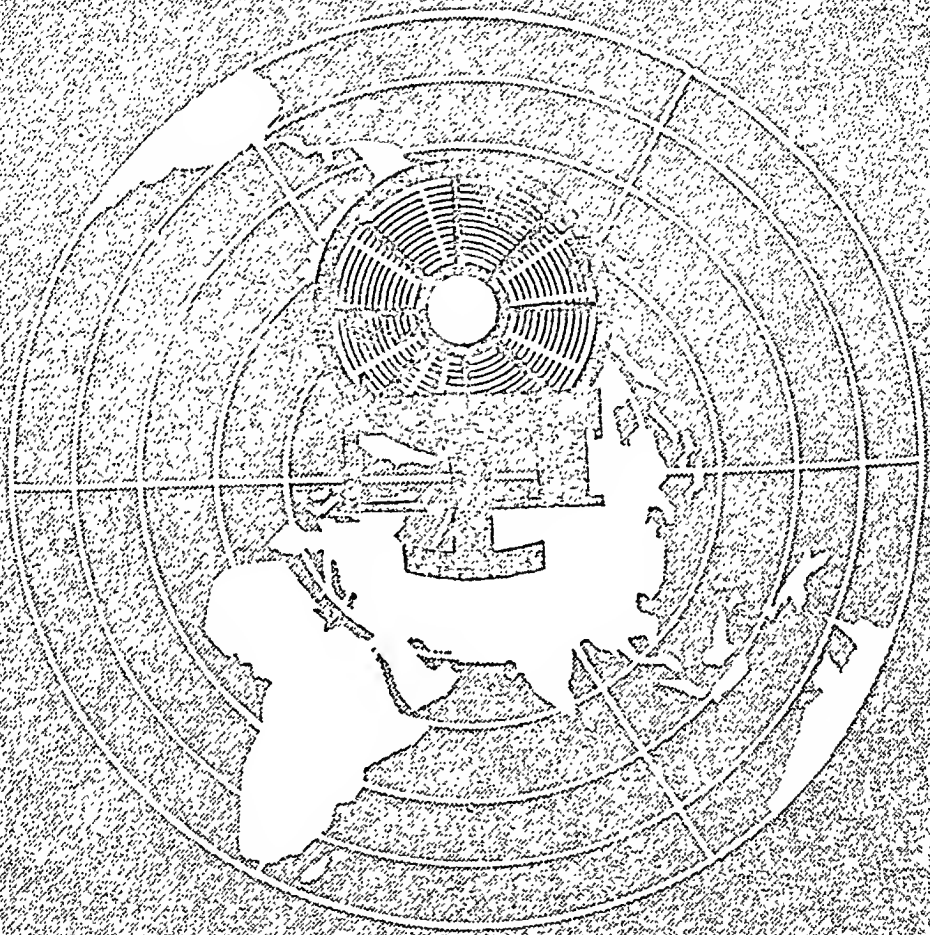
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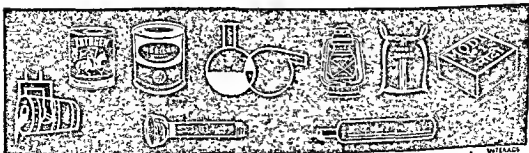
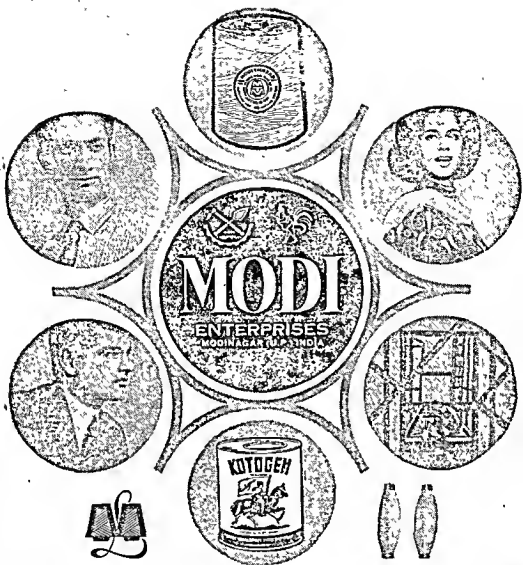
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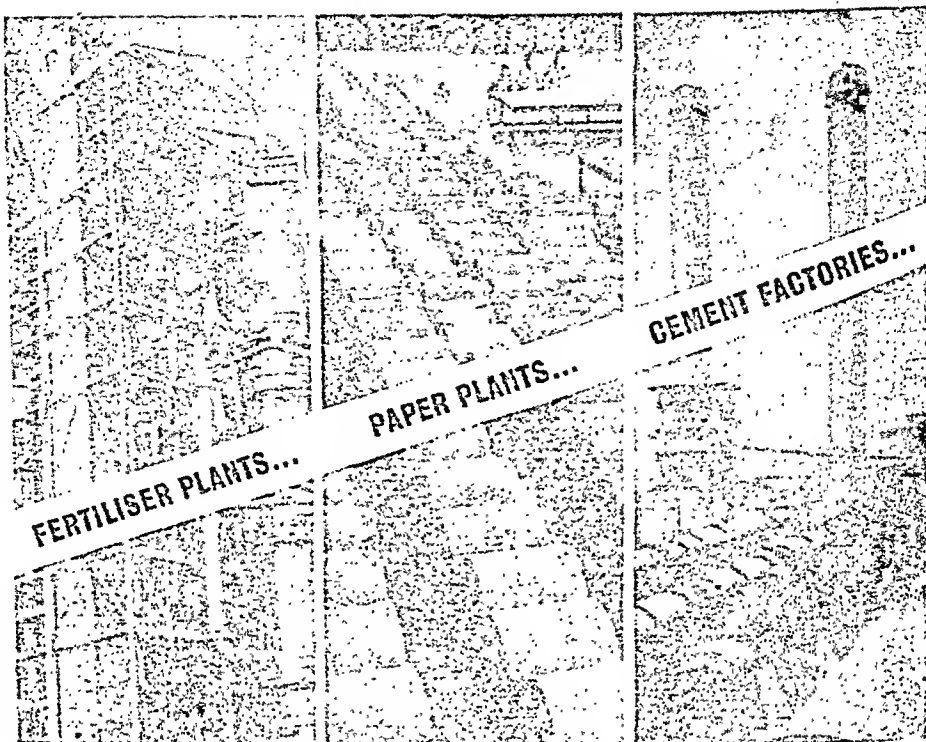
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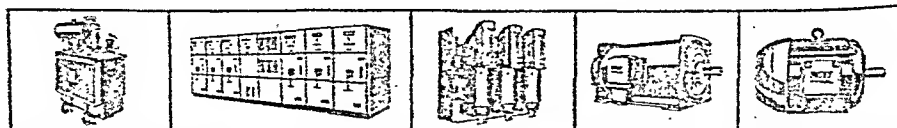
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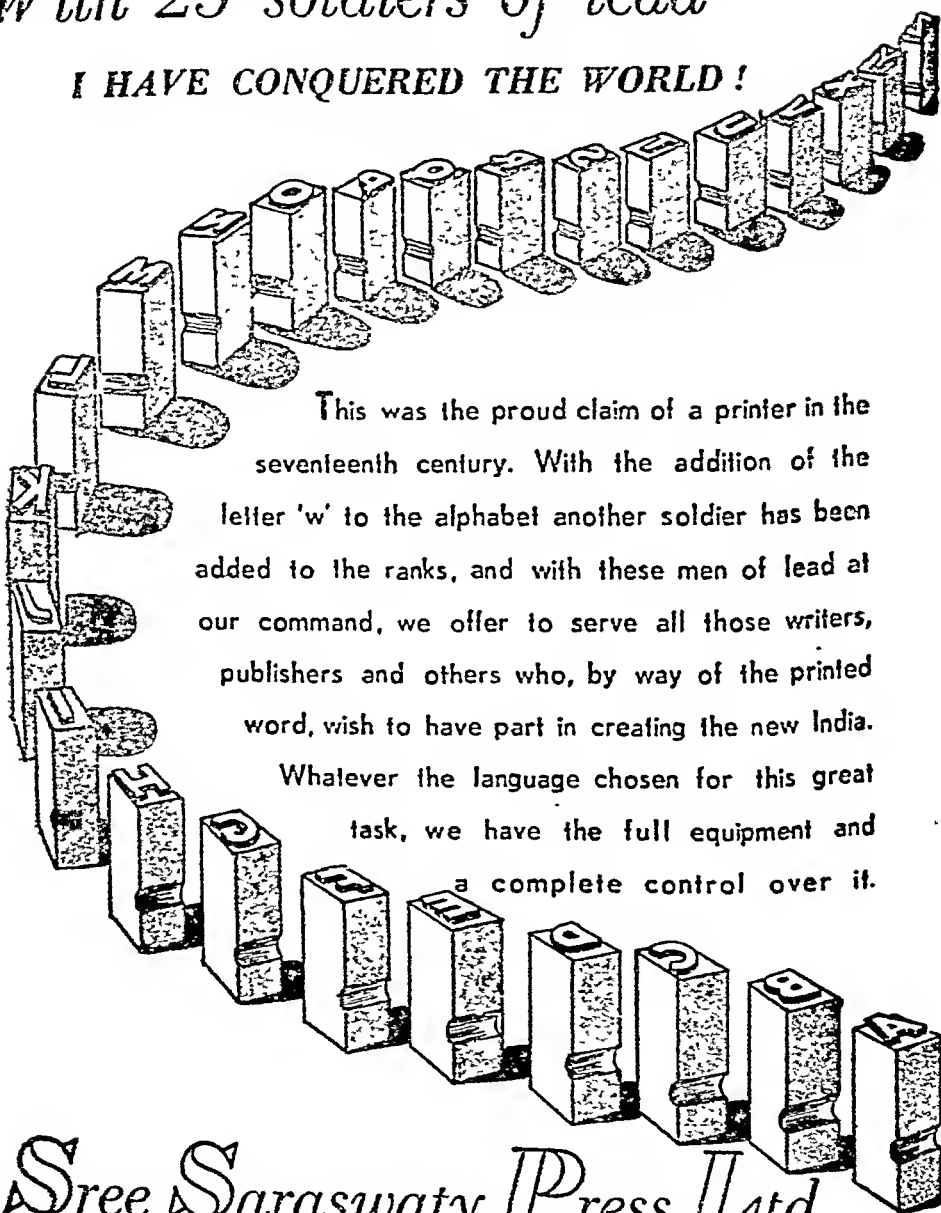
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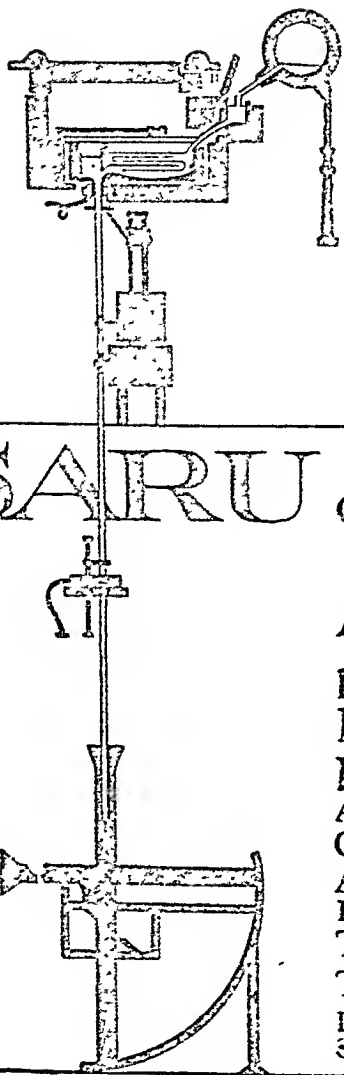
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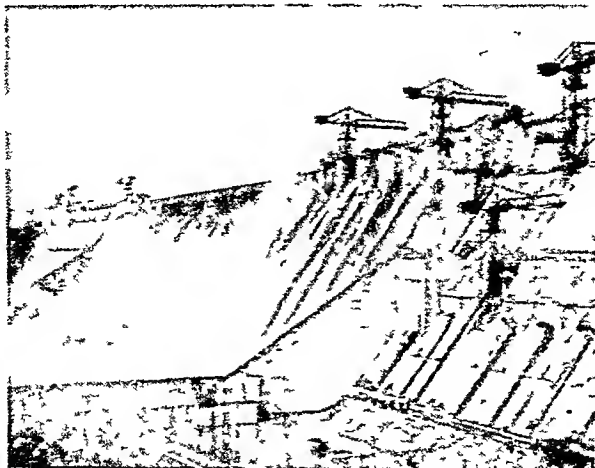
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Said the architect of free India—Jawaharlal Nehru—laying the foundation stone for the world's tallest masonry dam across the turbulent Krishna, four and ten years ago, on a dew-kissed December morning.

The enchanting water-spread of 110 sq. miles of the Reservoir against the backdrop of blue skies and the island museum guarding the ancient treasures of Nagarjunakonda are bound to fascinate the tourists.

History and legend enrich the landmarks. The city of Hyderabad itself has a fascinating landscape, a happy blend of the orient and the occident—punctuated with mosques and minarets, bazaars and bridges, hills and lakes, the like of which no other city in India can, perhaps, boast of. The whole place breaths History and whispers Legend.

.....A VISIT TO
NAGARJUNASAGAR AND HYDERABAD WILL BE A
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They spoke with many voices

*... but what they said
amounted to the same thing*

Malati has to depend upon herself. She says, "Life Insurance is my only standby for old age."

Syed Latif looked ahead "I want my properties to pass intact to my children. My Life Insurance will take care of the estate duty. Less complicated too!"

Mrs. D'Souza was matter-of-fact. "My salary goes into education policies for the children. Our dreams for them will have a better chance of coming true with Life Insurance."

"By the 20th of the month I'm broke," said Mahesh, "and have to fall back upon my meagre savings. Life Insurance is my only saving that remains untouched."

Antony was serious. "My family depends on me. And I depend on Life Insurance for their maximum protection."

Gidani with his business outlook says, "Life Insurance adds to my credit-worthiness, apart from the tax benefits it gives. And it forms the best protection for my family."

Dr. Patel laughed. "It's fine to be my own boss. But I lack the usual retirement benefits employees get. My Life Insurance will become my provident fund, gratuity and pension."

Top executive Kumaran found larger and larger chunks of his salary going on taxes. "I've increased my Life Insurance for the tax benefits it gives and to provide more money when I retire."



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HEAVY ELECTRICALS (INDIA)
BHOPAL

(A Government of India Undertaking)

BIHAR ON THRESHOLD OF GREEN REVOLUTION

With provision of additional irrigation facilities, introduction of mechanised farming and supply of seeds, fertilisers and credit to farmers, Bihar is on the threshold of a veritable Green Revolution

More than 10 lakh acres have been brought under high yielding varieties of food crops

The Kosi Eastern Canal system assures irrigation to 9-lakh acres of crop area. The Gandak Project, Tribeni and Tirhut canals provide water for more than 80,000 acres of summer crops and more than 3 lakh acres of kharif crops

Improved agricultural implements and irrigation pumping sets are being supplied to farmers on cash payment or hire purchase basis through the Bihar Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd. The Corporation has distributed, since October, 1967, more than 10 thousand pump sets and more than 500 tractors

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Government of Bihar PATNA

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Plant Design :	Detailed Engineering and Designs of the Plant were developed by the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, NEW DELHI from basic parameters supplied by M/s SKODAEXPORT, Czechoslovakia.
Products :	Pressure Vessels, Heat Exchangers, Reaction Vessels, Agitators, Pre-fabricated Piping, Furnaces, Storage Vessels etc. etc.
Production Capacity :	23,000 tonnes of equipment per annum. Plate thickness upto 100 mm, Single piece dished ends upto 4 M diameter; Bending of plates upto 5 M width, Fully shop fabricated and stress-relieved equipment up to 4 M dia \times 32 M length \times 120 T single piece weight
Materials Handled :	Carbon Steel, Low Alloy Steels, Stainless Steels, Aluminium and other special materials required by the Chemical Industry
Special Equipment Provided :	1600 T four column press with clear opening of over 5 metres Bending Rolls upto 5 M width, 12 M long Edge Planers, 15 M \times 4.5 M Gas Flame Planers, large number of manual and automatic welding sets upto 1500 AMP capacity Electro-Slag Welder for welding of steel upto 450 mm thickness Cold pipe bending machines for pipes over 300 mm dia Automatic torque controlled tube expanders and tube to tube plate welders, stress relieving furnace 5.4 M \times 5 M \times 36 M, together with a large number of light, medium and heavy machining equipment
Equipment Design :	Detailed design of equipment based on leading dimensions and operating conditions can be undertaken
Orders in Hand :	Orders have already been received from the Fertilizer and other Heavy Industries For further information kindly contact Sales Engineer, Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Limited POST BOX No 100 VISAKHAPATNAM 1 (A.P.)

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3,86,000 KW Chambal
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193 MW) ||

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RAJASTHAN DURING THE LAST 20 YEARS

SOME OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS

Agriculture

Before the State was integrated, there was scarcity of food-grains and they were imported. But now they are being exported to the different parts of the country. During 1950-51, the production of foodgrains was 2.9 million tonnes. During 1967-68 it increased to 6.608 million tonnes.

Power

Because of the significant progress made in the field of power, whereas in the beginning of the First Plan there were available only 8 megawatts, during 1968-69, they increased to 23.3 magawatts. Besides, during the same years, the number of places where electricity was supplied increased from 42 to 2,136.

Technical Education

At the graduate level, the capacity of imparting technical training increased from 60 during 1950-51 to 730 during 1967-68.

Public Health

During the last 20 years, the number of hospitals and dispensaries has increased from 234 and 156 in 1950-51 to 335 and 220 during 1968-69 respectively. Similarly, during the same years, the number of beds increased from 5,720 to 12,631.

Earlier there was only one medical college in Jaipur. But now Udaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur, all have medical colleges.

Co-operation

During 1967-68, the number of cooperative societies reached the figure of 22,460 with a membership of 1.387 million.

By the end of 1968-69, agriculturists were given small and medium loans of the order of 120 million rupees. During 1950-51, the amount of loans was only 1.435 million rupees.

Irrigation

The area of land irrigated under minor irrigation during 1950-51 was 1.174 million hectares by the end of 1968-69. This area extended to about 2.35 million hectares.

Education

In Rajasthan villages having population of 300 or above are having the facilities of primary education. The percentages of the school-going children between the age of 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 was 56.5, 23.3 and 11.00 respectively at the end of 1968-69. During 1951-52 the percentage was only 14.8, 5.00 and 1.9 respectively.

Water Supply

In 1949 the village water supply scheme existed in name only. In 1968-69, there were 189 such scheme. Now almost all the cities have been brought under the water supply scheme. The number of such schemes was 5 during 1950-51 and 78 during 1968-69.

Roads

During 1951-52, Rajasthan had 18,749 kms. long roads. It increased to 31,363 kms. during 1968-69.

Issued by the Rajasthan Government

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE: PUBLICATIONS

The International Cooperative Alliance is a world confederation of more than 142 member-organisations of all types in more than 61 countries of the world representing nearly 224 million individual cooperative members. Founded by the International Cooperative Congress in London in 1895, the ICA is entirely and exclusively dedicated to the promotion of Cooperation in all parts of the world.

The Regional Office and Education Centre of the International Cooperative Alliance, established in 1960 in New Delhi, has besides organising several types of educational activities in South-East Asia produced the following important publications on Cooperation with special reference to conditions prevailing in South-East Asia.

1. Cooperative Leadership in South-East Asia. US\$ 1.05, Indian Rs. 8.00.
2. Role of Cooperation in Social and Economic Development. US\$ 1.35, Indian Rs. 10.00.
3. Agricultural Cooperative Credit in South-East Asia. US\$ 3.00, Indian Rs. 20.00.
4. Economics of Consumer Cooperatives by Marjorie Radetzki (Cooperative Series 1). US Cents 40, Indian Rs. 3.00.
5. Cooperation and Small Industries in South-East Asia by J.M. Rana (Cooperative Series 2). US Cents 20, Indian Rs. 1.50.
6. Farming Guidance in the Cooperative Movement in Japan by S. Miyakawa, (Cooperative Series 3). US Cents 35, Indian Rs. 2.50.
7. Cooperative Education—report of the International Conference. US\$ 1.00, Indian Rs. 7.50.
8. Education and Voluntary Movements. US Cents 90, Indian Rs. 6.50.
9. Manual for Study Circle Leaders. US Cents 70, Indian Rs. 5.00.
10. Cooperative Education in India—An Approach. US Cents 5, Indian Paise 50.
11. Research in Cooperation in India—A Review. US Cents 0.75, Indian Rs. 5.00.
12. Cooperative Trade Directory for South-East Asia 1967, and Supplement to the Directory 1968. US\$ 2.00, Indian Rs. 15.00.
13. Directory of Cooperative Press in South-East Asia. US Cents 15, Indian Rs. 1.00.
14. Directory of Cooperative Organisations in South-East Asia. US Cents 50, Indian Rs. 3.50.
15. Trade Unions & Cooperatives. US Cents 25, Indian Rs. 2.00.
16. Cooperative Housing. US Cents 25, Indian Rs. 1.90.
17. Annotated Bibliography of Literature Produced by Cooperative Movements in South-East Asia. Yearly subscription. US \$ 1.00, Indian Rs. 7.50, issued half-yearly.

Publications to Indian patrons are sent per VPP while they are sent by registered sea mail to other countries. Postage and packing will be extra. If required by air, additional postage will be charged. Payments should be made through Demand Draft drawn on the New Delhi branch of any bank in favour of "The International Cooperative Alliance."



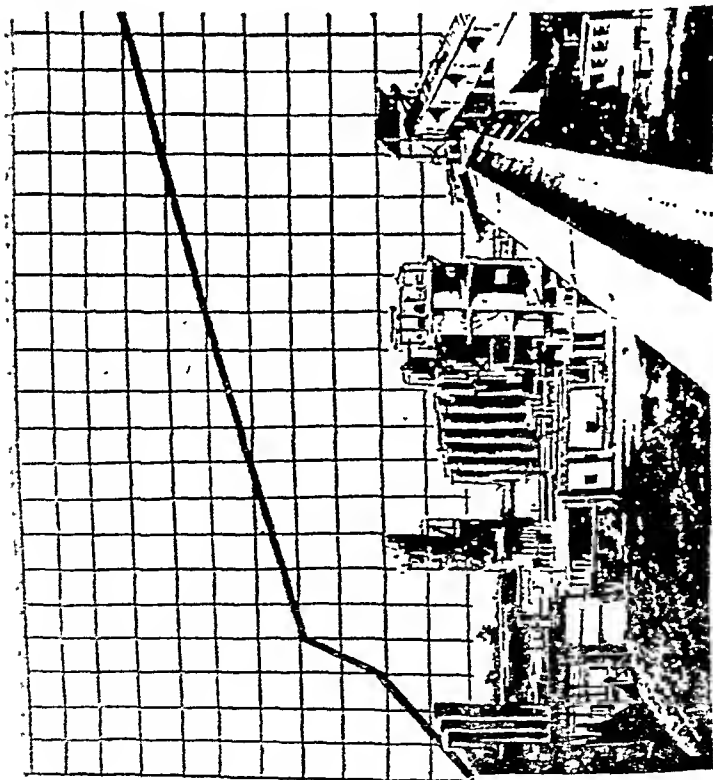
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(1969-1974)

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6.1% annual growth as against 5% for the country	9.7% annual growth as against 8 to 10% for the country
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